This Paper is Not Complete Without the Nature Study A Beautiful Piece of Color Photography.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

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Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Professor Charles Eliot Norton.

O, MY LUVE'S LIKE A RED, RED ROSE.

BY ROBERT BURNS.

Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, was the son of a poor farmer, and was born in 1759. He says his first poem, written at 16, was inspired by love. He was, according to himself, possessed of an extremely tender heart, and was continually worshiping some goddess. As the poet of love he is considered unequaled among the British bards. He died in 1796.

O, my luve's like a red, red rose,
That's newly sprung in June;
O, my luve's like the melodie
That's sweetly played in tune.

As fair art thou, my bonnie lass,
So deep in luve am I;
And I will luve thee still, my dear,
Till a' the seas gang dry;

Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,
And the rocks melt wi' the sun;
And I will luve thee still, my dear,
While the sands o' life shall run.

And fare thee weel, my only luve!
And fare thee weel awhile!
And I will come again, my luve,
Tho' it were ten thousand mile.

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NEWS—Summarized and Indexed.

THE WEATHER— TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1902.

Showers and thunder-storms Tuesday, probably followed by fair and slightly cooler during Wednesday; brisk southerly winds. The maximum temperature in Chicago during the twenty-four hours ended last midnight was 84 degrees at 3 p. m. and the minimum 65 degrees at 1 a. m.

Sun rises at 4:18; sets at 7:19. Moon rises at 2:19 a. m.

PEACE SURRENDER:—
London public celebrated peace in streets by torchlight parades and blowing of trumpets and horns. Demonstration equaled in city's history only by Mafeking celebration.
Peace terms include return of prisoners to Africa without punishment, exemption of Boers from war tax, and stocking of farms at British expense.
British government issued history of peace negotiations. Boers first asked for peace after reading Netherlands-British correspondence.
London press declare peace terms those offered a year ago. All congratulate Chamberlain.
Boer prisoners in Bermuda cheered peace news and embraced British soldiers.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY:—
Packers' attempt to break Chicago meat strike started riots by striking teamsters, in which police and citizens were hurt and many arrested. Meat wagons attacked by mob at Division and Halsted streets and battle between police and mob resulted. Police guarding supply depots.
Anthracite mine engineers, firemen, and pumpmen ordered to strike and majority obeyed. Pumps kept going to prevent flooding mines, but outcome is uncertain. President Mitchell claimed 80 per cent obeyed order.
John A. and Alexander Davidson, Chicago building contractors, filed bankruptcy petition. Assets, $730; liabilities, $1,341,838. S. Altman a creditor for $225,000.
First National Bank deposits $98,157,000 in Metropolitan National merger. Allis-Chalmers company earned 1½ per cent on common stock for year.
Pacific coast lumber rate, Minneapolis to Chicago, cut to 8 cents by Burlington, Northwestern, St. Paul, and Great Western railroads.
July corn had 2-cent bulge on covering of shorts after price had been worked ¾ cent lower; close 1 cent higher.
Total May fire loss in United States $13,197,729, against $21,985,700 in 1901. Loss for 1902 to date, $72,272,133.
New York stock transactions broke low record for 1902; Boer peace already discounted.

WASHINGTON:—
Tariff revision conference held at White House last night by President and Republican leaders. Steel schedule discussed, but conclusion kept secret. Joint committee may draft tariff bill this summer.
Joint resolution thanking Secretary Hay for McKinley memorial address adopted by Senate; forty-six Democrats opposed, alleging address was party speech.
President Roosevelt and leaders in Congress conferred on legislative program after Philippine bill is passed. Help urged for Cuba.
Senator Cullom, in speech on Philippine bill, said Democrats sought to condemn American soldiers and excuse Filipinos.
Railroad terminal charge of $2 a car for carrying cattle at Chicago Stock-Yards upheld by Supreme Court.
Public debt on May 31, less cash in Treasury, was $982,469,573; decrease for month $46,496.

DOMESTIC:—
Dr. A. S. Knopf, New York, at national charities conference in Detroit urged State hospitals for consumptives; belief that climate effects a cure denied; disease not generously contagious.
Governor Cummins, Iowa, in address at college commencement, said union of capital must be restrained; power of labor too great for industrial harmony.
Earthquake throughout Alaska followed by eruption of Mount Blackburn. Dust, bowlders, and ashes emitted from mountain supposed to have had no crater.
Tornado at La Crosse, Wis., blew off roofs, broke windows, and hurt several persons. Ball of fire fell from clouds and exploded in street.
St. Louis city world's fair bond issue of $5,000,000 sold at one cent premium on each $1,000 bond.
Mexican troops under General Torres fought battle with 300 Yaqui Indians, killing forty.

NEW YORK:—
E. H. Harriman in interview said charge of railway overcapitalization is answered by cost of $100,000 a mile of rebuilt roads; old roads cost $25,000.
Gamblers surprised in police raid on Forty-second street poolroom fired on detectives. Police then shot one fugitive, James McCoy.

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LOCAL:—
Tom Sloan, 79 Van Buren place, a lineman, told his friends of dream last night in which he was killed by live wire; two hours later he met death as he dreamed at top of 60-foot pole.
Judge Clifford to pass on literary value of "Secret History of Courts of Europe" and "Historical Romances." Mrs. John B. Kales claims they are improper, and refuses to pay.
City Council ordered bill drafted to place City and County Treasurers on salary and give city interest on public funds. Former official now gets $70,000 interest annually.
Jane Addams, in hearing on new building ordinance, said gasoline or kerosene is stored in every third room of tenements for cooking; fires not to be wondered at.
Methodist ministers devised plan to pay $280,000 debt of Chicago churches. Fund collected by presiding elders to pay what congregations cannot.
Bishop Spalding's charge that three-fourths of crime is due to women disputed by club women and students; woman's influence held overrated.
Coaching will be introduced to Chicago society tomorrow by initial trip of coach "Old Times" from Annex Hotel to Hotel Moraine, Highland Park.
Gift of $2,800 from unknown person for Woman's club vacation school fund announced; enables two more schools to open on July 7.
Twenty-one veniremen examined in Union Traction transfer bribery case, but no juryman selected. Special venire of 100 men ordered.
Count and Countess Rochambeau and party of ten will be official guests of University of Chicago on Friday.

POLITICAL:—
Democrats agreed on program for Chicago Advisory committee; latter will submit list of suitable candidates, but not interfere with convention.
Madison County (Ill.) Democratic convention nearly ended in riot over contesting delegations from Alton. Hope faction refused seats.

SPORTING:—
American league scores: Washington 12, Chicago 0; Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 4; Boston 4, Detroit 2; Baltimore 14, Cleveland 1.
Philadelphia National league team defeated New York 6 to 1.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BOSTON	Ultonia	
BREMEN	W. der Grosse	
GIBRALTAR	Aller	
GLASGOW	Carthaginian	
GLASGOW	Sardinian	
LIVERPOOL	Cymric	
LONDON	Minneapolis	Patricia.
PLYMOUTH		
NEW YORK	Moltke	

GREAT BRITAIN IN RIOT OF JOY.

Rejoicing Over Peace Follows the Drum Beat of the Empire Around the Globe.

WILD NIGHT IN LONDON.

Streets Blocked with Crowds of Cheering People Until Long After Midnight.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 3, 3 a. m.—At midnight London's celebration of the end of the Boer war was at its height. Only once before has the city passed through so riotously hilarious a night, and that was the celebration of the relief of Mafeking.

Not only in London, but all over England and in all the colonies beyond the seas, has the day been given up to celebration. It may truly be said that the rejoicing has followed the drum beat of the empire around the globe.

London began its jubilation in the morning, and the events of the day fed the excitement. In the House of Commons Mr. A. J. Balfour had read the terms granted to the Boers, their liberality eliciting cheers of approval. Later in the day the history of the peace negotiations was made public. These formalities out of the way London settled itself back for a night of jubilation.

Day Begins with Hilarity.

Many incidents were seized upon yesterday by the crowds to increase the general boisterousness of the celebration.

Crowds of suburbanites poured into London at an early hour and converged towards the usual centers, the Mansion House, Royal Exchange, Trafalgar Square, etc., and quickly bedecked themselves with flags, buttons, and badges. At intervals some enthusiast started singing "God Save the King," which was taken up by the throngs and heard for miles through the neighboring streets from one end of the metropolis to the other.

Crowds Constantly Increase.

As the morning progressed the demonstration in the city constantly increased, and by 1 o'clock the streets around the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange, and the Mansion House were packed with a dense throng of men, women, and children waving flags, blowing trumpets, and cheering incessantly.

Wheeled traffic was forced to go at a foot pace and to seek refuge in side streets.

The morning found Londoners well prepared with decorations which they had ready for the coronation festivities, and almost every house is gay with flags. Cabs, omnibuses, and other vehicles are also decorated, and the coachmen of many private carriages have rosettes of red, white, and blue on their whips.

Narrow Escapes for the King.

Incident to the jubilation King Edward had a narrow escape in the forenoon from what might have been a serious accident. As he was driving to St. James' Palace a cab, driven rapidly, wheeled around a corner and dashed into the royal carriage.

The cab horse fell and lay struggling under the King's carriage. King Edward sprang to the pavement and remained standing until matters were righted. He then resumed his ride, being loudly cheered by the crowd which had collected.

Multitudes in Whitehall.

By the time the Ministers arrived in Downing street to attend the Cabinet meeting Whitehall was thronged by a surging multitude.

The Cabinet met at 11:30. Lord Salisbury arrived at the Foreign office nearly an hour before the time for the meeting. His arrival was not noticed. Nearly 1,000 people assembled in Downing street, but there was no demonstration until Colonial Secretary Chamberlain drove up. Then the crowd made a rush about his carriage and cheered continually until he had entered the building. Mr. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, also received a tumultuous greeting.

On the Stock Exchange.

Trading on the Stock Exchange began at the unprecedented hour of 9 o'clock. At 11 o'clock rattles sounded in the noisy exchange, which was crowded in every available space. Charles Clark, mounting the rostrum, said he had the pleasure of hammering Kruger. He now had the honor of reading the King's message proclaiming peace with honor. He then read Lord Kitchener's official message announcing the conclusion of peace. The staff of a large Union Jack was used as a baton. Mr. Clark then led in the singing of the national anthem. There was a chorus of 1,000 voices.

At the conclusion of the singing there were cheers for the King. A number of the members six abreast marched to the Mansion House and serenaded the Lord Mayor with patriotic airs, business meanwhile being suspended.

Message to Kitchener.

After more cheers trading was resumed on the exchange. There were no riotous scenes or rough play. The members were too intent on business to indulge in any antics. A few groups indulged in cheering and flag waving.

Country orders sent the prices of the stocks of the Chartered company, the Goldfields company, the Rand Mines, East Rand, and Modderfontein booming. There was general activity in these stocks. The following message was sent to Lord Kitchener:

"The members of the London Stock Exchange join with the rest of the British empire in rejoicing at the happy end of the lengthened campaign. Peace with honor is a fitting prelude to peaceful coronation celebrations. Heartiest congratulations to your Lordship and the brave boys with you."

Kitchener Home for Coronation.

It is reported that Lord Kitchener may sail for home from south Africa on Wednesday next in order to be present at the coronation.

Afternoon Crowds Are Larger.

As the afternoon wore on the holiday aspect spread steadily westward. Private carriages filled with women and children drove through the streets watching the cheering crowds, who were indulging in demonstrations in a fashion now familiar in London. Peacock feathers were again prominent. Paper sashes and caps of red, white, and blue were the most noticeable new feature of the demonstration.

The return of King Edward to Buckingham

(Continued on third page.)

NEW THEORY ON PHTHISIS.

DR. S. A. KNOPF THINKS CLIMATE DOES NOT BRING A CURE.

New York Philanthropist at the Detroit Charities Conference Says It Is the Duty of the Government to Aid Sufferers from Disease—Denies That the Malady Is Dangerously Contagious and Declares Consumptive Hospitals Should Be Built.

Detroit, Mich., June 2.—[Special.]—Dr. S. A. Knopf of New York at today's session of the National Conference of Charities and Correction read a paper on consumption that has attracted more attention than any other paper given before the conference.

"What shall we do with the consumptive poor?" was Dr. Knopf's subject. In it he took issue with the United States Marine Hospital authorities, who have pronounced consumption a dangerously contagious disease; argued for the establishment of public sanitariums for consumptives among the poor and the rich, and branded as a fallacy the common belief that certain countries afford an atmosphere that is a specific for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. Professor Victor C. Vaughan, dean of the University of Michigan, and Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician for the Prudential Insurance company of New York, joined Dr. Knopf in the demand for public hospitals for consumptives.

"Tuberculosis is a communicable disease," said Dr. Knopf in opening his address, "but it does not belong to the class of diseases properly called dangerously contagious. The law requires that the bodies of persons dead of tuberculosis must be shipped in tightly sealed metal boxes, and under the strictest regulations, but we allow living persons infected with tuberculosis to travel at will from the smoker to the sleeping car. If tuberculosis were dangerously contagious, organized charity workers would be powerless.

Says the Disease Is Curable.

"It is now a thoroughly established fact that pulmonary tuberculosis is curable. It is not even necessary to transport patients long distances to enable them to breathe the air that is claimed to be a specific for consumption. There is no such specific anywhere. All that is necessary is that the patient shall have an abundance of fresh air, and sunshine, and water, and of almost equal necessity is an abundance of nourishing food.

"These, with certain medicinal properties and proper care are about all the necessities for the treatment of the disease. Minnesota supports a State hospital for tuberculous prisoners in its State penitentiaries. Texas has a farm colony for tuberculous convicts. Neither has any provision for the honest man who may have the disease. Massachusetts has the only State dispensary for the distribution of remedies for tuberculosis.

"Help the poor to help themselves is a great motto of organized charity in America. It can be well applied in almost all cases, but it has no application here. The State must provide well-equipped hospitals for its consumptive poor. The reform movement for crushing out the disease must begin with the destruction of the foul and dark tenement houses of the cities.

Pleads for Model Tenements.

"Let out philanthropists who have millions to give for the welfare of the masses stop building libraries, and colleges, and churches for awhile and devote their munificence to the construction of model tenement-houses. The danger of pauperizing the recipients of charity does not exist here. By giving to the struggling laboringman a pure and healthful and wholesome house to live in organized charity will only help him to be a man among men. The women should be taught to make the home attractive, and the girls in the factories ought to be learning to cook.

"The State ought to insure the poor against loss of health and work and life by consumption, and this system should pave the way to complete State control of the battle against consumption. A farm colony of consumptives managed by the State could be made a self-supporting and perhaps even a money-making institution. The greatest work in preventing the spread of consumption is done by taking hold of the children while in the incipient stages of the disease."

Professor Vaughan made an excited speech. "I join in the praise of our wealthy philanthropists," he said, "but how many thousands of consumptives have been made by these same philanthropists. If there were more justice in this world there would be less need for charity. Not less than 150,000 people are dying of consumption in America this year. Yet there is no other grave disease so easy to cure as consumption."

Tonight Miss Julia C. Lathrop of Hull House, Chicago, presided over a discussion of the treatment of the insane and gave an address with stereopticon views illustrating village care of the insane.

New York Congress in Session.

New York, June 2.—The American Congress of Tuberculosis began its third annual meeting here today in joint session with the Medico-Legal society. The session will last three days. The delegates represent medical, legal, and scientific bodies of the various States, Canada, Mexico, and several of the Central and South American republics.

At the afternoon session Dr. E. J. Barrick of Toronto offered this resolution:

"That it is the duty of every government, municipality, and individual citizen to adopt organized methods for lessening the spread of a disease which is causing directly or indirectly probably one-fifth of the total deaths in almost every country of the world."

REFORM IN "ROOTING" URGED.

University Athletic Board Wants Jeering of the Other Side Stopped.

Gentlemanly rooting at athletic contests is what the Athletic board of the University of Chicago wants to see in place of jeering of opposing teams. The senior college council yesterday decided to present a resolution at different division meetings within the next few days making a stand against objectionable chaffing of visitors. The point which is made by the Athletic board is that the university students in their efforts to encourage their own men overstep the bounds of courtesy in yelling at the visiting teams. The question will be argued out by the students themselves before any action will be taken by the student body.

ARREST SEEKER FOR REWARD.

Kansas City Man Who Claimed to Know Whereabouts of Florence A. Ely Must Explain.

Kansas City, Mo., June 2.—Thomas Watkins, janitor of the Scarritt School in this city, was arrested tonight on a general charge, because he had made an offer to disclose, for a consideration of $5,000, the present whereabouts of Florence A. Ely and her nephew, Frank Ely Rogers, who mysteriously disappeared from their home in Evanston, Ill., July 13, 1901. About a month ago Watkins, under the alias of J. C. Gordon, wrote to the parents of the lost boy and offered to tell them for $5,000 where Miss Ely and the boy could be found.

TARIFF REVISION IS TO BE TAKEN UP

Modification of Present Rates Practically Decided On at Conference at White House.

WOE FOR THE DEMOCRATS

Iron and Steel Schedules Likely to Be Considered First and Action Is Expected Soon.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—[Special.]—An important conference was held at the White House tonight when the question of revision of the tariff and the attitude of the Republican party on this subject during the coming campaign were discussed.

As a result of the meeting it is reasonably certain that the tariff is to be modified in some respects.

For some time the Democrats have made no secret of their intention to force the tariff issue to the front, and the fact, made apparent tonight, that the Republican leaders are not afraid to take up the question and deal with it as seems best for the people generally is likely to cause considerable gloom in the Democratic camp.

Called by the President.

The conference was called by President Roosevelt himself, and, while no definite conclusion was reached tonight, there will be an agreement on the policy in the near future.

Nearly all the party leaders were present, those participating in the conference being Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican National committee; Representative Babcock, chairman of the Republican Congressional committee; Senator Allison, Senator Aldrich, Senator Platt of Connecticut, Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, all members of the Senate Finance committee; Representative Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means committee, and Representative Dalzell, also a member of that committee.

The conference lasted until near midnight, and all present were bound to secrecy by the President. They declined to discuss what occurred. Notwithstanding this it is known the tariff question was discussed in all its phases.

Iron and Steel Schedules Discussed.

The discussion related particularly to the iron and steel schedules, which, it was agreed, are too high. Considerable attention was devoted to the wisdom of the adoption of a maximum and minimum tariff. If such a tariff should be adopted any necessary revision could be arranged when provision was made for the new tariff.

It was also suggested that a joint committee of the Senate and House should be appointed, to meet during the recess of Congress, and prepare a tariff bill, so that it could be adopted at the short session of Congress if necessary. This suggestion has not been adopted, but it was advanced so as to have the tariff revision under Republican auspices or indefinitely postponed. If the Republican should lose control of the next House, then nothing would be done toward modifying the tariff until they regained control.

Reciprocity to Be a Factor.

In the adoption of a maximum and minimum tariff the reciprocity question would be disposed of. It would give the President the power to impose the higher or lower rate, as the exigencies of the occasion demanded, and he would have a powerful weapon in his hands which could be used to bring to terms any nation which discriminated against American products.

If any nation discriminated against American goods it would only be necessary for the President to direct the imposition of the maximum tariff, which would be a hardship on the offending nation. If any other nation desired to make terms with the United States it could lower its rates, then the President would simply issue a proclamation putting into effect the minimum rates, and in this way reciprocal trade arrangements would become effective.

COUNT ROCHAMBEAU TO SEE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Distinguished Frenchman and Party Notify Professor Maxime Ingres That They Will Inspect Institution.

Count and Countess Rochambeau will visit the University of Chicago as official guests during their stay in Chicago. They will reach the city on Friday. A telegram was received yesterday by Professor Maxime Ingres stating that Count Rochambeau and a party of ten would visit the institution. The determination of the French visitors to see the university came after an invitation had been sent them by President Harper to inspect the school should a stop be made in Chicago.

JOHN W. GATES DENIES REPORT.

Declares That He and His Son Charles Never Sought Admission to New York Club.

John W. Gates denies that there is or was any foundation for the report that he and his son Charles had been proposed for members of the Union League club of New York and failed to gain membership. Mr. Gates said yesterday:

"I was never proposed and never thought of being a member of the Union League club. The story is a lie out of whole cloth."

Charles Gates said that if he had ever been proposed for membership in the club it had been done without his knowledge.

The New York paper that printed the story regarding Mr. Gates publishes an apology this morning.

GET SITE FOR SUGAR REFINERY.

Option on Big Tract Near South Chicago Said to Have Been Secured by Promoters.

Promoters of the $3,000,000 sugar refinery, which a recent report stated was identical with the one John Alexander Dowie announced was to be built at Zion City, are said to have secured an option within the past week upon a big tract of land at South Chicago. It is considered probable that the refinery will be located there instead of at Zion City. The promoters are understood to be A. H. Kersting of Chicago and C. M. Warner of Syracuse, N. Y.

EXTRA.

3:30 A. M.

DR. JOHN H. BARROWS DEAD

PRESIDENT OF OBERLIN COLLEGE SUCCUMBS TO PNEUMONIA.

Has Been Critically Ill for Over a Week—Physicians Despaired of Saving Him Several Days Ago—Has Had Remarkable Career as an Educator, Preacher, and Philanthropist—Has Labored in Many Parts of the World.

Oberlin, O., June 3, 3 a. m.[—Special.]—President John Henry Barrows of Oberlin College died at 2:50 o'clock this morning of pneumonia.

Career of Dr. Barrows.

Dr. John Henry Barrows was born in Medina, Mich., in 1848, his father being a preacher of rather advanced views on religion, and especially on slavery and abolition. The senior Barrows, in fact, having for a time to leave his pastorate on account of his abolition ideas.

John Henry Barrows began his student career in a little seminary at Medina, which was founded by his father, the father and mother for a time constituting the entire faculty of the seminary, in which the son was the only student.

The people were becoming educated up to the views of the elder Barrows and the college prospered, and the fame of its founder grew. In the course of a few years the father was called to the head of Olivet College, which was believed to be destined to be a great institution, and thither young Barrows and his brother went as students. They came of a long line of students, preachers, and educators, and it was natural that they should follow the bent of their heritage. Dr. Barrows spent seven years in this school and graduated with his brother at the age of 19 years in 1867. The brother went directly into pastoral work, but John Henry was not through with his college career.

Studies a Year at Oberlin.

He intended to go to Yale and increase his knowledge of theology, but on his way East paid a visit to Oberlin, O., where he was attracted by the opportunities afforded. For a year he was a student at the university which thirty years later called him back to become its President. After a year at Oberlin the student went to New Haven, and later to Andover and Union Seminaries. Then he returned West and became pastor of the Congregational Church in North Topeka, Kas., at a time when Kansas was in dire need of good men of brains, morality, and energy. Kansas needed schools and clean politics, as well as religious instruction, and Dr. Barrows undertook to give what was needed.

He secured a nomination as Superintendent of Schools in the County of Osage, and made a hard campaign against an independent candidate who was favored by a disgruntled faction of his own party. Riding from place to place on his horse, Dr. Barrows made speeches from the stump, in which the theology he had learned in the East had little place. The Kansans wanted no theology. What they wanted was straight politics, and that is what they got. In return they elected Dr. Barrows Superintendent of Schools, and he then began his career as an educator. It was the end of his career as an active politician, but he never lost interest in the affairs of his country, and remained a loyal Republican.

Is Called to Missouri.

Soon the works of Superintendent Barrows were heard of in Missouri, and a call came to him from Springfield. At the end of a year spent in Springfield, Dr. Barrows planned a short visit to Europe, and while on the voyage fell in love with Miss Eleanor Mole, and their marriage followed later. Dr. Barrows spent a year in travel, and during a portion of the year filled the pulpit of the American Chapel in Paris. He had paid especial attention in his student days to modern and ancient history and literature, and this study he kept up in later life. Following his return from Europe, Dr. Barrows spent a number of years in Massachusetts, occupying successively the pulpits at the Eliot Congregational Church, Lawrence, and the Maverick Church in East Boston.

Then he moved to Chicago, and of his work for fourteen years in charge of the First Presbyterian Church little can be said that is not already known to Chicago residents.

He also did work as a lecturer at the University of Chicago in the department of comparative religion.

Although his work in the lecture field and the pulpit, in the church and as a writer of books brought him before the public eye in a measure, fame came to him from afar when he planned and organized and carried to a successful issue the congress of religions held in Chicago in 1893.

Lectures in the Orient.

Some years later he accepted the Haskell lectureship, which provided for a series of lectures on the Christian religion in Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, and this brought about a termination of his connection with the First Presbyterian Church. In order to secure him the church trustees had paid off a debt on the Maverick church at East Boston, which Dr. Barrows had founded, and which he refused to leave until it was free from debt. When he applied for a leave of absence to conduct the lecture course in the Orient, the trustees declined to grant it, on the claim that the church would suffer from being deprived of a pastor for six months. Dr. Barrows resigned and went to India.

Upon his return to Chicago he resumed his lectures at the University of Chicago, and in 1898 was called to the Presidency of the Ohio university. Dr. Barrows has gained more than a local reputation as an author. Among his best books are "The Gospels Are True Histories," "I Believe in God," "The Life of Henry Ward Beecher," "The History of the Parliament of Religions," "Christianity, the World's Religion," and "A World's Pilgrimage."

Mrs. Barrows is a native of Williamstown, Mass., and is a woman of education, and has been a valuable assistant to her gifted husband. Their family consists of five children.

WISCONSIN TOWN REPORTED WIPED OUT BY TORNADO.

Brownsville or De Soto May Have Been Destroyed in Storm—La Crosse and Other Places Suffer.

La Crosse, Wis., June 2.—[Special.]—A tornado hit La Crosse tonight, caused $10,000 damage to property, injured several persons, and, according to an unconfirmed rumor, wiped out a town to the south of the city—either Brownsville or De Soto.

As the wires are all down there is no way of ascertaining whether the rumor is true or not.

Another rumor said one man was killed and a score injured at De Soto.

POLICE BATTLE WITH STRIKERS.

Fierce Street Fights in Which Mob Is Charged by Bluecoats and Many Persons Injured.

CLUBS REPLY TO BRICKS.

Traffic Blockaded While Crowds Surround Meat Wagons and Threaten the Drivers.

Savage street fights between police and mobs of strike sympathizers marked the efforts of the packers to break the drivers' strike yesterday.

From morning until long after dark the riot and disorder continued. Many people were hurt and led away by friends to escape arrest. Scores were locked up, but the crowds grew larger and more unruly till the police power was threatened.

Late last night, after the last battered meat wagon had been housed and the last nonunion employé had disappeared, order was restored. But every building owned by a packing company was guarded by squads of police.

Alarm Over Today's Outlook.

What today will bring forth is a problem that is alarming both the authorities and the big meat firms. Strikers and packers are determined. The packers say they will deliver meat. The strikers say they shall not. The Mayor and Chief O'Neill say they will keep order at any cost.

Every policeman in Chicago is within call this morning. Heavy reserves were kept in the main stations all night and the patrol horses kept hitched up. One hundred and sixty policemen were transferred from the South Side stations to the Stock-Yards at midnight to prevent trouble. It was said, but could not be proved, that the packing companies had brought into Chicago several carloads of colored men, and that the men will be placed at work at 6 o'clock this morning. Should this be done it is thought that there will be more trouble in the Stock-Yards.

Strikers Angered by Packers.

The coup of the packers on Sunday, as told in THE TRIBUNE, in filling their stations with meat infuriated the strikers. The doubling of pickets at all the plants and the openness with which the packers tried to move their meat were incentives to violence. When the news was received that the packers intended to discharge every striker this morning unless he returns to work restraint was thrown aside and the struggles of the railway strike in 1894 were reenacted throughout the city.

Conflicts with the Police.

The most serious clashes between the police and the crowds were:

At Halsted and Division streets at 6 p. m., where the police had a hand-to-hand struggle with a crowd of several thousand. Revolver butts and clubs were used freely, and scores of people injured. Several policemen were hurt. A number of arrests were made.

At Milwaukee avenue and Clinton street, where six wagons of Swift & Co. were attacked. A riot call turned in to the Desplaines Street Station. Police under command of Inspector Shea released the wagons and arrested thirty-five men.

At Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street at 10:30 a. m. eight wagons from Armour's, Swift's, and Morris' were blocked and a riot call was turned in. Three men were arrested, but afterward were released.

At the Clark street bridge D. C. Deegan, a merchant at 50 Rush street, was attacked. Two thousand people gathered at the bridge. A riot call was turned in, but the wagon was overturned when the police arrived. Five men were arrested. This was at 3 p. m.

At Twelfth street and Wabash avenue the wagons of Foehling & Heppe, Twelfth and State streets, were attacked at 7 o'clock and police were required to disperse the crowd.

Mob Attacks Wagons.

The most serious fight took place at Halsted and Division streets at 6 p. m. All the way from the city, where they had been unloaded, five empty wagons of Swift & Co. were followed by a crowd of strikers and their sympathizers, who were trying in every way to blockade the progress of the wagons.

"Here come the scabs," was the shout that went up, and hundreds and then thousands came running to join the mob.

At Wells street and Institute place one of the wagons was attacked and the team cut loose, while the crowd jeered the driver, an attorney for the Swift company. The wagon was left on the side of the street in care of a detail of police, while the men followed to Swift's barn, 512 to 516 North Halsted street.

Companies of Police on Duty.

Inspector Campbell was at the East Chicago Avenue Station when the riot call came in at 6:30 o'clock. He ordered Lieutenant James Miller and Sergeants Swift and Sullivan, with fifty men, to proceed at once to the scene. They were followed by the patrol wagons of every station on the North Side. Lieutenant Heidelmeier of Larrabee Lieutenant Smith of Rawson street, and Lieutenant Danner of West North avenue were ordered to report at once at the scene of the riot. Each had with him all the patrolmen that could be found.

When the company under command of Lieutenant Miller reached the place the entire street was blockaded. Street cars, stopped by wagons and by piles of stone and timbers placed on the tracks, were lined along Halsted street from the North Branch of the river to North avenue, almost a mile. Directly in front of the Swift barn was a large teaming wagon filled with strikers and their friends. The meat wagons were in the midst of the howling crowd.

Crowd Shouts Defiance.

"Move that wagon off the tracks and out of the way," ordered Lieutenant Miller.

"Come up here and move it yourself," was the answer.

The police at once attacked the blockaders. Sergeant Swift was the first to gain a foothold on the bed of the wagon. Catching the first man by the body, he threw him into the street. Other police followed him. The strikers were hurled from the wagon. The way was cleared. Then the meat wagons began to move into the barns.

"Kill 'em! Stop the scabs! Kill 'em!" shouted the mob.

"Keep back," shouted Miller. "The street must be cleared."

Still the people pushed on, but by this time the police from the other stations had come. A hasty consultation resulted in a decision to force the crowds away from the barns and off the street to allow the cars to move.

The police were formed in line, and, with

clubs in hand, started to force the crowds back. Then the first stones were thrown.

Sergeant Thomas H. Seery of the Larrabee Street Station was the first man badly injured. A brick, thought to have been thrown from a window on the west side of the street, north of Halsted, struck him on the back of the head, knocking him to the ground.

"That's right. Kill 'em," was the cry.

Bricks, bottles, and flowerpots from upstairs windows were showered on the blue line of policemen.

Henry Poggenson of the Central Detail was hit by a bottle and taken to the station in an ambulance.

Patrol Sergeant Spangler of the Halsted Street Station was struck with a shovel, but kept on duty.

Careful Not to Injure Women.

Finally the strikers broke and ran. Women and children were left behind in the scramble. The heads of many of the men were struck by the clubs, but the police were ordered to be careful when the women and children were reached.

"Don't strike the women," was the order. "Push them back, but don't hurt any of them."

During this time a blockade of the street car line had been effected with a lot of timbers and curbing stone. The motormen and conductors, either because of fear or because of sympathy with the teamsters, refused to attempt to remove the obstructions. Street car superintendents had reached the place and ordered the wrecking wagons. Many of the cars were sent back in the direction from which they had come. The street from Division street to Blackhawk street was cleared of all persons and all passing teams were ordered around by other streets.

Says Charge Was Necessary.

"It was fortunate there was no one so foolish as to fire a shot," said Lieutenant Miller at the station afterwards. "If there had been a single shot I am certain there would have been a terrible fight. It was certainly an angry bunch of men. Stones, eggs, flowerpots, and bricks came flying at us from all directions. I saw one woman throw a big flowerpot directly at one of the detectives from an upper window. There was nothing else for me to do but to order the charge. The wagons would have been in the street yet if I had not done so."

Crowd Surrounds Meat Wagon.

At 9 o'clock Inspector Campbell ordered the patrol wagon with a detail of men to go to Institute place and Wells street and bring in the wagon that had been left in the fight in the street. About the wagon were several hundred persons when the police arrived. The wagon was tied to the rear of the patrol and then starter for the police station. A shout went up that was heard for blocks and hundreds came running to join in the procession.

As the wagons crossed La Salle avenue on Chicago avenue one of the rear wheels on the Swift wagon, which had been loosened by the strikers, came off of the hub and fell into the street. Then a crowd ran to the wagon and tried to turn it over. They were driven away, and with the bed dragging in the street the wagon was drawn to the front of the station.

The yelling of the mob brought people running from every quarter. Within five minutes the avenue was filled. The Inspector ordered a detail to clear the street and the people were forced back into Clark and Wells streets. Many hung about the neighborhood waiting for the patrol wagon that went back again for the men that was supposed to be hidden on Vedder street. The heavy rain-storm that came up shortly before 10 o'clock drove the crowd away and the horses were driven safely to the station.

Meat Wagons in Blockade.

It took fifty policemen five hours to conduct the five wagons from the northeast station of Swift & Co. at Division and Halsted streets to the South Water street station. Platoon after platoon of police hurried into Milwaukee avenue, and later into Lake street to aid the first detail in forcing its way through the throngs of people, the blockade of street cars, and vehicles.

Before the struggle was over and the wagons escorted to their destination Inspector John Shea was prostrated from the unusual exertion and Sergeant Hartnett had an injured head, the result of a flying brick thrown by some sympathetic bystander.

The trouble began in Milwaukee avenue as the wagons turned in from Division street. The drivers found themselves forced into a V of vehicles, whose drivers declined to "move on" even at the command of the police. Some excuse was made for their presence in the street, and attempts to dislodge them by the officers attracted a large crowd.

Street Cars Caught in Crowd.

Street cars lined up back of the mob, where the car men, newly organized members of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employés, laughed at the discomfiture of the police and enjoyed the predicament of the drivers. Patrolmen forced their way through the wagons and under the horses to lead them out of the way and make an opening through which the beleaguered meat drivers could pass. As fast as an opening was made it was filled by some other driver, who proved as persistent in making trouble for the police as his predecessor. It seemed to the police that every vehicle west of the river had found its way to Milwaukee avenue for the purpose of adding to the congestion.

Disorder at Lake Street Bridge.

It was a prolonged, agonizing battle for the police all the way down Milwaukee avenue. As the wagons reached Lake street bridge the blockade was repeated. The air was filled with bricks and stones hurled at the drivers of the meat wagons. A hooting, yelling crowd of sympathizers, which had increased in size as it followed the wagons down Milwaukee avenue, surrounded the policemen so they were unable to move. The escort attacked the crowd repeatedly in the hope of dispersing it. Finally despairing of getting through, a riot call was sent to the Desplaines Street Station and Inspector Shea hastened to the rescue with all the patrolmen he was able to muster, while another detachment came from the Central Station.

Teamster after teamster who insisted that he would not move on, as he wanted "to see the fun," were carted away to the Desplaines Street Station, where they were promptly released on bond furnished by President Hugh McGee of the Truck Drivers' union. Policemen took charge of the wagons of angry drivers until there was a long line of blue-coated patrolmen driving along the street for the purpose of breaking the blockade.

Revolver Provokes a Charge.

Between the cries of the crowd, the taunts of the drivers who blocked the way, and the prolonged exertion required to keep the mob back, the police were exhausted. All the time the patrolmen were swinging their clubs trying to fight back the crowd, the drivers of the packers' wagons sat stolidly on their seats. Occasionally a brick flew dangerously close to their heads and they dodged to let it pass. Efforts were made to drag them from their seats, but they clung to their places, kicking and squirming, until the crowd was forced away. Again the mob would push forward, force the police aside, and leap upon the wagons. The patrolmen would rally for a charge and the men would be driven back. Finally a shower of bricks hurled at the police and the packing-house drivers from the elevated structure over the bridge caused a stampede in the vicinity of the wagons. Many persons suffered abrasions. One of the packing-house drivers drew a revolver. The flourishing of the weapon was the signal for an instantaneous attack. The crowd rushed forward in a body. The police were swept back against the wagon, upon which a score of men leaped. The driver would have been dragged to the street by the maddened throng but for the prompt action of Sergeants Hartnett and Meany, who sprang before the driver in time to save him from injury. The crush of the crowd nearly threw the patrolmen to the bridge, but they managed to escape by clinging to the driver until Hartnett was seen to slip down into the wagon, having been struck on the head by a brick.

The appearance of a detachment of fresh police relieved the tired officers who had been struggling so long. The crowd was forced back by sheer force and the wagons permitted to pass.

After the wagons had been unloaded and the drivers started to return to the barns at Division and Halsted streets they were attacked again and harassed all the way back, as told in the foregoing.

One of the drivers, said to be a bookkeeper, arose and addressed the crowd. He said:

"I have made a proposition to haul this load of meat to South Water and Lake streets. I intend to keep my word. I am going to deliver this load there even if I drive up to the store a corpse. After I get there I will quit the job, and if you ever seen me on this wagon again you can shoot me."

The crowd would not accept the proposition, and Detective John Jorndt of the Central Station leaped upon the wagon and said:

"This man has assured me that after he gets to the store he will abandon the wagon, and if he does not you have the privilege of pulling him from the seat."

This had the desired effect. The man was permitted to drive on, but was followed by the crowd.

Strikers Wreck Two Wagons.

D. C. Deegan, proprietor of a meat market at 50 Rush street, which does an extensive business among steamers and vessels, tried during the afternoon to haul a load of fresh meat to his place from the station of Nelson Morris & Co., Clark and South Water streets, and had it dumped on to the ground twice before a portion of it was at last delivered. Two wagons were wrecked by members of a crowd of 20,000 persons which followed him through the streets of the North Side, and twenty policemen were called out from Central and East Chicago Avenue Stations to keep order.

The first wagon was loaded in South Water street early in the afternoon. Fred Brown, the driver, mounted the seat and turned the wagon into Clark street. The wagon was a light affair, and the heavy load of meat proved too much for it. A wheel slipped on a wet stone and the wagon went down on its side. The blanket opened, disclosing the beef. A half dozen teamsters caught sight of it at once and seized the wagon from all sides, turning it completely over.

A riot call was turned in to the Central Police Station, and ten men under Sergeant Dillon responded. While they protected the employés of Morris & Co. part of the load was taken back into the store and the rest put on a smaller wagon. The driver started the horse across Clark street bridge on a run without waiting for the police. When the wagon turned into Michigan street 200 people had gathered in front of the Criminal Court Building. Several ran out and seized the light vehicle by the rear axle and turned it bottom up.

The wagon was broken, and when Donald Deegan, the 15-year-old son of the owner, attempted to ride the horse away he was knocked from its back. A call for more police was sent to the East Chicago Avenue Station, and Lieutenant Smith took ten men in the patrol wagon to the scene.

Deegan appeared with a larger wagon and the meat was picked up. Escorted by police on foot and in the patrol wagon, the stuff was finally delivered to his store. The crowd surrounded the place, and when the police made a charge Agnes Newton, a 5-year-old child, was thrown down and trampled upon. She was able to walk away.

When Deegan attempted to take his wagon back to the barn at Kinzie and State streets the crowd made up an escort, which was only kept back by a guard of police. Deegan by this time had assured the crowd that his sympathies lay with the strikers, and a union teamster was found who would take the wagon to the barn.

Force Driver to Go Away.

Shortly after 5 o'clock a driver for Nelson Morris & Co. endeavored to deliver a load of meat to the Café Lakota in the Stock Exchange Building. A crowd of teamsters in Newsboy Alley discovered his intentions and forced him to reload his wagon and drive away. A few moments following this a driver for William Keck, a meat dealer, endeavored to unload meat at the Sherman House, and a crowd attacked him. The teamster retreated into the hotel and the police were called for. One policeman appeared. He was too late. The crowd had dispersed, and the teamster drove away after repairing his harness with pieces of rope.

Policemen Escort Caravan.

Escorted by fifteen uniformed policemen from the Stock-Yards Police Station, under command of Inspector Hunt and Lieutenant Clancy, eight large meat wagons from the various packing-houses at the Union Stock-Yards were driven from the yards to the Illinois Central railroad freight depot at Fourteenth street in the morning.

While the caravan made its way down Wabash avenue some trouble was experienced. Three men who passed in other wagons were arrested. They stopped and shouted "scab" and other words at the drivers of the meat wagons. Inspector Hunt ordered them arrested. They were taken to the Harrison Street Police Station. All were released but one man, F. R. Finn, a driver for a down-town department store. This man drove his wagon, the police charge, against the heavy meat wagons and endeavored to stop the entire line by his actions. The man was booked under a charge of disorderly conduct.

At the railroad freight depot a large crowd had gathered. About 100 men stood about the entrance to the yards. Only for a moment were the teams held back by this crowd. When the policemen swarmed about the crowd melted away. The eight wagons were then driven into the yards and backed up to the freighthouses. They were loaded with packed meats. It took several hours to complete the unloading, because of the few men in charge of the wagons.

Fight Near the Stock-Yards.

Richard Telch, a meat merchant, driving a large coal wagon filled with meat, passed through the yards and out the Center avenue gates about noon, when he was seen by a crowd of pickets, who, were on duty. Fifty-fourth street a sympathizer on a passing street car noticed the man, and, jumping off, seized the reins of the horse. The driver was asked where he got his meat and showed a receipt from Armour & Co. Some one then hit him and he started across the cabbage field toward the west. When half way across he stumbled, was caught, and beaten. He did not return to the wagon, which was taken to the Twentieth Precinct Station, Forty-seventh street and Ashland avenue.

Police Hurt in State Street Fight.

A desperate attack was made in the evening at State and Twelfth streets on eight wagonloads of meat under an escort of three policemen. The meat was being taken from the storage plants of Swift & Co. and Nelson Morris & Co. at Sixteenth and State streets.

In the fight Sergeant Mooney was cut about the head with a razor and Lieutenant Moore was knocked almost senseless with a stone, a butcher was knocked down and his skull fractured, and a number of policemen were roughly handled. After two fights, in which men were injured and the meat on the wagons thrown to the street, the police succeeded in escorting the wagons to their destination.

The meat was being removed from the packing-house plants by Froehling & Heppe, 412-14-16 Clark street, and Retinger & Hofherr, 362 Clark street. In the afternoon the wagons had been loaded and then a request was made for a police escort. Shortly after 6 o'clock the wagons started. Policemen Weber, McCarthy, and O'Connor were detailed to prevent trouble.

After the wagons passed the Twelfth street viaduct the crowd became so threatening it was thought best to return. The wagons were turned south but at Twelfth street were stopped by the crowd. Strike sympathizers cut the traces and then climbed into the wagons and threw the meat into the street.

Sergeant Mooney Slashed.

Sergeant Mooney of the Harrison Street Station was passing on a State street car. He pushed his way through the crowd and as he did so he was seen by Edward Allen, colored. Allen, it is said, was sent to the bridewell six months ago by Sergeant Mooney. Wielding a razor, he threw himself at the sergeant. The two fought until the colored man, it is said, had cut the sergeant twice over the head with the razor. Allen was then pulled away by another policeman. Mooney was taken to the Samaritan Hospital and later to his home.

Patrol wagons from the Central, Harrison Street, Twenty-second Street, Cottage Grove Avenue, and Thirty-fifth Street Police Stations were sent to the scene. The policemen surrounded the wagons and drove back the crowd. In the skirmish the police arrested six men, among them Allen.

Five patrol wagons were detailed to accompany the meat wagons. The meat owners reloaded the meat and then, under guard, drove to their places of business.

Prisoners Taken from Police.

The six prisoners were placed in a patrol wagon and started for the Harrison Street Station. A crowd followed the wagon. At Taylor street the wagon stopped. The horses could not be driven through the crowd. As the wagon stopped another fight started. The horses were taken from the patrol wagon and the six prisoners were for a time released. The police soon forced the crowd back, the prisoners were again loaded into the wagon, and driven to the station. The six men are: Edward Allen, Michael Murray, Charles McDole, George Gore, James Woyselark, John Ritchie.

At 7:20 o'clock in the evening a crowd gathered in front of the Froehling & Heppe store and threatened the police. Stones were thrown and the windows broken. A hurry call for help drove away the attackers.

Pursued by a Crowd.

Followed by a crowd of nearly 300 men and boys James O'Leary, employed by Swift & Co., succeeded in frustrating attempts on the part of the strikers to stop his team yesterday afternoon. O'Leary was attacked at La Salle avenue and Erie street, but, before any of the strikers could climb into the wagon, the driver had struck the horses with his whip and in a moment they were dashing down La Salle avenue. The mob followed, some of them in wagons. Stones and other missiles were thrown at O'Leary, but he succeeded in getting away from his pursuers.

When he reached Halsted and Division streets it was about the time the riot there was at its highest. He jumped from his wagon, and, taking the horses by the bridles, led them into an alley in the rear of the packing-house. There he was attacked by a number of strikers and was severely beaten. He was rescued by several policemen, who drove the rioters from the alley.

Stephen McGann, an employé of Nelson Morris & Co., was attacked by a crowd of fifty men at Townsend and Oak streets last night. McGann lives at 256 Elm street. A rush was made for him, and after the crowd had given him a severe beating he was told to go home. The assailants disappeared a few minutes before the East Chicago avenue police arrived.

Another man, employed by Armour, was attacked at Indiana and Rush streets and severely beaten. It was said by witnesses that he was attacked by ten men. Inspector Campbell, with Lieutenant Miller, went to the scene, but only a few persons were in the neighborhood.

Packers' Employes Injured.

In the hurly-burly of the struggles the police made no attempt to secure the names of the injured. As a result how many were hurt is not known. Among the employés of the packing firms who were injured during the riots are the following:

Brooks, E. W., bookkeeper, Halsted street branch; hit by flying missiles.

Corken, Edward, 3943 Dearborn street, sheep inspector; struck in the forehead with a brick; taken to a physician's office and then to his home.

Gardner, Dell, house manager for Swift & Co., Halsted street branch; struck by stone.

Lister, L. M., 3145 Groveland avenue, sheep inspector for Swift & Co.; received a severe scalp wound by being struck with a brick; taken home.

Nichols, Edward, barn boss, Halsted street barns; struck by stone; wound in head, not serious.

Wall, J., manager Fulton street market; cut over left eye; taken to his home, 2907 Michigan avenue, in a carriage.

Weed, Morgan, 4084 Michigan avenue, provision superintendent; two fingers cut and crushed by being thrown from a wagon.

Policemen Injured.

Ambrose, Lieutenant, Maxwell Street Station; struck by shaft of wagon at Fulton and Clinton streets.

Collins, Lieutenant John, Central Detail Station; struck by stone in Crosby street.

Harmett, John, police sergeant; knocked down by team at Clinton and Fulton streets; both legs bruised.

Meany, Sergeant Thomas, Desplaines Street Station; hit by brick.

Ryan, Sergeant, Central Detail Station; attacked by mob at Lake street bridge, bruised about the head and face.

Seery, Sergeant Thomas, Larrabee Street Station; struck on head with a brick; scalp torn; was removed to Dr. Edward Smith's office, where after receiving medical attention he was removed to his home.

Miller, Lieutenant James, East Chicago Avenue Station; struck in the left side with a club.

Porgeyenzes, Patrolman Henry, Central Station; struck over right eye with a bottle; taken to Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

Keefe, Patrolman Joseph, Central Station; scalp torn and other bruises about face and body; taken to his home, 277 Center avenue.

McGann, Patrolman James, East Chicago Avenue Station; struck on head with a stone, a small scalp wound being inflicted.

It is said over a score of strikers were so badly injured they were compelled to seek the aid of physicians. However, the police, although making efforts to learn their names, were unsuccessful. Nearly every man arrested was cut and bruised. An unknown woman was knocked down by a policeman but not badly hurt.

O'Neill Issues Strict Orders.

Superintendent of Police O'Neill last night issued orders to the inspectors of the various divisions concerning the handling of the strike. The orders were sent out at 6 o'clock. Chief O'Neill said:

"The matter of details in various localities is left entirely in the hands of the inspectors or of the commanding officer of the station from which the detail is made. In order to get the fullest amount of protection possible for those who require it with the limited force we have, I issued an order recalling all men on furlough, and providing that no furloughs or vacations be granted from this time until further notice. I explained to the commanding officers that the purpose in view is to secure order in our streets. We will have no repetition of the scenes of today if the police can prevent it. Of course, the more important points will be covered especially, and every effort will be made to suppress disorder in unexpected places or out-of-the-way localities."

All Men Held in Reserve.

Acting on the orders of the Chief, inspectors Lavin and Hunt of the South Division ordered practically all members of the force on reserve duty from this morning. This means that men on night duty will remain in their stations, and that the whole Police department of the city will be on call from this time until further orders.

At the Harrison Street Station Inspector Lavin called in all men on special day duty and gave them orders to report for strike duty this morning. Orders were also issued to the commanding officers of substations to have men on day special duty to report at their various stations, to remain on call for strike work.

Big Force Held Near Yards.

In Inspector Hunt's division the special duty men were mobilized at the Stock-Yards Station, where over 200 men will be on call in case there is disorder of any kind. Over 100 men are specially detailed about the packing-houses, in the yards, and near that location.

All special duty day men have been called in for strike duty on the Central detail under command of Captain Gibbons. The regular day men were ordered to report for duty at 7 instead of 8 o'clock this morning and a large force will be held in reserve at the City Hall. Reserve men will not be allowed a dinner hour at noontime for going home.

First Work to Break Strike.

To the packers the day was the first of effectual work in breaking the strike. The sending out of wagons, the calling for police protection, and the opening of markets was done to show the men that the tieup would not be allowed to continue. Elated by their coup in filling the depots and the ease with which the seven wagons were sent down-town in the early hours of the morning, the packers sent orders to their men to begin teaming.

The packers made calls for police late on Sunday night and early yesterday morning. Chief O'Neill notified every Captain and Lieutenant stationed near a distributing depot to be ready for trouble. Extra men were kept in the stations, and none was allowed to go home. Near the yards Inspector Hunt and Captain Reyere had all their available men out guarding the plants.

The strikers realize that unless the whole of the National Teamsters' union is brought into the fight they cannot win, and action to secure that coöperation is looked for today.

Peace Conference Futile.

While the embers of the street rows were being lighted a conference tending toward a truce was being held in the offices of Swift & Co. in the yards. Three of the leading wholesale merchants of the city—James C. Irwin of Irwin Bros., W. A. Cudney of Cudney Bros., and W. Hagg of Magner & Winslow—made an attempt to get representatives of Armour, Swift, and Nelson Morris to make concessions. This the packers would not do, and after an hour's talk the committee left.

In the hall they met Business Agent G. E. Golden, W. F. Gibbons, and Sam Johnson of the union, who were told the result. The strikers then said they would make concessions if the firms would meet them halfway. When asked what terms they would be willing to give they said that, while they demanded the recognition of the union, they were not opposed to cutting out the clause in the agreement which compels the employment of a barn steward who shall have complete charge of the men and that clause which gives the terms of wages.

When these terms were given the packers they refused and notice given that all the men who wish to return to the employ of the companies must do so today or be discharged and blacklisted. The leaders of the strike left when all hope of settlement was gone, and the result was telephoned down-town. The rioting followed.

The packers refused to discuss the matter when seen yesterday further than to state that they would not recognise the union if they had to close the yards.

"We have got those fellows beaten," said one of the packers. "They know it and are now begging. We will take them back tomorrow, and not afterward. We will send out our wagons, and keep on sending them out."

Mayor Defends O'Neill.

When seen yesterday regarding his stand on the matter Mayor Harrison, though not cognizant at the time of the extent of the disturbances, upheld his Chief.

"I will say, however," the Mayor said, "that this is the way I shall act. The position of the Police department is merely to preserve order and to maintain an absolute neutrality between both sides. The Police department will be on hand to preserve order, and while I am Mayor of Chicago it shall preserve order. I expect the police to be present when they suspect that trouble is going to break out. That is their business—to be there and see that there is no trouble."

Chief to Stop Violence.

"Our men," Chief of Police O'Neill said, "are not interfering with anybody's talking or persuading. They are putting up with a lot of back talk themselves. The moment, however, that violence is attempted, and there is an effort to pull men off of wagons, the men will interfere. I have seen Inspector Hunt about these things. He is experienced in labor troubles, and I cannot tell him anything about managing them. I think he can handle this one successfully."

Under the surface of the troubles of yesterday ran charges against both the packers and the men, each accusing the other of desiring to have the militia brought into the city to put an end to the strike. This was bandied back and forth in the headquarters of the union and openly charged in the offices of one of the leading packers.

Labor Leader Opposes Disturbance.

"We don't want the troops," said Business Agent Golden, "but there seems to be a determined effort on the part of some of the packers to get them here. We are opposed to it. We want a peaceful strike and are trying to run it, and I will create trouble for any of my men who raise a disturbance. Still, we are not responsible for fights made by those outside of our control. Such fights, if they take place here, will be grounds for appeal for troops by the packers."

"This struggle has just begun," said one of the leading packers. "I look to see these yards tied up not because we cannot do business but because the men will not behave themselves. I look to see the troops about the fence with armed muskets. I am not pessimistic and feel as do the other packers. We are going to win this fight, and we will win it as peacefully as we can, but just the methods we will have to use depends entirely upon the strikers."

Rumor of General Strike.

Yesterday rumors were prevalent about the yards and in the down-town offices of the packers that a general strike would be called on all branches of trade there. This the strikers have not desired as yet, but if the rioting and methods used the last few days fail such a move probably will have to be taken by them. The teamsters have been proud of their record, for they have won every fight they fair, and they are loath to think of giving any credit that would come with a victory over the packers to another body.

Should a sympathetic strike be called in the yards it is feared it would extend throughout the city, because of the close relations of the various organizations. The butchers and the other employés in the yards, even to the girls, have been organized, while the down-town unions have scores of members employed there.

Interest in Kansas City.

The butchers are greatly interested in the situation at Kansas City, where President Michael Donnelly of the Amalgamated Association of Butchers is at present. Mr. Donnelly was called West by the report that some of the packers were discharging butchers for belonging to the union.

Should he find this report to be true, he will insist on the reinstatement of the men, and if it is denied a strike of the butchers for the recognition of their union probably will follow. This undoubtedly will extend to Omaha, St. Joseph, St. Louis, and this city, where the organization has its strongest fighting element.

Union Financially Strong.

The union, financially, was reported yesterday to be in good shape. The officers said the funds of the local which called the strike have not been exhausted, and the $60,000 that belongs to the national body, and which is at the command of the local, has not been touched. If necessary, it was asserted by Business Agent Golden, the members of the national body in Chicago, 24,000 men, will be assessed as high as $1 a week to support those now making the fight.

Picketing South Chicago.

The strikers sent twenty-five men to South Chicago early yesterday morning to tie up the distributing depots there. This committee, led by A. J. Armstrong, picketed the places of Armour, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, and the Anglo-American companies. They turned back seventeen wagons before 8 o'clock in the morning and cut off the ice supply of ten firms that persisted in getting a supply of meat. While out there they attempted to get the butchers to agree not to buy from the big firms until after the strike has been settled, but only secured two men—Edward Tyden and A. T. Young.

Today an equal number of men will picket and they expect to tie up every butcher in that town who refuses to accept their terms. In the heart of the town are ten Polish butchers who have been shipping meat from the slaughtering-houses of the packers who have signed the union agreement, and they have agreed to sell to all firms who will not patronize the "big six."

One Dealer Sees New Light.

In the heart of the city conditions remained much the same yesterday as on Sunday and Saturday. The outlying restaurants are still without an ample supply of meat, as are the butchers. One of them went to see President Young yesterday morning to ask where he could get meat. Young told him and the man went where he was ordered. He was yesterday forenoon the following sign appeared on his door:

"There is no meat famine if you are right."

Over in the Ghetto many of the stores were closed yesterday, and most of those that were open sold cured meat that had been in stock. The butchers there are shut out of practically every slaughter-house in the city, save a few owned by their own people. A notice was sent to all the restaurant men in the heart of the city yesterday by Swift & Co. that if they are without meat the company will see that they get it if they send an order from their local butchers informing the company that they are responsible parties. The notice, signed by W. W. Shirley of the company, is as follows:

"Hotels and restaurants unable to obtain supplies from local butchers will be supplied direct at the same points on presentation of an order from local butchers. There is no foundation for the talk about a meat famine in Chicago. Butchers can secure all the meats they want by calling with their own wagons at the packers' city markets, or at the markets in the Stock-Yards."

Packer Makes a Statement.

G. F. Swift last night made the following statement:

"I do not think that the rioting in the different sections of the city is done by the striking teamsters. They are a decent, respectable, law-abiding lot of men, and I do not believe they would be guilty of such depredations. I think more likely it is done by hoodlums who delight in causing disturbances. As for the situation, it practically remains unchanged, except that the majority of the markets in the city were well supplied during the morning. All our substations were stocked without difficulty, except the one in South Water street. It took five hours for the wagons to reach it. The majority of the substations have two or three days' supply of meats on hand and plenty of ice with which to keep them cool. More meat will be sent out today. We do not mean to keep our wagons back, because we have been assured of protection by the Mayor. We look to the police first for protection, and after them to the government. I do not mean by this that the militia is to be called in, because so far as I am aware there has been no request made to the Governor for it. The terms demanded by the strikers speak for themselves, and no sane man would sign them. They are unreasonable.

"There was no conference today on the situation, and I see no reason for holding one at this time. I do not see the necessity for intervention by Mr. Eckels or any one else, as I think the packers are capable of settling the difficulty. However, if Mr. Eckels should volunteer, he would at least be treated courteously."

View of the Strikers' Leader.

Albert Young, President National Teamsters' union, said:

"We do not want to win the strike by intimidating men through personal violence, but hope to reach them through that most vital medium—their pockets. Unfortunately the public is between the packers and the teamsters and must suffer, although the independent packers have given me to understand they can supply the trade for a short time with what aid they will receive from individual markets which are doing their own killing. The packing teamsters are fighting this battle against the packers without assistance except what is received from locals in their ranks, the ice and coal drivers. We have advised organizations like the freight handlers and butchers to continue at work even if they are asked to handle the product of the packing-houses. They have evinced their willingness to help us, but we do not want a general tieup. If the time should come when the teamsters feel that all must act or they will lose their fight, the wheels of industry will stop and the city will face a strike that will demonstrate the teamsters' control of the situation."

Yards Are Picketed All Night.

All night the sympathizers of the strikers patrolled the switch-tracks about the yards, tearing off the labels and instructions on the cars or changing them. In this work the switchmen took a hand. When a car was set on a sidetrack the packers had the destination marks destroyed so the strikers could not tell its contents and its destination. In many cases the switchmen took advantage of this and sent the car out with a train destined for another location.

Two carloads of meat were shipped out by Swift last night for the sidetrack of the Illinois Central at Forty-first street. The meat is to be used by the Kenwood and Hyde Park butchers, and the strikers placed pickets out watching it. Business Agent Golden stated last night that there would be no trouble so far as these two cars were concerned, but that the butchers would have to call for the meat themselves, and thus risk their ice supply. Kenwood and Hyde Park have so far been practically exempt from the meat famine.

STORE STRIKE IS UNCHANGED.

Drivers at Fair Out—Conferences with Boston and Hillman's Result in Postponement.

President Albert Young of the National Teamsters' union and a committee from the Department Store Drivers' Local 15 called on the managers of the Boston store and Hillman's yesterday to see if the agreement asked by the union had been accepted. They were informed that the two stores desired to defer action a few days.

The committee visited none of the other stores until late in the afternoon, when it went to The Fair to see Manager J. L. Kesner, who was not in.

There was a conference of the State street managers during the day, but no statement of the proceedings was given out. Chairman H. G. Selfridge stating that there was nothing of interest to be made public at this time. It was said the managers had agreed to stand by each other.

During the day large crowds assembled about The Fair to watch the pickets stop the incoming wagons. No attempt was made to send out the delivery wagons, the firm preferring to await developments. It was learned that a request had been made by the managers that committees of three men from each store be selected to meet their employers and discuss the situation. President Young declined this, insisting that the managers must meet the officers of the union.

Striking teamsters of the Fair gathered in the evening in the rear of the store and made a demonstration. Preparations had been made, it is said, to attack the teamsters who had taken the places of the strikers, and one man, William Frederick, was severely beaten. The trouble was quelled by a detail of private watchmen.

TWO KILLED AND ONE HURT ON GRAND TRUNK TRACKS.

Three Accidents Occur Early in the Evening a Few Blocks Apart—Teamster and a Boy Dead.

Two persons were killed and one seriously injured on the Grand Trunk railroad tracks last evening. All the accidents occurred between 8 and 9 o'clock, and only a few blocks apart.

The Dead.

DICKMAN, ALBERT, 42 years old, 1448 West Forty-ninth street; thrown from his seat on a coal wagon in John Hogan's coal yard, Forty-ninth and Loomis streets.

WEYAKI, JOHN, 10 years old, 4835 Ada street; instantly killed by Grand Trunk engine at the Ada street crossing.

The Injured.

Bush, E. W., 21 years old, of Freeport, Ind., switchman; left arm cut off at elbow while switching cars at Forty-ninth and Aberdeen streets.

Dickmann sustained his injuries as he was entering the coal yards. John Hogan, owner of the yard, saw him as he drew his team before the gate and called out to him to wait a minute. Instead, it is said, he urged his horses forward. The wagon had just cleared the gates when Hogan saw Dickmann lying on the ground. The wagon wheels had run over him and the team had been brought to a stop against an iron post. Dickmann left a widow and nine children.

The Weyaki boy was crossing the tracks when an engine shot out from behind some freight cars. He was hurled into the air and instantly killed.

RABIES PATIENT A TERROR IN THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.

Comes to Chicago from Ellsworth, Ia., for Treatment at Pasteur Institute, but Fails to Recover.

A case of hydrophobia caused a small panic in the German Hospital last night, and the man was taken to the County Hospital in a patrol wagon.

The patient is John Olson of Ellsworth, Ia., a liveryman, 30 years old. He was bitten in the lip by a dog four weeks ago and came to Chicago for treatment at Dr. A. Lagorio's Pasteur Institute, 228 Dearborn avenue. After giving Olson the treatment for some time Dr. Lagorio sent him to the German Hospital.

At the County Hospital it is said that the patient has genuine hydrophobia.

INVESTIGATE WOMAN'S DEATH.

Coroner's Physician Orders Inquest After Autopsy on Body of Mrs. E. Kasanski.

The police and Coroner were mystified yesterday morning over the death of Mrs. E. Kasanski, 26 Tell place. Several detectives from the Rawson Street Police Station were detailed to investigate the case. Dr. Leininger, Coroner's physician, after a post-mortem examination of the woman's body, ordered an inquest. Mr. Kasanski said that his wife had swallowed some patent medicine which she used for pains. It should have been used externally. It is believed that this medicine may have caused her death.

SET ON FIRE BY LIGHTNING.

House of H. F. Eaton, 2004 Jackson Boulevard, Struck—People Shocked and Blaze Started.

Lightning struck the house of H. F. Eaton, 2004 Jackson boulevard, during the storm last night, the shock throwing several of the occupants from their chairs and setting fire to the house. Rugs in two of the rooms were set ablaze and pictures were thrown from the wall. The fire was extinguished, the loss being about $300.

Robert Shaw, a laborer employed by the Eckhart & Swan Milling company, was overcome by heat while working at the plant in the afternoon. He was removed to the County Hospital, where his condition is considered serious.

ENGLAND SPENDS DAY REJOICING.

Majority Too Busy with Celebration to Criticise Terms of Treaty.

COMMONS CHEERS REPORT

Details of Final Negotiations Forms an Interesting Page in History.

[Copyright: 1902: By the New York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 3, 3 a. m.—Neither the metropolis nor the nation is in a mood for a critical examination of the terms of peace.

Every British flag is flying and every English face is beaming with joy and relief over the close of the war, which has cost $1,115,000,000 and 21,000 lives. Kitchener's name is cheered in the streets; battalions of Hooligans are blowing penny trumpets and waving flags, and improvised choruses of men, women, and children are parading the streets and singing "Rule Britannia." The vagaries and excesses of Mafeking night were repeated last night, and there was bedlam, singing, horseplay, and public rejoicing in the metropolis.

Stock Exchange in Ferment.

The stock brokers and mining operators started the day with uproarious cheers and buoyant prices, and the students of King's College marched to Downing street and the palaces and serenaded Chamberlain, Balfour, and the King himself. There was mummery of all kinds in Piccadilly during the fashionable hour of shopping, and after nightfall Pall Mall, Whitehall, and the Strand resounded with trumpets and drums as mobs of street revelers swept by with banners, Union Jacks, and palms. Grotesque and noisy as was the demonstration of satisfaction over the return of peace, there was no sign of exultation over a fallen foe forced to surrender after a long and desperate fight. The English crowds in this respect were as merciful and magnanimous as the government which had made peace on the most generous terms.

Intense Interest in Commons.

The House of Commons was densely crowded when Mr. Balfour read the official statement of the result of the negotiations. The interest was so intense that the members could hardly wait for the halting sentences, delivered without a sign of emotion or excitement, and found themselves cheering whenever there was a convenient break. The applause was hearty from the government benches, and many on the opposition side joined in the final round of cheers. The Boer leaders made a strenuous effort to secure equality of treatment for their Cape allies, but only succeeded in exempting them from the death penalty, since the rank and file are disfranchised for life and left liable to penalties for treason imposed by Natal and Cape Colony, whereas the Transvaal and Orange warriors are only accountable for breaches of laws. It was this discrimination that disclosed the firmness on the part of Chamberlain in rendering treason odious.

Critics Think Terms Too Easy.

The terms are so magnanimous that even the pro-Boer Radicals find little fault with them. Such criticism as was heard among the members was based upon the extraordinary leniency shown by the government and the apparent lack of safeguards against reopening the military operations after the release of prisoners.

Kruger Not Held Liable.

Kruger is not mentioned in the agreement, but apparently he will not be liable under the fourth article in any proceedings, civil or criminal, if he returns to Pretoria. The official correspondence respecting the terms of surrender is exceedingly interesting.

I. N. P.

TAFT AND RAMPOLLO MEET.

Governor of Philippines Meets Papal Secretary and Arranges for Friendly Conference.

[Copyright: 1902: By the New York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ROME, June 2.—The first meeting between Governor Taft and Cardinal Rampollo, which was held today, was extremely cordial. The Cardinal repeated his expressions of sympathy for Governor Taft's recent indisposition, and conveyed the good wishes of the Pope.

Governor Taft explained that he alone was authorized to discuss the Philippine affairs with the Vatican authorities, and that those accompanying him were merely friendly advisers.

Governor Taft and Cardinal Rampollo immediately took up a discussion of the best means for arriving at an understanding regarding religious issues in the islands without the necessity for resorting to the courts or other unfriendly methods.

The American Governor said he felt sure that the measures planned by the United States would prove satisfactory to the Catholics and advantageous to all interests.

It is understood that Governor Taft intends to sail for Manila on July 10.

Cardinal Rampollo will probably head a commission to treat with Governor Taft.

The conference with the Pope has been set tentatively for next Thursday.

Besides congratulating the Pope on his jubilee, it is understood that Governor Taft will present him with a complete set of President Roosevelt's books bound in morocco and emblazoned with the arms of the Pope.

Cuba Votes Gomez Pension.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

HAVANA, June 2.—The House of Representatives today voted to give General Maximo Gomez a pension of $6,000 per year. The Senate confirmed the vote of the House fixing the salary of members of Congress at $3,600 annually.

"Force"

REVELL'S

ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT TO-DAY

Large Bokhara Carpets

The greatest bargains in genuine Oriental Carpet Size Bokhara Rugs ever offered our customers will be placed on sale today. Experts will see at once that this is a rare opportunity to secure handsome antiques place in excellent condition at a remarkably low price—look at the prices and sizes:

		Worth	Value	Price
10 feet long, 6 feet wide,	now.....	$ 75	$150.00	

GREAT BRITAIN IN RIOT OF JOY.

Rejoicing Over Peace Follows Drum Beat of Empire Around Globe.

WILD NIGHT IN LONDON.

Streets Blocked with Cheering Crowds Until Long After Midnight.

(Continued from first page.)

Palace from a levee at St. James' Palace was made the occasion of an immense demonstration along the Mall. The King drove through, escorted by the First Life Guards, while the dense crowd cheered. His Majesty bowed and smiled and looked pleased.

Riotous Night Begins.

At 7 o'clock in the evening the streets of London were filling up, with every likelihood of a riotous night. Working people were parading, instead of going home. Flags, liquor, and feathers were having an enormous sale, and traffic in the principal thoroughfares was growing more and more difficult.

The vicinity of the Mansion House, the Strand, and Piccadilly were the favorite centers of the crowds.

Queen Alexandra drove out from Buckingham Palace at 6 p. m., and was greeted with loud cheers.

Later in the evening torchlight parades and bands of music tried to force their way through the densely packed thoroughfares. Every man and boy seemed to have a tin horn or a hideous rattle, and the din was almost deafening.

Royalty at the Opera.

The King and Queen drove amid cheering crowds last evening from Buckingham Palace to the Royal Opera-House, where they heard a performance of "Siegfried." When they arrived the auditorium and stage were both in semi-darkness, and the continuance of the music prevented a general triumphal welcome to their Majesties. After the performance the crowd in the streets loudly cheered the King and Queen.

That London's hilarity was not entirely confined to the lower classes of the city is shown by the fact that Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, who is probably one of the most sedate members of the Cabinet, had secured a box at the Alhambra Music Hall. Several members of the House of Commons, who were in the stalls, and a number of society men present cheered for the popular Generals and joined lustily in singing patriotic choruses. At the Alhambra the display of a Union Jack riddled with bullets and other such incidents gave occasion for repeated bursts of cheering, and Lord Lansdowne and his party thoroughly entered into the contagious spirit of the affair.

Long after midnight the rejoicing continued, and at this hour—3 a. m.—the jubilation continues.

Chamberlain Declines Earldom.

Next to General Kitchener, everybody credits Joseph Chamberlain with the present achievement. The Graphic says that while congratulating the government on the Transvaal settlement it would be unjust not to recognize how large a part Mr. Chamberlain's statesmanship played in securing it. If south Africa is today British from the Limpopo River to Table Bay the credit is primarily Mr. Chamberlain's.

It is stated that Mr. Chamberlain has been offered an earldom, but he refused, preferring to remain an elected legislator. The King has offered advancement in the peerage to both Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner. It is agreed by all parties that Lord Kitchener should be advanced to an earldom.

How Peace Was Brought About.

The Boers were the first to ask for peace. The final treaty was drawn up by Lord Milner, General Smuts, and Judge Hertzog. These facts were made public by an official parliamentary paper issued last evening, giving the history of the final negotiations for peace. From this it appears that the Boers were first induced to make overtures after reading the correspondence between Great Britain and the Netherlands government.

First Request for Peace.

General Schalk Burger, acting President of the Transvaal, made the first peace overtures on March 12. On that date he informed Lord Kitchener that he was prepared to make peace proposals. Lord Kitchener at once arranged for a meeting, and on March 23 President Schalk Burger, General Louis Botha, and Secretary Reitz arrived at Pretoria on a special train provided by Lord Kitchener.

After a two hours' conference with Lord Kitchener the Transvaal officials proceeded to Klerksdorp, where they sought to meet President Steyn and Generals De Wet and Delarey of the Orange Free State. Mounted messengers were at once sent out and a meeting between the Transvaal and Free State officials was finally arranged.

Original Boer Proposals.

After preliminary communications the leaders met at Pretoria on April 12 and requested that the following be sent to the British government:

"The Boer representatives wish to lay before his Majesty's government that they have an earnest desire for peace. They have, consequently, decided to ask the British government to end hostilities and enter into an agreement by which, in their opinion, all future war between them and the British government in south Africa will be prevented. They consider that this object may be attained by providing for the following points:

"First, the franchise; second, equal rights for the Dutch and English in languages in educational matters; third, a customs union; fourth, dismantling of all forts in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony; fifth, a postal, telegraph, and railway union; sixth, arbitration of future differences, and only subjects of the parties to be the arbitrators; and, seventh, mutual amnesty. But if these terms are not satisfactory they desire to know what terms the British government would give them in order to secure the end they all desire."

In forwarding this telegram Lord Kitchener said:

"I have assured them that his Majesty's government will not accept any proposals which would maintain the independence of the republics, as this would do, and that they must expect a refusal."

Rejected by Great Britain.

Notwithstanding General Kitchener's plain intimation, backed by a telegram from the Secretary of State for War, dispatched from London on April 13, stating that the British government could not entertain any proposals based on the continued independence of the former republics which had been formally annexed to the British crown, Mr. Steyn, on meeting General Kitchener on April 14, immediately, as the leading spokesman of the Boer delegates, took the line that while the Boer government were competent to make peace if they were not competent to surrender the independence of their country; only the people could do this, the people, he explained, meaning the burghers still in the field.

Mr. Steyn added that if he were to suggest anything involving the abandonment of independence it would be a betrayal of trust. Mr. Schalk Burger and General Botha took precisely the same line.

As no progress could be made the meeting was adjourned by mutual consent until the afternoon. The Boer representatives then proposed an armistice in order that they might consult their people, but General Kitchener pointed out, with Lord Milner's full concurrence, that they had not got nearly far enough in the direction of an agreement to justify such a course.

Referred to the Burghers.

"Finally," General Kitchener says, "it was agreed that I should send you the following message, which was read over several times and fully agreed to by the representatives, to whom I have given a copy:

"'A difficulty has arisen in getting on with the proceedings. The representatives state that constitutionally they have no power to discuss terms based on the surrender of independence, inasmuch as only the burghers could agree to such a basis. Therefore, if they were to propose it it would put them in a false position with regard to their people. If, however, his Majesty's government would state the terms that, subsequent to a relinquishment of independence, they would be prepared to grant, the representatives asking for the necessary explanations, without any expression of approval or disapproval, would submit such conditions to their people.'"

On April 16 Mr. Brodrick telegraphed to General Kitchener that the government had received with considerable surprise the notification from the Boer leaders contained in his telegram of April 14, seeing that the meeting was arranged at their request, and that they must have been aware of the reported declarations of the government that no proposals could be entertained based on the renewed independence of the two south African states.

Outline of British Terms.

"However," continued Mr. Brodrick, "we are, as we have been from the first anxious to spare the effusion of further blood and to hasten the restoration of peace and prosperity to the countries afflicted by the war. You and Lord Milner are, therefore, authorized to refer the Boer leaders to the offer made by you to General Botha more than twelve months ago, and to inform them that although the subsequent reduction in the strength of the forces opposed to us and the additional sacrifices thrown upon us by the refusal of the offer would justify us in imposing far more onerous terms, we are still prepared in the hope of a permanent peace and reconciliation to accept a general surrender on the lines of the offer, but with such modifications in detail as may be agreed upon mutually. You are also authorized to discuss such modifications with them and to submit the result for our approval."

Boer Commission Is Named.

This was communicated by General Kitchener to the Boer representatives on the morning of April 17. The Boers asked for an armistice to enable them to consult with their burghers, which General Kitchener refused on military grounds, but he promised facilities for them to hold their meetings. Lord Milner impressed on them the necessity for coming back with definite powers and a determination to make peace at once, which they promised to do. On May 17 General Kitchener telegraphed to Mr. Brodrick that he had received the following telegram from Schalk Burger and Steyn:

"We have the honor to communicate to your Excellency that, as the result of the burghers assembling here, a commission has been appointed by our governments to negotiate with your Excellency with a view to finishing the present war. This commission consists of Louis Botha, Christian De Wet, Hertzog, Delarey, and Smuts. If your Excellency is agreeable to meet this commission we request you to appoint a time and place of meeting."

After a consultation with Lord Milner General Kitchener sent the following reply:

"I have the honor to acknowledge your communication and should be glad to be informed if the commission you announce has plenary powers to agree to terms for a cessation of hostilities. If so, Lord Milner and I will be prepared to receive it here. Colonel Henderson will arrange to put a train at its disposal directly it informs him when it wishes to start."

Boers Surrender Independence.

On May 18 Schalk Burger and Steyn answered General Kitchener's inquiries in the affirmative. On May 19 General Kitchener telegraphed that the meeting took place at 11:30, and the Boer commission made the following proposals:

"First—We are prepared to surrender our independence as regards foreign relations. Second—We wish to retain self-government under British supervision. Third—We are prepared to surrender a part of our territory."

Lord Milner and General Kitchener refused to accept these terms as the basis for negotiations, as they differed essentially from the principles laid down by the British government. After a long discussion nothing was decided and it was determined to meet in the afternoon. The commission met at 4 o'clock p. m., when Lord Milner proposed a form of a document that might be submitted to the burghers for a yes or no vote. There was a great deal of objection to this, but it was agreed finally that Lord Milner should meet Smuts and Hertzog with a view of drafting as far as possible a document on the Botha lines. Lord Milner stipulated for the assistance of Sir Richard Solomon in the preparation of the draft document.

Final Agreement Is Reached.

On May 21 General Kitchener telegraphed that the Boer commission was prepared to submit a document to the burghers assembled at Vereeniging for a yes or no vote, if the British government approved of those terms. The note as telegraphed by General Kitchener was practically the same document as was finally signed by all parties concerned on Saturday night, and which was read out textually by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons this afternoon.

On May 29 Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed to Lord Milner that his Majesty's government approved of the document with certain modifications, which Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed, these being for the most part merely verbal alterations. Mr. Chamberlain added:

"In making this communication to the delegates you must inform them that if this opportunity of an honorable termination of hostilities is not accepted within a time fixed by you the conference will be considered at an end and his Majesty's government will not be bound in any way by their present declarations."

On the same day Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed to Lord Milner notifying him of the views of the governments of the Cape Colony and Natal on the subject of the treatment of the rebels. These views were communicated to the Boer representatives previous to the signing of peace.

On May 28 Lord Milner telegraphed Mr. Chamberlain:

"I have met the delegates and communicated to them the alterations and additions to their draft. General Kitchener told them before fixing definitely the time by which an answer must be received that he would like to know their opinion. General Kitchener thought forty-eight hours ample, but did not wish to rush them. The delegates asked for an adjournment before answering this. This afternoon we met the delegates for a few minutes. They asked until Saturday night for an answer.

"We agreed, shook hands, and parted. They returned to Vereeniging at 9 p. m."

Signing of the Treaty.

The final document of the correspondence is the following telegram:

"Pretoria, June 1, 10:15 a. m.—Milner to Chamberlain: The agreement as amended by his Majesty's government in your telegram of May 27 signed just before 11 last night. The resolution of the burgher assembly at Vereeniging authorizing them to sign was put in by the delegates before signing their names. The signatories are as in General Kitchener's telegram, except corrections initialed and the omission of Steyn, who is too ill to come up and has already taken his parole. De Wet signed first of the Orange delegates, as he was nominated acting President by Steyn on retiring."

PARLIAMENT HEARS THE TERMS

House of Commons the Scene of Unusual Interest When Peace Treaty Is Read.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 2.—Mr. Balfour today announced the peace terms in the House of Commons, while Lord Salisbury did the same in the House of Lords.

Parliament House was surrounded by a dense throng two hours before the Lords and Commons met. Every Cabinet Minister was cheered as he approached the building, but the wildest enthusiasm of the day was displayed when Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, appeared. He walked from the Colonial office to Parliament House.

Not for years had the House of Commons been thronged with such a brilliant and enthusiastic crowd of visitors.

Long before the customary prayer, the galleries of the House were packed. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador; Henry White, the Secretary of the Embassy; Lord Rothschild, and many members of the Cabinet patiently waited through the answering of questions in the House for the momentous announcement. An unusually large number of peers sat in their gallery and behind the grill aristocratic women were closely packed.

Balfour Reads the Terms.

The period of waiting finally came to an end. Amid breathless silence, broken a few seconds later by applause such as the House of Commons seldom hears, Mr. Balfour stood up and announced the terms on which the war in south Africa had been ended. The reference to the Boers acknowledging King Edward as their sovereign made the hit of the day.

Mr. Balfour was frequently cheered as he read the text of the peace agreement. Summarized, the terms are as follows:

Burghers to lay down all arms and acknowledge King Edward as their sovereign.

All prisoners of war to be returned to south Africa as soon as possible. No punishment or loss of liberty or property.

Dutch language to be taught in public if desired.

Boers to be permitted to carry rifles for self-protection.

Civil government to be established as soon as possible.

Burghers to pay no war tax.

Money provided for rebuilding and restocking Boer farms.

Treatment of the Rebels.

Mr. Balfour further added that there were certain important points not dealth with in this document which was signed on Saturday night, and it might, therefore, be convenient to read a dispatch which had been sent by Lord Milner to the Colonial Secretary. This was as follows:

"After handing to the Boer delegation a copy of the draft agreement which the government was prepared to approve, with a view to terminate the present hostilities, I read them the following statement and gave them a copy:

"'His Majesty's government place on record that the treatment of the Cape Colony and Natal colonists who had joined in the rebellion will, if they return to their own colonies, be determined by the colonial governments in accordance with the laws of the colonies, and any British subjects who had joined the enemy will be liable to trial under the law of the British empire to which they belong.'

Cape Rebels Disfranchised.

"The government had been informed by the Cape government of the following views as to the terms which should be granted to the Cape Colonists now in the field, or who have surrendered, or who have been captured since April, 1901: In regard to the rank and file they should also surrender after giving up their arms and signing a document before the resident magistrate of the district in which they surrendered, acknowledging themselves guilty of high treason; and the punishment awarded, provided they had not been guilty of murder or acts contrary to the usages of civilized warfare, would be that they should not be entitled for life to registration as voters or to vote at any parliamentary, provincial council, or municipal election.

Cape Officials to Be Tried.

"In reference to justices of the peace, field cornets, and all others holding official positions under the government of Cape Colony, or occupying a position of authority or command in the rebel or burgher forces, they would be tried for high treason by the ordinary courts of the country, or such special courts as may hereafter be constituted by law. The punishment for these offenses is left to the discretion of the court, with the provision that in no case shall the punishment of death be inflicted.

"That is the whole of the two documents, and I have explained in the utmost detail the arrangements we have made."

Mr. Balfour said he would take an early opportunity of expressing the sense of the House of the services to the country that had been performed by the army and the distinguished Generals in south Africa, to whom he would move a vote of thanks.

Liberals Are Satisfied.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, said the intelligence given by the leader of the House would cause the most profound satisfaction throughout the empire. As to the terms of the settlement, it would not be fitting to say anything at present, but the House could afford to offer its humble congratulations to the King and the country on the thrice-blessed establishment of peace.

Sir Henry said the harmony as to peace was complete. They recognized the courage, endurance, patience, and discipline of those who had maintained the traditions of the British army. He might go further and say they were unanimous in admiration of their late enemies, now their friends and fellow-citizens, whose military qualities, tenacity of purpose, and self-sacrificing devotion to liberty and country had won for them the respect of the whole world, and foremost of them all the respect of their late opponents.

In the House of Lords.

In the House of Lords the proceedings were naturally more decorous.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge went to the House of Lords to hear the peace statement of the Premier, Lord Salisbury. There was a large attendance of peers and peeresses. Lord Salisbury, before mentioning south Africa, referred to the great loss which the empire had sustained in the death of Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, "who had done more than any one man to cement the union of the two great Anglo-Saxon races, which is one of the healthiest and most promising indications of the time."

Liberals Approve Treaty.

Lord Tweedmouth [Liberal] and Lord Rosebery associated themselves with the Premier's tribute. Lord Salisbury, then remarking that he hoped the agreed on terms of surrender would bring the lamentable state of things in south Africa to an end, proceeded to read the terms of the agreement arrived at with the Boers.

Lord Rosebery expressed his hearty, unstinted, and unreserved congratulations.

Opinions on the Treaty.

The following opinions of the terms of peace have been obtained:

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford: "The terms are splendid, just, and generous."

Henry Labouchere, M. P. (advanced Liberal): "We have gone out with the honors of war, and our pockets are well lined as well."

John Burns, M. P. (Socialist): "I think the terms may prove to be better than they look. We are really a great people when we know how to behave."

It is expected that from 12,000 to 15,000 people will be disfranchised under the arrangement for dealing with the Cape rebels. If this is the case the argument is advanced that it would obviate the necessity of suspending the constitution of the Cape Colony.

FRENCH SYMPATHY FOR KRUGER

Municipal Council of Paris Adopts Resolution Praising Boer Valor—Botha Going to Europe.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, June 2, 8 a. m.—The Municipal Council yesterday adopted a message of sympathy with Mr. Kruger, "whose people have so valiantly fought for right against might."

General Louis Botha telegraphed to his wife, who is at Brussels, yesterday, that he had signed the peace agreement and would start for Europe next month. He will come first to Paris, via Marseilles.

Views of the Paris Press.

Commenting on the settlement of the war, the Figaro says: "Those who have followed the struggle with saddened emotion will join with those who have been decimated by it in their incomparable joy in seeing it terminated."

The question of the reëstablishment of the constitution in Cape Colony, according to the Temps, "offers a menacing dilemma. If self-government is suppressed, south Africa will be thrown into a struggle infinitely more dangerous for British supremacy than was the war just ended. The reëstablishment of the constitution means surrender into the hands of the Africanders."

Dr. Leyds Was Surprised.

Dr. Leyds, the European agent of the Transvaal, who had been in Paris for a couple of days, was informed late on Sunday evening of the conclusion of peace in south Africa, but he refused to credit it. The news seemingly was an unpleasant surprise to him. Yesterday, however, a messenger from the Foreign office brought him official confirmation of the press reports, and Dr. Leyds immediately decided to proceed to Utrecht, Holland, for which place he departed at noon.

KRUGER DECLINES TO BE SEEN.

Former President of the Transvaal Refuses to Express an Opinion on Subject of Peace.

AMSTERDAM, June 2.—Since the news was received here that peace had been concluded in south Africa, Mr. Kruger has declined to receive visitors or express an opinion on the subject.

The Boer delegates here are disappointed at the outcome and are not inclined to discuss the matter.

The Dutch newspapers declare that Great Britain will gain nothing "from this unjust war," and that her difficulties in south Africa are now beginning. The papers generally express admiration for the courage of the Boers and regret that the sacrifices have proved to be in vain.

Regret at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, June 2.—The news of the conclusion of peace in south Africa was received here with mixed feelings. While there is general satisfaction that the war is ended, unvarying regret is expressed at the loss of Boer independence.

The Boer delegates here are in a particularly trying position. It has been learned upon good authority that the British government, at the last moment, refused to allow the Boers in south Africa to communicate with their leaders in Europe; thus the delegates on the continent were entirely shut out of the negotiations and were ignorant even of the terms of surrender, except as they learned of them through the newspapers.

EUROPE IS GLAD IT'S OVER.

General Sympathy for the Defeated Boers Expressed in Berlin and Other Capitals of the Continent.

BERLIN, June 3, 3 a. m. — The business classes of Germany are glad that the war in south Africa is over, and expect to share in the new impulse to the business of the world resulting from the revival of financial confidence in London. Some south African orders which were placed with Berlin houses during the month of May, conditional upon peace in south Africa, will now be filled.

The Vossische Zeitung publishes an article in which it cautions its readers against indulging in overexpectations of the new condition in south Africa, because, the paper says: "Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, seems intent upon reserving the colonial markets for the mother country."

Satisfaction at Vienna.

VIENNA, June 2.—The news of the signing of terms of peace in south Africa was received here with general satisfaction.

The Austrian Minister of Commerce, Baron Call Zu Rosenburg und Kulmbach, in the course of an interview on the subject said:

"There is no question that the news will create the greatest satisfaction, not only in Austria-Hungary but throughout Europe, which is bound to share in the benefits of trade development in the Transvaal under British rule.

"The Austrian Lloyds will undoubtedly soon resume its steamship service to south African ports, which was interrupted by the war."

Comment at Buda-Pesth.

BUDA-PESTH, Hungary, June 2.—All the Hungarian newspapers express satisfaction at the conclusion of peace in south Africa. The Pester Lloyd says: "The Boers will doubtless soon find that British ideas of freedom and toleration are more liberal than those which pertained under the régime of republican Krugerism."

Urges British Magnanimity.

BRUSSELS, June 2.—The press here is unanimous in declaring that the announcement of peace in south Africa will be hailed with relief and satisfaction throughout the world. Le Siecle remarks:

"Great Britain will now have an opportunity of displaying her magnanimity and of converting her late brave foes into faithful and efficient allies."

BOER PRISONERS ARE PLEASED.

News of Conclusion of Peace Received with Shouting and Singing in the Bermudas.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 2.—The news of peace in south Africa was communicated to the Boer prisoners in the inclosure on Hawkins Island last night. The prisoners were delighted, and received the news with great enthusiasm, shouting, singing, and hurrahing. Some of them rushed wildly about, embracing every British soldier they met, and said:

"Yesterday we were foes, but today we are friends!"

Drinks were served out to the Boers on Hawkins Island, and the rejoicing there continued until a late hour.

The Boers on Tucker Island also received the news with great joy. When the fact of peace was communicated to them the prisoners went fairly wild, shouting and singing the "Folkalled" and other hymns until 1 o'clock in the morning. At reveille the band of the Warwick Regiment moved up to the Tucker Island inclosure and played "Auld Lang Syne," "Old Hundred," "God Save the King," and in all these airs the prisoners joined most heartily.

LORD ROBERTS IS UNNOTICED.

Former Commander in South Africa Arrives at Northampton and No One to Welcome Him.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 2.—Earl Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of the forces, passed through Northampton last night to inspect the yeomanry. Today he announced that the Boers had surrendered. There was no crowd awaiting him at the station.

Earl Roberts, speaking at a military luncheon at Althorp, paid a graceful tribute to Lord Kitchener. Earl Roberts said:

"The country ought to be grateful to Lord Kitchener and to the army for what they have achieved. When Lord Kitchener assumed command things were in a critical state, and he has accomplished what no other man could have done."

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S FINAL MESSAGE TO THE WORLD BEFORE THE BOER WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA BEGAN.

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Oct. 11th., 1899.

222 CB. RB. K. 116, 1837

Pretoria.

TRIBUNE, CHICAGO. (PC)

Through TRIBUNE wish thank many American friends for sympathy in present crisis Republic last Monday gave England forty eight hours notice within which give assurance dispute will be settled by arbitration or other peaceful means notice expires at five today British agent recalled war certain this is fitting end of British policy of force and fraud which has marked all south Africa with blood of Afrikanders must now make South Africa free or white mans grave Republic forces include all nationalities strong American corps showing not case of Boer against Uitlander but all nations against English have full faith in freedom and Republicanism and in righteousness which guides destinies of nations.

President Kruger.

(Note--PC means give time delivered 10 words.prepaid.)

8:20 pm.

The message by President Kruger to "The Tribune" was cabled the day before the first gun of the war was fired. It was practically the final formal utterance of the head of the nation during its career as a republic. It was in this message that the President first made use of and fixed in the memory of the world the sentiment, "British policy of force and fraud must now make south Africa free or a white man's grave."

FULL TERMS OF THE BOER SURRENDER ANNOUNCED IN PARLIAMENT AT LONDON.

ONE—ACKNOWLEDGE EDWARD AS KING.

The burgher forces in the field will forthwith lay down their arms and hand over all guns, rifles, and munitions of war in their possession or under their control, and desist from further resistance and acknowledge King Edward VII. as their lawful sovereign.

The manner and details of this surrender will be arranged between Lord Kitchener and Commander-General Botha, assisted by General Delarey and Chief Commandant De Wet.

TWO—FREE TRANSPORT HOME TO BURGHERS.

All burghers outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and all prisoners of war at present outside south Africa, who are burghers, will, on duly declaring their acceptance of the position of subjects of his Majesty, be brought back to their homes as soon as means of transport can be provided and means of subsistence assured.

THREE—PERSONAL LIBERTY GUARANTEED.

The burghers so returning will not be deprived of their personal liberty or property.

FOUR—LIMITS OF SUCCEEDING TRIALS.

No proceeding, civil or criminal, will be taken against any burghers surrendering, or so returning, for any acts in connection with prosecution of the war. The benefits of this clause do not extend to certain acts contrary to the usages of war, which had been notified by the Commander-in-Chief to the Boer Generals, and and which shall be tried by court-martial after the close of hostilities.

FIVE—PERMITTING TEACHING AND USE OF DUTCH.

The Dutch language shall be taught in the public schools of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, where the parents desire it, and will be allowed in the courts of law, for the better and more effectual administration of justice.

SIX—LIMITING HOLDING OF ARMS.

Possession of rifles will be allowed in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony to persons requiring them for their protection, on taking out a license, according to laws.

SEVEN—PLANS FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The military administration of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony will, at the earliest possible date, be succeeded by a civil government, and, so soon as circumstances permit, representative institutions, leading up to self-government, will be introduced.

EIGHT—NATIVE FRANCHISE QUESTION DEFERRED.

The question of granting the franchise to natives will not be decided until after the introduction of self-government.

NINE—NO SPECIAL TAX TO BE LEVIED.

No special tax will be imposed on landed property in the Transvaal or Orange River Colony to defray the expenses of the war.

TEN—FINANCIAL PROVISIONS.

As soon as the conditions permit it, a commission, on which the local, inhabitants will be represented, will be appointed in each district of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, under the presidency of a magistrate or other official, for the purpose of assisting in the restoration of the people to their homes and supplying those who, owing to war losses, are unable to provide for themselves, with food and shelter, and the necessary amount of seed, stock and implements, etc., indispensable to the resumption of their normal occupations.

His Majesty's government will place at the disposal of these commissioners the sum of 3,000,000 pounds and will allow all the notes issued under the law of 1900 of the South African Republic and all receipts given up to officers in the field of the late republics, or under their orders, to be presented to a judicial commission, which will be appointed by the government, and if such notes and receipts are found by this commission to have been duly issued in return for valuable considerations, they will be received by the first-named commissions as evidence of war losses suffered by the persons to whom they were originally given.

In addition to the above named free grant of 3,000,000 pounds, his Majesty's government will be prepared to make advances, on loan, for the same purposes, free of interest for two years, and afterward repayable, over a period of years, with 3 per cent interest. No foreigner nor rebel will be entitled to benefit under this clause.

In behalf of the British Government:
His Excellency, LORD MILNER (Lord High Commissioner).

In behalf of the Transvaal Republic;
His Excellency, GENERAL SCHALK BURGER (Acting President).
GENERAL REITZ, Secretary.
GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA, Commander-in-Chief.

In behalf of the Orange Free State:
His Excellency, GENERAL C. R. DE WET (Acting President).
(Vice General Steyn, President).
GENERAL BREMNER.
JUDGE HERTZOG.
GENERAL DELAREY.

GENEROUS PRAISE TO CHAMBERLAIN

London Press Pays High Tribute to Colonial Secretary's Statesmanship.

PEACE TERMS ARE LIKED.

English Journals Declare Boers Have Been Treated with Generosity.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 3.—3 a. m.—The opinion of the newspapers here is that the terms of peace are substantially those fixed a year ago. All the papers join in congratulating Mr. Chamberlain. The Standard says:

"To Mr. Chamberlain, who for three years has been the object of the bitter calumny and unmeasured abuse, the country is under special obligations. In the difficult days which preceded the outbreak of hostilities, when the military situation was at its worst, and in the complicated situation of the last few months, Mr. Chamberlain has exhibited unvarying firmness of judgment and buoyant courage which put to shame the skeptics and pessimists."

The Telegraph says that two men beyond those who fought in the field stood preëminent—Chamberlain and Milner. The country has an obligation to recognize in graceful and ungrudging terms all that it owes these two men.

Times Praises the Boers.

The Times says that the terms of surrender are excellent in all respects. The noble qualities displayed by the burghers made a profound impression on the race which is proud to see them beneath its flag.

The Times thinks that peaceful methods would have achieved the work the war has done but for the ring of foreign adventurers, whose power the war has destroyed. The paper proceeds:

Attack on German Press.

"The German press is, according to its wont, most acrimonious and ungenerous in its comments. It is a great disappointment for the Germans that we carried our burden without a sign of distress, and that we have come out of the struggle stronger and more respected than when we entered it. It is a considerable advantage that we have cemented the friendship we most highly prize, which finds expression in the generous and sympathetic comments of the New York press, and it is a minor advantage that we have also discovered beyond all doubt where lies the bitterest jealousy of our power."

The Times seizes the occasion of the conclusion of peace for an unmeasured attack upon the Germans for their attitude during the war. Never before has a prominent responsible newspaper so outspokenly assailed a neutral people.

Empire Stronger than Ever.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"It is true that it is at a great price we have bought this peace—a great price in gold, in gallant lives, in occasional reverses, and in revelations that have been humiliating of imprudence and incapacity. But when all is said and done, when all our muddles and mistakes are made the most of, the broad fact remains that we emerge from this trial not only immensely stronger than we went in it, but with our prestige enormously enhanced in the eyes of foreign nations. We may pass in proud silence over the campaign of calumny that has been waged against us by jealous rivals abroad. This is a bad day for the enemies of England all the world over, and England may leave them to their own reflections."

Hopes for Lasting Friendship.

The Daily Chronicle in its issue of this morning remarks:

"The close of the war has converted us all to pro-Boerism. England, as a whole, has taken her triumph as she took her disaster—namely: with sobriety and a discretion which should help our former enemies over the remaining rough places to lasting friendship."

One Critic for Chamberlain.

The Daily News, a pro-Boer paper, calls it "peace with reason," and says: "We sincerely congratulate the government upon a diplomatic achievement, which in every detail stands out in solitary contrast to its past record of blunders and confusion. It is a repetition of the Middelburg negotiations, without the desolating interference of the Colonial Secretary and with a much freer hand to Lord Kitchener. It is the victory of a single man, who, although a soldier by trade, has outshone the politicians in their own sphere."

The Daily Chronicle says: "We welcome it as a settlement at once honorable, prudent, and generous, which secures to south Africa as a whole conditions of enduring pacification."

The Morning Post says: "The state paper which records these negotiations is one which can be read with unmixed satisfaction. The government is to be sincerely congratulated."

Conditions Are Generous.

The Daily Mail and the Daily Telegraph, which are jingo organs, both express unbounded satisfaction with the peace terms. The former paper only complains that no war tax is to be levied on the conquered territories, "which means," says the Daily Mail, "that the Uitlanders, who suffered so much, will have to pay the bill, so far as it is paid."

MESSAGES TO KING EDWARD.

Kaisers of Germany and Austria, King Victor, and the Pope Telegraph Congratulations.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 2.—King Edward has received hundreds of telegrams, including messages from Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph. The message from Emperor William is said to have been especially cordial.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy telegraphed his congratulations to King Edward on the restoration of peace, and also sent an aid-de-camp to the British Embassy at Rome to congratulate Great Britain on the conclusion of peace in south Africa.

Pope Leo XIII. cabled his congratulations. A dispatch from Rome says that when the Pope heard the news of the conclusion of peace he exclaimed:

"I hope to close my eyes on the world's peace."

COLONIES JOIN IN REJOICING.

Cheers for Peace Follow the Drum Beat of the British Empire Around the Globe.

LONDON, June 2.—While London went temporarily mad in a saturnalia of rejoicing over the news from south Africa, the telegraphic nerve system of the empire throbbed responsively. From Canada and Jamaica in the West, and from India and Australia in the East, came messages of congratulation and reports of local rejoicings. Gibraltar, Malta, Cairo, Bombay, and Melbourne each in turn recorded the enthusiasm with which the news of peace was received.

BOER LEADERS QUIT PRETORIA.

Commandants Start for the Field to Bring In Their Forces for Surrender According to Treaty.

PRETORIA, June 2.—A number of the Boer leaders left here today. They are going to bring in the commandos. It is expected these operations will occupy about a fortnight.

Summer lassitude relieved promptly and permanently by Johann Hoff's Extract. Do not be imposed on. Get Johann Hoff's.

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9x12	now.....	$ 75	Value $150.00
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10x14	now.....	$100	Value $200.00
11x15	now.....	$145	Value $250.00
11x15	now.....	$145	Value $250.00
11x15	now.....	$135	Value $225.00
12x15	now.....	$175	Value $300.00

Also three hundred other pieces at greatly reduced prices in this sale—

	Worth Each	For
Bokhara Mats - -	$ 5.00	$ 1.95
Bokhara Hamedan -	10.00	6.50
Bokhara Khans - - -	25.00	15.00
Bokhara Mires - - -	75.00	48.00
Royal Bokharas- -	90.00	50.00
Bokhara Yordez - -	135.00	85.00
Persian Kirman Indias	150.00	85.00
Persian Ghestan - -	25.00	18.00
Persian Mirvan - - -	35.00	20.00
Persian Runners, Carpet Sizes - -	125.00	85.00

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GAMBLER SHOT IN JEROME RAID.

Detectives and Fugitives Have Pistol Fight in Which Many Bullets Are Fired.

WOUNDED MAN MAY DIE.

E. H. Harriman Says Railways Intend Applying Large Sums for Improvements.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, June 2.

Gamblers and Raiders Fight in Heart of City.

Fleeing gamblers, surprised in a big poolroom in Forty-second, near Lexington avenue, by a raiding party from the office of District Attorney Jerome this afternoon, turned and opened fire with revolvers on the officers of the law, and in return the detectives shot and seriously injured one of the fleeing men, named James McCoy. Scenes of wild excitement were going on all around at the time. More than 100 men had been cornered in the place and were making efforts to escape. Some were leaping from the windows of the room, which was on the first floor; dozens of others plunged through a trapdoor into the cellar to escape arrest. The men who began the shooting had gained the roof of the building and from that had leaped into an alley opening into the public thoroughfare close to the Grand Central Station.

The way to freedom was clear before them. One of their bullets went close to the temple of Deputy Assistant District Attorney Chadwick, former football player and the leader of the raiding party. An instant later James McCoy, 45 years old, who declared himself a hotelkeeper and was trying to escape from the raiders, fell from the roof with a bullet in the back of the head.

It was thought that he was merely stunned by the fall, and the bullet hole was only discovered when he reached Bellevue. He had by that time revived so that he was able to walk from the ambulance into the reception ward. Then he was taken into an operating-room, where the surgeons sought the bullet. It was said afterward that the man was dying.

It developed that the man who shot McCoy was Detective McLellan of District Attorney Jerome's staff. It is said that McLellan was firing at a man who fired at him. Mr. Jerome said he would stand by McLellan for having shot McCoy, and that the present vague attitude of the administration toward the enforcement of some of the laws was really responsible for the lawlessness which ended with the shooting of McCoy.

District Attorney Jerome went to see Police Captain Delaney as soon as he heard how much McCoy was hurt. He told Captain Delaney who had done the shooting, and said that McLellan would be surrendered to the police if McCoy died. Captain Delaney was in a highly excited and emotional state when District Attorney Jerome got through talking with him. He had not been asked to participate in the raid. The raiders had warrants for seven, including McCoy.

The six uninjured prisoners were taken to the Elizabeth Street Station.

William C. Whitney and Thomas F. Ryan, it was definitely learned today, were the buyers on Saturday last of the controlling interest in the stock of the Hide and Leather National Bank. The Whitney-Ryan interests also control the Morton Trust company.

E. H. Harriman, the head of the Union Pacific railroad systems, and the dominating figure in a dozen companies that control about 18,000 miles of railroad, talked to newspaper men with more than his customary freedom today. He has just completed a three months' tour of inspection of the railroads under his control. His inspection has resulted in the announcement of plans of improvement and extensions that will involve an expenditure of about $30,000,000. Mr. Harriman said:

Harriman Talks in Defense of Railroads.

"The railroad situation and the attitude of the public toward the railroads were never better. The physical condition of the properties is better than ever. They are getting the beneficial results of the improvements which have been going on for the last few years.

"As to overcapitalization, I think that is a large question, and one which would take some time to answer. I think as to the overcapitalization of railroads that the old railroads of $25,000 or $30,000 a mile are things of the past. There are now miles and miles of reconstructed railroads costing $100,000 a mile, or more than that, to build them, and when we have to tunnel, of course, it is sometimes as much as $1,000,000 or $1,200,000 to save distance, eliminate grades and curves.

"In regard to consolidation and community of interests: I do not know what 'community of interest' covers. What I mean is 'common interest.' I never believed in 'community of interest.' We will have one common interest—that is what the term 'community of interest' is meant to cover, but it does not express it. It is the common interest of the shipper and transporter, the employer and the employed."

Justice Scott in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court today set Sept. 22 as the date for the beginning of the second trial of Roland B. Molineux, accused of the murder of Mrs. Kate Adams.

Father Returns with Kidnaped Child.

Margaret Taylor, the 8-year-old daughter of Albert V. Taylor, was brought from Italy today by her father. She was taken from this country by stealth four years ago by her aunt, Clara Taylor. Mr. Taylor's relatives did not like his wife because they did not deem her of equal social position with themselves. The kidnaping of the child was done with the connivance and assistance of other members of the Taylor family. Two of them are now under conviction in Ohio for having aided Miss Clara Taylor to run away with Margaret. Mrs. Taylor was formerly a nurse in the Soldiers and Sailors' Home in Cincinnati, she said today, and that was the reason why the Taylors did not like her. Mr. Taylor denied most emphatically statements put forth by members of his family in defense of their actions to the effect that the child had not been treated properly.

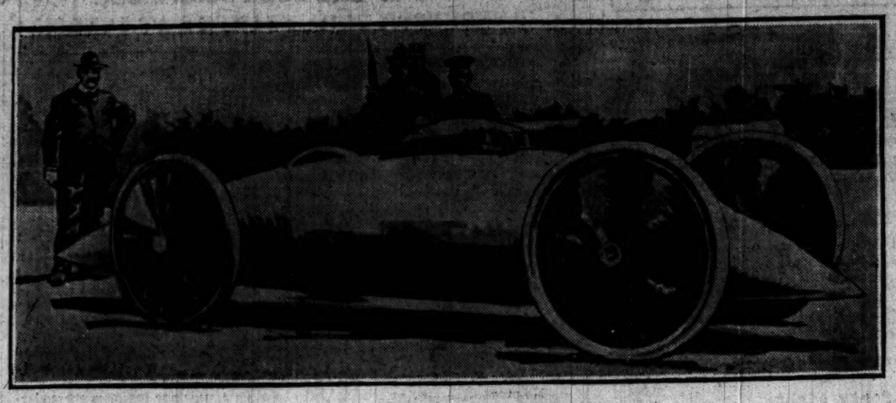
At a special meeting of the shareholders of the National City Bank held today the stockholders voted to increase the capital stock from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000, and adopted the proposition that the Board of Directors should consist of not less than seven nor more than twenty-five shareholders.

The inquest held by Coroner Schaefer and a jury into the death of Andrew Fetherstone, a tax assessor of New Brighton, who was killed by the automobile driven by W. C. Baker, President of the Baker Motor Vehicle Company of Cleveland, O., with C. E. Denzer as assistant, at the automobile trials at the South Shore boulevard, Staten Island, on Saturday, resulted today in a verdict exonerating Messrs. Baker and Denzer from all blame. A similar verdict was rendered in the case of John T. Bogart of Castleton, who died on Sunday from the effects of the injuries received at the time of the accident. The jury decided that the accident was unavoidable and that the police took all precautions to prevent it.

Automobile Drivers Are Exonerated by Coroner.

William K. Vanderbilt, F. W. Vanderbilt, C. M. Depew, and H. McK. Twombly will leave New York on a special train tomorrow evening for Chicago to attend the annual meeting of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. President Marvin Hughitt has proxies for nearly 70 per cent of the stock of the company, and there will be no change in the Board of Directors unless the Vanderbilt-Hughitt-Field interest desire a change.

AUTOMOBILE THAT RAN AMUCK, KILLING AND INJURING.



Racing machine of new and unique design which broke away from the control of its drivers at Staten Island Saturday and tore through the crowd of spectators, killing one, mortally wounding another, and injuring more or less severely eighteen. The machine was going at a mile-a-minute speed when it plunged into the wall of onlookers.

The Greater New York Democracy has opened the campaign for the defeat of Daniel F. McMahon, Tammany leader of the Seventeenth District and one of the triumvirs of the wigwam. How Richard Croker and Daniel F. McMahon divided between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000 profit as the result of contract work done for the Metropolitan Street railway company was told in detail by John C. Sheehan, once leader of Tammany Hall. Mr. Sheehan in his speech told of the conversations he had with Mr. McMahon that led up to the formation of the firm of Naughton & Co. and of how that firm prospered under the Tammany régime.

Sheehan Opens Fight on D. F. McMahon.

Mr. Sheehan said also that the present leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District in the Tammany camp held up to Richard Croker the prize of enormous profits in the contracting firm of Naughton & Co., and, in the words of Mr. Sheehan, "as Richard Croker was broke he took half the profits of Naughton & Co. on Metropolitan work, which I am told amounted to between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000."

Mr. Sheehan made many other statements in his speech.

H. Clay Evans, Commissioner of Pensions until recently, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel today. He will sail for London tomorrow to take up his new duties as United States Consul General.

Through the sale of the Plaza Hotel property at Fifth avenue, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, to the George A. Fuller company and allied interests, there is to be erected on the site a new twenty-story hotel which those interested in the enterprise say is to be the finest structure of its kind in the world. The price paid to the New York Life Insurance company for the property is $3,000,000, and among transactions involving no element of trade it is believed that the purchase ranks as the largest in the city's real estate annals. Including the cost of the new hotel building the enterprise will involve nearly $10,000,000. Associated with the George A. Fuller company in the purchase are the Central Realty, Bond and Trust company and Hallgarten & Co. Through the bankers, it is understood, considerable foreign capital will be interested in the project.

Hotel Which Will Cost $10,000,000.

Professor Hamilton Harbert of the University of Pennsylvania, who is visiting his uncle, W. H. Brown of Peekskill, has aroused interest in the Hudson River towns by proclaiming that it is possible that they may any time suffer the fate of Pompeii, Herculaneum, and St. Pierre. The village of Peekskill, the professor says, is situated on the remains of an ancient volcano, probably in its day the largest the world ever saw. The palisades, Professor Harbert says, are formed of trap rock, which is identical with volcanic rock all over the world. The Giants' Causway, he points out, is of the same structure. The professor continues: "To be sure, there is little life to indicate to the eye the existence of a monster volcano at Peekskill, but there is as good reason to believe that Anthony's Nose, Orange Mountain, and other trap mountains on the Hudson may again break out as there was in the rejuvenation of Vesuvius."

Hudson River Towns on Ancient Volcanic Remains.

South street, near Wall, was redolent of pineapples from noon until midnight today. Altogether there were about 1,000,000 "pines" unloaded from the liner Havana, in today from Mexico and Cuba.

There were 150 tons of coal on hand today at the yard of the Morse Iron Works and Dry Dock company. This will last just a week, and thereafter not an ounce of coal will be burned there. The Morse company will burn oil fuel hereafter. Its heaters for rivets, plates, and ship ribs are now burning oil, and machinists are working night and day to have the boiler furnaces fitted with oil burners before its stock of coal is consumed.

Big Company Uses Oil Instead of Coal.

The plant has used 7,100 tons of coal annually. In place of this it will burn hereafter 912,000 gallons of fuel oil. The oil is to be carried in tank boats.

"The price of oil," said Mr. Morse, "is about equal to that of coal, but we get better results from the former."

A Third avenue car going south ran into a Thirty-fourth street car going west this evening. Both were well filled with passengers. The platform of the Thirty-fourth street car was wrecked and the motorman, Edward Trainor had to jump to save himself. Frederick Schaefer, a cigarmaker, saw the accident a half a block away and inquired of James Dillon, a newsboy, what the trouble was. "I guess it's another explosion," said the newsboy. Schaefer threw up his arms and dropped dead. His wife said he had been subject to heart disease.

Man Drops Dead When Street Cars Collide.

It was nearly 12 o'clock when the audience that filled the Casino departed tonight, but two hours before that every one in the house had realized that "A Chinese Honeymoon" was making a big success. The musical farce that the Shuberts imported from London, where it is in its second year of prosperity at so unpopular a theater as the Strand, has all the gayety of the old Casino extravaganzas, but is without the Tenderloinism in costuming and jokes that debarred those merry plays from some people. There is not a line or gown to offend, nor is it at any time slow enough to bore those who are tough.

"Chinese Honeymoon" a Success.

ELECTRICITY MAKES BOY BARK.

Son of H. W. Harold of North Chicago Affected by Shock from Trolley Wire.

A shock of electricity has made a North Chicago boy bark like a dog. Last Wednesday afternoon the 10-year-old son of H. W. Harold was passing the zinc works when he seized a wire dangling from a pole of the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric railway. He was knocked senseless and was found several hours later by a laborer. Following his return to consciousness he seemed mentally affected. His barking was noticed by his parents Wednesday night. Since then at night only the boy starts barking and his parents say the sound is not distinguishable from a dog's bark. Dr. Watterson, who has attended the boy, has never heard of a similar case.

COACH MAKES TRIAL TRIP.

STAGE RUNS FROM CHICAGO TO HIGHLAND PARK.

Road Coaching as Sport to Be Introduced Today—First Journey Made to Arrange Time Schedule—Distance Is Covered in Three Hours, Including Stops at Five Stations—Enterprise Not Intended as Business Venture, but as Pastime.

Road coaching as a sport and pastime will be introduced to Chicago society tomorrow, when the initial trip of the coach, "Old Times," will be made from the Auditorium Annex to the Hotel Moraine in Highland Park. Yesterday a trial trip was made to facilitate the arranging of the time card.

From the time the whiplash touched the leaders in front of the Annex until Walter W. Keith drew rein before the Moraine the dash along the north shore was directed by the movements of the minute hand on the big coach watch.

The first run of the "Old Times" was made in the schedule time of three hours. Only two hours and forty-seven minutes were consumed by the journey over the hills and through the valleys to the final stopping point in the northern suburb. The stops totaled thirteen minutes. Three relays of horses were used to carry the big coach on its long, rumbling journey.

With Howard Gillette at the reins, the start was made from the Annex at 3 o'clock. The first halt was made at the Raymond Apartment Building, in Lincoln Park boulevard. There the coach waited two minutes. Then was begun the run to the Saddle and Cycle club in Edgewater. At the club fresh horses were ready to take the coach the next seven miles, to the Avenue House in Evanston, where a two-minute stop was made. W. Vernon Booth piloted the fours from the Saddle and Cycle club to the Sheppard Field station, and Walter W. Keith ran the third set to Glencoe, where Mr. Gillette reclaimed the reins and took the coach to its destination.

Tomorrow at 3:30 o'clock the first public journey will be made, and thereafter the coach will leave the Annex at a similar hour each day, arriving at Highland Park at 6:30 every night. From the Moraine a 'bus will take the passengers to the Onwentsia club at Lake Forest. The return trip from Highland Park will be made each morning. Leaving the Moraine at 8 o'clock, the coach will deliver its passengers at the Annex at 11. The coach may be hailed at any point along the road except between the Raymond station and the Annex.

Howard Gillette, Vernon Booth, Walter W. Keith, Arthur Meeker, Stanley McCormick, and Frederick Haskell will take turns driving the coach, each of them occupying the box one day each week. Teddy Fowler, the guard, is dressed in a pink coat, trimmed with the colors of Onwentsia, and he will keep busy signaling with the big coach horn from start to finish of the run. He was formerly guard on the London-Brighton coach tour, the longest in England.

The coach is not to be run as a business enterprise, and the originators of the idea anticipate that considerable money will be lost in the venture.

WARRANTS ARE ISSUED FOR CONSTABLE GREENBERG.

Three Charges of Assault and Battery and Three of Disorderly Conduct Are Made by Victims of Latest Raid.

Three warrants charging assault and battery and three more charging disorderly conduct were sworn out before Justice Prindiville at the Harrison street police court yesterday morning for the arrest of Constable Greenberg. The warrants were made out by Attorney Robert Cantwell for his client, Mrs. J. Beck, 493 Forty-third street.

She charges that on Saturday evening Greenberg with several negroes attempted to levy on her restaurant. Mrs. Beck was roughly handled, she charges. The warrants were given into the hands of Inspector Lavin and detectives were sent out for Greenberg.

SAVES THREE FROM DROWNING.

Lincoln Park Policeman Joseph Langlois Makes Record as Life-Saver Within Twenty-four Hours.

Joseph Langlois, a Lincoln Park policeman, has achieved distinction as a life-saver by rescuing three persons from drowning in Lake Michigan within twenty-four hours. He has saved, in all, five persons' lives since his connection with the park police force.

Mrs. Mary Nory, 2436 Dearborn street, was the first person he saved from drowning on Sunday afternoon. She fell from the pier and was sinking for the third time when Langlois plunged into the water, and, with the aid of several men, dragged her upon the pier and resuscitated her. Two hours later Edwin Sherin, 45 years old, 43 Siegel street, was taken from the water at the foot of the high bridge in an unconscious condition, and, after long-continued efforts, was revived. Later in the afternoon Levi Soreky, 7 years old, 43 Bowman avenue, was saved, near the place where Sherin was rescued.

A life-saving boat, eighteen feet long, has been added to the equipment of the Lincoln Park life-saving service. Eight men have been detailed for a crew, and Policeman Langlois, who formerly was connected with the Jackson Park life-saving station, will drill them.

CLASSIC PLAY TO BE ENACTED.

"Pygmalion and Galatea" at Steinway Hall on Thursday Evening.

A performance of "Pygmalion and Galatea" will be given in Steinway Hall on Thursday evening under the direction of Edward Dvorak. The rôl of Galatea will be taken by Miss Eleanor McKee. The part of Cynisca will be acted by Miss Marie Tower and that of Chrysos by Mr. Norman Primakou.

Chief Probation Officer Appointed.

John J. McManaman, an attorney with offices in the Unity Building, was appointed chief probation officer of the Juvenile Court yesterday morning. He will have the rank of assistant city prosecutor in Judge Tuthill's court. He takes the place made vacant by the resignation of T. D. Hurley, who becomes a police magistrate.

Bourdeau Flakes are better for your health than meat is, anyway.

HONEYMOON ENDS AND RIOT CALL IS SENT IN.

Police Find Groom, Ernest Blue of 6746 Sangamon Street, Badly Hurt by Brother-in-Law, but Make No Arrest

A family row in a flat at 6746 Sangamon street last evening resulted in a riot call, but no arrests were made. The police found Ernest Blue nursing several cuts and bruises which had been administered by his brother-in-law, Ora Ward.

The Blues had been married but a few weeks. Mrs. Blue said her husband had grown cold and sulky.

"He has not kissed me since the day of our wedding," she told the police.

She packed her trunk, intending to return to her mother, at Greenup, Ill., recently. Blue learned of her plan, and left the flat threatening to commit suicide.

Until last evening nothing was heard of Blue by his wife or friends. Then Blue appeared. Ward went to the door. On being told he could not see his wife a struggle between the two men ensued, in which, it is charged, the rejected husband drew a revolver, which was knocked from his hand. Neighbors telephoned to the police.

FAIL TO SEE BETTING AT RACES

Harlem Village Board Committee Visits Track and Reports No Evidence of Gambling.

To investigate the complaints of gambling at the Harlem racetrack made last week by the South Side Property-Owners' association of Harlem the Village board yesterday attended the races. In the evening at the session of the board the members of the committee reported that they had seen no evidences of gambling. The representatives of the property-owners' association were surprised, but made no comment. The board will send eight special policemen to the track today to watch for gambling.

ASK FOR BETTER BUILDING LAWS.

Miss Jane Addams, Graham Taylor, and Cyrus Bentley Defend New Ordinance.

UPHOLD MAYOR'S PLAN.

Head of Hull House Addresses Council Committee in Behalf of Measure.

With every third room a kitchen wherein gasoline and kerosene are used by people unaccustomed to such means of cooking, it is little wonder that fires occur in tenement houses, according to Miss Jane Addams. The head of the Hull House settlement, with Graham Taylor of the Chicago Commons; Cyrus Bentley, chairman of the City Homes committee; and others appeared yesterday before the Council committee having charge of the Mayor building ordinance.

The representatives of the City Homes association divided the time given for consideration of the new building measure with representatives of the building association, which objects to many of its provisions. In the ordinance, built to some degree on the New York laws, it is intended to throw safeguards around the lives and health of persons living in apartment or tenement houses.

Tenants Should Be Protected.

"What is of most vital importance," said Miss Addams, "is the protection of the tenants from fire and from the dangers of unsanitary conditions. One particular house across from where I live has been on fire four times within my recollection. These houses are occupied by different nationalities. Every third room is used for cooking, and gasoline and kerosene are coming into more frequent use. The people are careless in the use of this fuel.

"There is another vital point in the subject which concerns the health of the tenants. Many of the people who occupy these apartment houses come from the villages and farms of Italy and Russia. They are not accustomed to the cramped condition of city life, and it is important that they should have light and air in their homes.

"We have not in Chicago the conditions which exist in New York, and there is no reason why we should have. Every time I see the tenement houses of New York I thank Providence that we have not got them in Chicago."

Attacks Claims of Builders.

The builders in their amendments suggested that it was sufficient to limit a building to 80 per cent of an inside lot and 90 per cent of an outside lot. Mr. Bentley riddled the claim of the builders that there was already sufficient enforcement of building ordinances.

"The building ordinances are not enforced at all," he said. "Even Chairman Mills of the Builders' association Executive committee did not know until he came here that the present ordinances provide for a brick wall between apartments. He says that the building inspectors are busy watching the job all the time work is being done. I should like to know if he really meant that.

"The building ordinances of Chicago are not enforced, and it does not matter much to me why they are not. We don't care about that. What we want is an ordinance which will have to be enforced."

Protest Against Garbage Crematory.

The builders protested against the provision of the ordinance which make it obligatory on the proprietor of a tenement or apartment house to operate a garbage crematory in the house. Alderman Mayor insisted that this requirement would be made sooner or later by the city, and that no difference would be made between the proprietors of a hotel and of an apartment house in this particular.

Further consideration of the measure was left to another conference between the associations interested in the ordinance, to which will be added representatives of the architects.

Henry E. Vance will probably be placed in the predicament of buying his own land back from the city. That is what the representatives of Mr. Vance say is the meaning of the action expected from the Committee on Streets and Alleys West. Mr. Vance wants to rearrange part of a West Side subdivision and make his lots face on another street. He wants to close parts of Clifton Park avenue, Trumbull avenue, and Turner avenue from the Great Western tracks to Harvard street, a distance of about a block. Then he will open an alley parallel with Harvard street, face his lots on Harvard street, and use the property by the railroad tracks for manufacturing purposes.

The Council has figured up that in this exchange of real estate the city loses about 100,000 square feet of land, which it never used. It wants Mr. Vance to pay for it. If he had platted his land the other way in the beginning there would have been no dispute.

Amended Ordinance for Tunnels.

The ordinance extending the rights of the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company in its tunnels is scheduled to be taken up by the Judiciary committee today. The investigating committee handed in its report yesterday, and it was made a special order for the next meeting of the committee. The amended ordinance provides that the trunk tunnels shall not be more than 12 feet 9 inches high, and that the lateral tunnels shall not be more than 6 feet wide and 7½ feet high.

The company is authorized to rent space in the tunnels to other companies, but only after the consent of the Council has been secured. The Council is given the right, after the expiration of ten years, to terminate the lease, if it so desires, and to buy the plant. It requires 5 per cent of the gross receipts as compensation during the first ten years, 10 per cent during the second period, and 15 per cent during the third. In addition to this 20 per cent of the gross receipts the company may secure for rental of its tunnel space is to be paid the city annually.

Mayor Harrison has ordered Chief Musham to make arrangements to pay firemen their salaries during the time they are unable to work because of injuries received in the performance of their duties. In several cases the Mayor's attention has been called to the fact that firemen hurt at fires have been laid off the pay roll while they were recovering.

SEEKS DIVORCE AND SUES FRENCHMAN FOR DAMAGES.

Frank E. Smith Wants L. Napoleon Gournay to Pay $50,000, Accusing Him of Alienating Wife's Affections.

Frank E. Smith, until recently consulting engineer of the Mullen Brewing company, has filed two suits in the Circuit Court involving his wife, who is the daughter of James J. Mullen, principal owner of the brewing company, and L. Napoleon Gournay, a wealthy Frenchman, who has been in this country a little over a year as a student of commercial and industrial conditions. Mr. Smith in one suit seeks a divorce from his wife on statutory grounds. In the other he sues Mr. Gournay for $50,000 damages on the charge of alienating Mrs. Smith's affections.

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Greater strength
Keener Brain

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Try the change and "cut out" meat for breakfast.

Our word for it, you will feel "Fit as a Lord" in a week's time by breakfasting on Grape-Nuts and cream, a little fruit and perhaps one or two soft eggs.

If you ever try this experiment, you will always bless the day of high beef that waked you up.

There's a reason why Grape-Nuts furnishes power to the body and brain. The food contains selected parts of the field grains that furnish phosphate of potash in a natural state that can be assimilated by the human body; this joins with the albumen of food and forms the soft filling of the brain and nerve centers.

Feed skillfully and you can "do things."

The greatest brain workers in America eat Grape-Nuts.

Ask one or two, they'll tell you.

You meat eaters who are ailing in any sort of way might take a valuable hint from the following statement of Chief Chemist Wiley, of the Agricultural Department, in the Daily Press from which we give the following extracts:—

"There is no doubt of the fact that meat-eating is not essential to human life, and that men can be well nourished without resorting to a flesh diet.

"I think the statement may be accepted without question that, as a rule, we eat too much, not only of meat, but of all forms of food. The question of limiting the diet is based primarily not on the principle of economy, but on the requirements of hygiene.

"At the early breakfasts which Americans are wont to indulge in, that is, a hearty meal before going to their daily work, the omission of meat is to be earnestly advised.

"It is well known that men who are nourished very extensively on certain cereals are capable of the hardest and most enduring labor. Meats are quickly digested, furnish an abundance of energy soon after consumption, but are not retained in the digestive organism long enough to sustain permanent muscular exertion."

You will feel the energy of Grape-Nuts longer than any meal of meat.

Remember Grape-Nuts food costs about one cent per meal for each person and all grocers sell it.

Made at pure food factories of Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

The Great Medicine for Building Up Weak and Sickly People in Summer.

Paine's Celery Compound

RESCUES A LADY FROM NERVOUS BREAKDOWN.

The surest and speediest banisher of disease and sickness known to medical men is Paine's Celery Compound.

The peculiar virtues of Paine's Celery Compound enable it to reach all the deep-seated where disease is working; it quickly banishes all pain and trouble.

At this time, Paine's Celery Compound is a veritable boon to every nervous, weak and debilitated man and woman. The ailments and diseases that have held people in bondage and suffering up to the present are permanently banished by the use of a few bottles of nature's life giver and health builder. Mrs. Mamie Goukler, No. 600 [illegible] West Philadelphia, Pa., who suffered for months from severe nervous affliction, writes as follows:

"I beg leave to add my testimony to the wonderful good Paine's Celery Compound has done me. Some months ago I was troubled with a general breaking down of the system. I consulted a physician without avail, and upon the suggestion of Mr. John A. Coln, who I believe is a living example of your wonderful curing medicine, I purchased two bottles of your Compound, and I must say that I improved wonderfully after the first dose. My nervousness has left me entirely, and I am now feeling better than I ever did. You can rest assured that I will not hesitate to recommend your wonderful medicine to my friends who may suffer from nervousness in any form."

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The way to get the best accommodations is via the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

WHY?

It is the only direct line to Colorado Springs and Manitou.

It is the popular route to Denver. It has the best Dining Car Service, a la-carte breakfast and supper and table d'hote noon-day luncheon for 50 cents served in magnificent dining cars.

Its service this summer will surpass anything heretofore attempted in Colorado.

It has the most complete and satisfactory schedule and in the

Rocky Mountain Limited

offers a train best adapted to the wants of the business man and the tourist. It leaves Chicago daily at 5.45 p. m. and arrives at Denver 8.45 p. m., Colorado Springs (Manitou) 8.30 p. m. This gives the full business day in Chicago and takes but one night to Colorado.

Another inducement to use the *Rock Island* will be the

$25.00

round trip rate to Colorado effective this summer by that line. Every comfort that money can purchase to make your trip comfortable and pleasant. Ask for details.

If you want the breeziest, cleanest and most fascinating description of Colorado, you can have it free by writing for "Under the Turquoise Sky."

The delights of tent life in the Rockies are charmingly treated in our book "Camping in Colorado," which gives full details of how and where to camp and the cost and necessary equipment for parties of two, four and six persons. You will be astonished to see how cheaply the outing can be made. This book free, too, on application.

We will also be pleased to advise as to rates and accomodations in Hotels and Boarding Houses in Colorado.

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THE STANDARD HAIR [illegible] absolutely harmless. Any shade desired. Call or send ONE APPLICATION LASTS SIX MONTHS. Sample of Hair Free. Address Imperial Chem. Mfg. Co. 125 W. 23d St., New York

Sold by L. DURNHAM, 70-72 State-st.
N. McCARTHY, 312 Wabash-av.
W. R. STREHL, 84 Monroe-st.

PNEUMATIC TUBE MAIL SERVICE—Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., May 29, 1902.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, until 2 p. m. July 12, 1902, for the performance of the service by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices in the following cities: Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; St. Louis, Mo.; Washington, D. C.; Chicago, Ill. Pamphlets giving description of routes and requirements under the advertisement may be had on application to the Postmaster at any of the above-named cities, or upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. H. C. PAYNE, Postmaster General.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 1697 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill., June 4, 1902.—Proposals for constructing two miles of track, on 40-lb. rail section, Illinois and Mississippi Canal, will be received here until 12 noon, June 16, 1902, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application here, or to Assistant Engineer, Lieut. Wheeler, Sterling, Ill. J. H. WILLARD, Major, Engrs.

WANTED—TELEGRAPH OPERATORS FOR Signal Corps, U. S. Army; able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits. Written recommendations as to character and qualifications required. Address by letter to Recruiting Officer, 154 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

COUNCIL STRIKE AT FAT OFFICE

Adopts an Order for Bids to Put City and County Treasurers on Salary.

PUBLIC OWNS INTEREST

New Smoke Ordinance Referred and Referred to Judiciary Committee.

WORK DONE BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

Passed an order for the drafting of an ordinance by the City Treasurer and the County Treasurer, fixing their salaries, and gives the city and county the benefit of all public money.

Received the new smoke ordinance and referred it to the Judiciary committee, and made it a special order for the next session.

Passed an order for the investigation of the occupation of West Water street by railroads.

Passed an order on the Special Assessment committee to report on all public property [illegible] not authority by corporations; also for the Corporation counsel to aid the Board of Assessors.

Passed an order on the City Controller to report what arrangements have been made with the Crane company for the use of streets and alleys.

Made the Panhandle and Chicago & Western Indiana Transfer mandatory track elevation ordinance a special orders for next meeting.

Defeated the auctioneers' ordinance.

Made the Stein street vacation ordinance a special order for the next meeting.

Passed an ordinance giving Mrs. C. [illegible] A. Coln, who I believe is a living example of your wonderful curing medicine, I purchased two bottles of your Compound, and I must say that I improved wonderfully after the first dose. My nervousness has left me entirely, and I am now feeling better than I ever did. You can rest assured that I will not hesitate to recommend your wonderful medicine to my friends who may suffer from nervousness in any form."

Passed an order requiring the Terminal railway company to place a watchman at its West Twelfth street crossing.

Passed a resolution for the appointment of a committee to receive the Rochambeau statue committee.

Passed an order instructing the Judiciary committee to prepare an ordinance requiring all [illegible] to file with the Building Commissioner all their rules regarding the piping of buildings.

Passed an order on the Commissioner of Public Works to request the Illinois Central railroad company to place a night watchman at the Sixty-fifth street crossing.

Railroads in West Water Street.

The City Council last night passed an order which, if the Aldermen mean it as a preliminary to submits that body to the support of a comprehensive bill designed to rob two big railroad offices of most of their emolument, was passed. Aldermen Palmer, Fowler, and Priestedt are instructed to draft a bill which is to put the City Treasurer and the County Treasurer on salaries.

As the City Treasurer, according to the statutes, draws from $70,000 to $100,000 annually in interest, and the County Treasurer gets even more, the measure would reduce materially to the receipts of the city and county.

The order reads that the committee is instructed to "draw a proper bill to reduce the salaries of the City Treasurer and the County Treasurer on an accounting of the interest on public money." This, according to Alderman Fowler, who introduced it, means that the committee shall draw a bill which will put the treasurers' officials on a salary basis and give the city and county the benefit of the interest now either goes to them personally or is used by the political parties for campaign funds.

Blake Explains His Plan.

"It is my intention," said Alderman Fowler, "that the committee shall draw a bill which will put these two officials on a decent salary basis and give the city and county the benefit of the interest on money. At present they are drawing large sums of money in interest and the city gets no benefit from it."

There was no discussion of the order as it went through without comment. Alderman Harrison is known to favor a change to the same time the Legislature will meet, and the bond the City Treasurer is required to give. It would not be justice, he says, to replace the official under large responsibility and under a bond of twice as much money he has on hand and then not provide anything commensurate with these responsibilities.

Candidates for the two offices have appeared at different times that they would accept a salary—not that provided by law as [illegible]—but what they termed a "decent salary," say $15,000," providing some of the responsibilities were removed "and the city will have to contribute nearly all of the [illegible] feign fund."

The committee which has charge of the matter was appointed by the Mayor to report a plan of making the Boiler Inspector a salaried one. The other part of his is in addition to their original duties.

New Smoke Ordinances.

The new smoke ordinances were introduced by Alderman Werno, chairman of the Judiciary committee, and at his request was made a special order for the next session. According to their provisions the density of smoke is left to a bureau, which is the Smoke Inspector's and the Boiler Inspector's offices. The commission will consist of three members—the Boiler Inspector, who will be the head; a supervising mechanical engineer, and the Smoke Inspector. The commission will have the authority of examining plans of buildings before [illegible] for their erection is granted. If the plant in the proposed building is adequate and if proper smoke prevention devices have not been provided the commission has the authority to withhold the building permit.

It is made unlawful for any person to run a steam boiler until he shall first have obtained a certificate of its safety, and the boiler, boiler setting, means of [illegible] draft, smoke connections, and fuel [illegible] sufficient capacity to do the work required without emitting smoke. All persons having boilers subject to steam pressure are required to have them inspected once a year, and must apply for inspection and pay under $25 penalty.

The ordinance is designed to go into effect July 1 next, when the new board will [illegible] office.

Railroads in West Water Street.

Alderman Fowler secured the passage of an order for an investigation of the occupation of West Water street, which has appeared under railroad tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad officials handle railroad companies using the street, and Alderman Fowler claims that they have authority only for one track.

His plan is to investigate the authority by which the companies are occupying the streets from Madison north to Kinzie, and if it be found that the occupation is without warrant, to force them either to build an elevated roadway, with sidewalks, or complete elevated street on a level with the bridges across intersecting streets, and to pay for the use of public property.

In addition to the tracks of the Milwaukee road it is claimed that a number of [illegible] have been run into the plants of the Chicago Junction railroad in the street without authority.

"It is well known that these railroads are using the street without authority," said Alderman Fowler, "and they have been using it for years."

Vacation Ordinances Amended.

Alderman Brenner secured passage of an order on the Controller to report what arrangements have been made with the railroads for the use of streets and alleys being paid, and Alderman Fowler secured passage through a broader ordinance requiring reports from the Special Assessment committee on all public property being [illegible] railroads, especially railroads which [illegible] thereby and without paying taxes. Still another order the committee is directed to make to the Boards of Assessors and Review, requesting such property.

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at Medicine for Build-
p Weak and Sickly
ople in Summer.

e's Celery
ompound

S A LADY FROM NERV-
US BREAKDOWN.

t and speediest banisher of dis-
ickness known to medical men is
lery Compound.
liar virtues of Paine's Celery Com-
ble it to reach all the centers
se is working; it quickly banishes
nd trouble.
me, Paine's Celery Compound is
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upon the suggestion of Mr. John
who I believe is a living example
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that I improved wonderfully from
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nd I am now feeling better than
You can rest assured that I will
te to recommend your wonderful
o my friends who may suffer from
s in any form."

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full details of how and where to
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ATIC TUBE MAIL SERVICE—Post Department, Washington, D. C., May Sealed proposals will be received at of the Second Assistant Postmaster ral, for the performance of mail service ost Office Department, until 2 p. m. 902, for the performance of mail service matic tubes or other similar devices in ng cities: Boston, Mass., Philadel- York, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., Philadel- Washington, D. C., Chicago, Ill., giving description of routes and re- under the advertisement may be had ation to the Postmaster at any of the ed cities, or upon application to the sistant Postmaster General, Washing- H. C. PAYNE, Postmaster General.

NGINEER OFFICE, 1687 INDIANA Chicago, Ill., June 3, 1902. Sealed pro- constructing two miles of trunk, will Illinois and Mississippi Canals, will here until 12 noon, June 28, 1902, and ly opened. Information furnished on here, or to Assistant Engineer, Illi- Sterling, Ill. J. H. WILLARD, Maj.

-TELEGRAPH OPERATORS FOR Corps, U. S. Army; able-bodied un- between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of ten, of good character and temperate ritten recommendations as to character ations required. Apply in person or by cruiting Officer, 104 South Clark-st.

COUNCIL STRIKES AT FAT OFFICES.

Adopts an Order for Bill to Put City and County Treasurers on Salary.

PUBLIC OWNS INTEREST.

New Smoke Ordinance Reported and Referred to Judiciary Committee.

WORK DONE BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

Passed an order for the drafting of a bill to put the City Treasurer and the County Treasurer on salaries, and give the city and county the interest on public money.

Received the new smoke ordinance from the Judiciary committee, and made it a special order for the next session.

Passed an order for the investigation of the occupation of West Water street by corporations.

Passed an order on the Special Assessment committee to report on all public property used without authority by corporations; also for the committee to aid the Board of Assessors.

Passed an order on the City Controller to report what arrangements have been made with the Crane company for the use of streets and alleys.

Made the Panhandle and Chicago Terminal Transfer mandatory track elevation ordinances special orders for next meeting.

Debated the auctioneers' ordinance.

Made the Stein street vacation ordinance a special order for the next meeting.

Passed an ordinance giving Mrs. C. McNamara the water for sprinkling purposes on the condition that she clean a number of South Side roads.

Passed an order requiring the Terminal Transfer railway company to place a watchman at its expense at its West Twelfth street crossing, and to erect and maintain gates within thirty days.

Passed a resolution for the appointment of a committee to receive the Rochambeau Monument committee.

Passed an order instructing the Judiciary committee to prepare an ordinance requiring all gas companies to file with the Building department their rules regarding the piping of houses.

Passed an order on the Commissioner of Public Works to report on the Illinois Central railroad company's request to place a night watchman at its Seventy-sixth street crossing.

The City Council last night passed an order which, if the Aldermen mean what it stands, permits that body to the support of a legislative bill designed to rob two big political rivals of most of their emoluments. As the order passed, Aldermen Palmer, Sloan, and Priestdelt are instructed to draft a bill for an act to put the City Treasurer and the County Treasurer on salaries.

As the City Treasurer, according to estimates, draws from $70,000 to $100,000 annually in interest, and the County Treasurer gets even more, the measure would add materially to the receipts of the city and county. The order reads that the committee is instructed to "draw a proper bill to demand of the City Treasurer and the County Treasurer an accounting of the interest on public money." This, according to Alderman Blake, who introduced it, means that the committee shall draw a bill which will put these two officials on a salary basis and give the city and county the benefit of the interest which now either goes to them personally or is used by the political parties for campaign funds.

Blake Explains His Plan.

"It is my intention," said Alderman Blake, "that the committee shall draw a bill which will put these two officials on a decent salary and give the city and county the rest of the money. At present they are drawing great sums of money in interest and the city gets no benefit from it."

There was no discussion of the order, which went through without comment. Mayor Harrison is known to favor a change at the same time the Legislature will reduce the bond the City Treasurer is required to give. It would not be justice, he asserts, to place the official under large responsibilities and under a bond of twice as much as the money he has on hand and then not pay him anything commensurate with these risks.

Candidates for the two offices have declared at different times that they would accept a salary—not that provided by law as it stands —but what they termed a "decent salary, say $15,000," providing some of their responsibilities were removed "and they did not have to contribute nearly all of the campaign fund."

The committee which has charge of the matter was appointed by the Mayor to report a plan of making the Boiler Inspector's office a salaried one. The other proposition is in addition to their original duties.

New Smoke Ordinances.

The new smoke ordinances were reported by Alderman Werno, chairman of the Judiciary committee, and at his request were made a special order for the next session. According to their provisions the prevention of smoke is left to a Bureau, which combines the Boiler Inspector's and the Boiler Inventor's offices. The commission will consist of three members—the Boiler Inspector, who will be the head; a supervising mechanical engineer, and the Smoke Inspector.

The commission will have the added duty of examining plans of buildings before a permit for their erection is granted. If the power plant in the proposed building be not adequate and if proper smoke preventing devices have not been provided the commission has the authority to withhold the building permit.

It is made unlawful for any person to use a steam boiler until he shall first have obtained a certificate of its safety, and that the boiler, boiler setting, means of producing draft, smoke connections, and furnace are of sufficient capacity to do the work required without emitting smoke. All persons owning boilers subject to steam pressure are required to have them inspected once a year at least, and must apply for inspection annually, under $25 penalty.

The ordinance is designed to go into effect July 1 next, when the new board is to take office.

Railroads in West Water Street.

Alderman Fowler secured the passage of an order for an investigation of the condition of West Water street, which has disappeared under railroad tracks. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Pan-Handle railroad companies use the street, and Alderman Fowler claims that there is authority only for one track.

His plan is to investigate the authority by which the companies are occupying the streets from Madison north to Kinzie, and if it be found that the occupation is without warrant, to force them either to build an elevated roadway, with sidewalks—a commodious elevated street on a level with the viaducts across intersecting streets—or to pay for the use of public property.

In addition to the tracks of the two roads, it is claimed that a number of switch tracks have been run into the plants of firms along the street without authority.

"It is well known that these corporations are using the street without authority," said Alderman Fowler, "and they have been doing it for years."

Vacation Ordinances Argued.

Alderman Brenner secured passage for his order on the Controller to report what negotiations have been made with the Crane company for the use of streets and what rents are being paid, and Alderman Cullerton got through a broader ordinance requiring a report from the Special Assessment committee on all public property being used by corporations, especially railroads, without authority and without paying taxes. By the latter order the committee is directed to aid the Boards of Assessors and Review in handling such property.

The vacation ordinance giving Stein street to the Gates iron works for $1,750—declared by all the city real estate experts—was put through because Aldermen Cullerton and Novak wanted to know more about it."

Some of the longest oratorical flight of which Alderman Fowler saved further trouble by having the matter laid over for a week. During the orations Alderman Fowler enticed them a little by repeated inquiries as to "what the Aldermen wanted to know."

Mayor Harrison appointed Aldermen Palmer, Dever, Butler, and Bradley a committee to receive the Rochambeau Monument committee in Chicago.

"TRY THIS ROAD, GENTLEMEN."

—New York Herald.

PUMPMEN JOIN STRIKERS.

MITCHELL CLAIMS 80 PER CENT HAVE QUIT WORK.

His Estimates Are Disputed by Mine Owners—Exact Figures Are Hard to Ascertain—Some Districts Compelled to Depend Upon Substitutes and Others Put Clerks and Pit Bosses to Work—Order Prevails Everywhere, but More Police Are Put On.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 2.—[Special.]—In response to the orders of the United Mine Workers' union, from 60 to 80 per cent of the men engaged in pumping out the mines to save the property from ruin by water quit work at 7 o'clock this morning. There has been no violence to speak of throughout the anthracite region, although here and there sporadic outbreaks of ugliness have occurred.

As to the general situation tonight, both sides express themselves as content. Mr. Mitchell says he is satisfied. The coal operators say they are satisfied. As to the number of men who quit work, the statement of Mr. Mitchell and the statement of the mine owners are some distance apart. Mr. Mitchell says that up to this evening fully 80 per cent of the total of all three groups of workmen quit work.

The operators say that about 60 per cent of the engineers and 50 per cent of the pumpmen remained at work. Of the firemen, they admit that a large percentage struck in obedience to the union's orders. Mr. Mitchell says that only a portion of the 20 per cent of all groups of workmen who stuck by the companies were members of the United Mine Workers' union. He said furthermore the most of the 20 per cent still at work would not be at work by tomorrow night.

Declare Men Will Return.

Mine operators says that more of the old men will be at work tomorrow than are at work today. They say that in many instances today men were held up on their way to work and practically intimidated. They say that these men explained this fact to them, and that tomorrow all who want to go to work will be protected by bodyguards of coal and iron police. It is next to impossible at this time to get reliable figures showing the actual number of men who remained at work and the actual number who obeyed the union's order.

Estimates of Men Out.

The number of engineers, firemen, and pumpmen who obeyed the strike order this morning, as reported from the various centers, is as follows:

Places.	On strike.	Working.
Carbondale	925	100
Scranton	215	260
Pittston	150	40
Wilkesbarre	925	220
Hazelton	925	10
Tamaqua	350	75
Shenandoah	350	60
Shamokin	450	60
Mount Carmel	350	40
Pottsville	590	80
Totals	4,830	936

Few Pumps Are Stopped.

Although a majority of the men quit work, the companies, generally speaking, succeeded in keeping their pumps in operation. The operators feel that at present they have the advantage, but they are not so sanguine of the future. The exact number of men who quit today cannot be obtained. Each side refuses to make public their figures, but gave out information that roughly estimates the number of men affected. These estimates are far apart.

Mitchell Claims 80 Per Cent.

National President Mitchell of the Miners' union gave out a statement in which he says:

"Reports received from every important mining community indicate that where the eight-hour day has not been conceded fully 80 per cent of the firemen, pumpmen, and engineers have ceased work. The number will be materially increased tomorrow. In some sections mine foremen have positively declined to perform the work of engineers, firemen, and pumpmen. In some places foremen have manned the pumps and clerks have also been required to perform this labor.

"A perfect army of irresponsible men has been employed by the coal companies to act as coal and iron policemen. The services of these men are unnecessary and their presence unwarranted. There have been no violations today by the mine workers, and I am sanguine there will be no overt acts on the part of the strikers."

Estimate of Mine Official.

On the other hand, a mining official of one of the largest coal companies, who received accurate information from the entire coal belt, made this statement:

"According to our report about 65 per cent of all the Lehigh Valley's men, who are scattered from near Scranton down to Shamokin, went out. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson, and the Erie companies, whose operations are mostly located north of here, fared a little better. The Susquehanna Coal company's collieries, which are controlled by the Pennsylvania railroad, and which are located at Nanticoke, south of here, were crippled less than any big company in the region.

"The Reading company, with forty collieries in the lower region, was the worst sufferer, more than 70 per cent of its men refusing to go to work. The individual companies all lost more than 50 per cent of their men.

"Notwithstanding the big desertion of men, every colliery in the entire region that made the effort was able to get up steam and maintain it."

Good Order Is the Rule.

Considering the vast number of men who are idle, the coal field was quiet throughout the day. Reports came in from several sections of disturbances, but these were of a minor nature only.

J. F. Mullahy, State secretary-treasurer of the Stationary Firemen's union, tonight issued a statement in which he says:

"Reports received at headquarters from all districts indicate that the firemen have obeyed the strike order almost to a man, and no doubt within the next twenty-four hours every fireman will fall into line unless an eight-hour day is granted."

Railroad Men in Session.

A meeting of railroad men was held here this evening, at which representatives of all five brotherhoods were present, conductors, engineers, firemen, trainmen, and telegraphers. The men present are employés of the Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Valley, and Delaware and Hudson, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the Erie companies. The meeting lasted over two hours and was secret. All the information as to its proceedings officially made public was that the meeting had voted an expression of sympathy to the United Mine Workers in their struggle. It is generally believed that the principal subject of discussion was the question of handling bituminous coal in the region in the event of a sympathetic strike in the bituminous coal fields. The impression is that there is a strong sentiment among them adverse to handling bituminous coal in the event of a strike in that field.

Meetings of engineers, firemen, and pumpmen have been called for tomorrow morning throughout the entire anthracite country.

Schuylkill Region Crippled.

Pottsville, Pa., June 2.—[Special.]—Never before in the history of the Schuylkill region have the coal mines been so completely deserted as they are tonight. The strike of the pumpmen, engineers, and firemen was even more complete than expected by the United Mine Workers.

Of the sixty-four collieries in this section at only eight were the pumps run today, and at the eight collieries the bosses fired the boilers and ran the engines. At all the other operations the pumps were idle, and the mines are filling with water. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company, which mines one-fourth of the entire product of anthracite coal, has its headquarters here.

R. C. Luther, the General Superintendent of the company, admitted tonight that all the pumpmen, engineers, and firemen employed by his company had gone on strike. The same situation prevails at the collieries operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal company and the Pennsylvania Coal company.

The number of men who went on strike today in this district is as follows: Philadelphia and Reading company, 75; Lehigh Coal and Navigation company, 105; other operators, 300.

Partial Tieup in Lackawanna.

Scranton, Pa., June 2.—The strike order directed to the engineers, firemen, and pump runners was only partially obeyed in the Lackawanna region. District President T. E. Nicholls of the United Mine Workers claims that in the Lackawanna and Wyoming region 95 per cent of the firemen and 75 per cent of the engineers and pump runners quit work. The companies operating in the Lackawanna region claim that not more than 50 per cent of their firemen and less than 20 per cent of the engineers and pump runners obeyed the strike order. The companies' officials say they had no difficulty in filling the strikers' places.

Tieup at Hazleton.

Hazleton, Pa., June 2.—All the engineers, firemen, and pump runners except the fifteen at the Harwood colliery of C. Pardee & Co. and five at the many different collieries elsewhere in the district went on strike today. It is estimated that the total number of engineers, firemen, and pump runners heretofore employed in the region is 600.

Trouble at Shamokin.

Shamokin, Pa., June 2.—Steam was kept up with great difficulty in the firerooms of local collieries today, owing to many inexperienced men acting as firemen. Some pumps could not run, owing to lack of steam, and a couple of mines were flooded. The miners remain orderly.

POINTS OUT PERILS IN UNIONS.

Governor Cummins of Iowa Discusses the Present Problem in a Speech at Denver.

Denver, Colo., June 2.—[Special.]—Governor Cummins of Iowa this morning delivered the commencement address at the State Agricultural College at Fort Collins, and tonight was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the Roosevelt club of Denver, where he responded to the toast, "True Republicanism."

Governor Cummins in the course of his address touched upon the question of organized capital and organized labor, declaring emphatically that he stood for the union of both when their power is exercised for the welfare of the world, but pointing out that untrammeled authority and absolute power moved by selfish interests alone will not be exercised for the good of the people.

Governor Cummins, after declaring that the government must lay its hand upon combinations of capital and restrain them within such limits as will permit the gratification of ambition, the glory of success, the tonic of profit, and on the other side protect the weak against aggressions and impositions from which, save by the mighty hand of the government, they cannot escape, said:

"I have heard said that we dare not check the tendency of the age lest we turn back the stream of prosperity upon its fountains. I repudiate the declaration. Every field of life has in turn discovered a similar tendency. It always has been checked without impairing the vigor and growth of manhood, and this new phase of tyranny is no more sacred than any other form of power.

"What I have said of associated wealth I may repeat with respect to associated labor."

Excursion Rates to Boston via Pennsylvania Lines.

On June 12, 13, and 14 Pennsylvania Lines will sell excursion tickets, Chicago to Boston and return, via Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, with stop-over privileges, at rate of $22 for the round trip, good to return June 21, with extension of limit if desired. For particulars address H. R. Dering, A. G. P. A., 248 South Clark street.

DEMOCRATS HIT ON PLAN.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WILL MAKE REPORT TODAY.

General Outline of Powers Delegated to Advisory Body Provides for Submission of List of Satisfactory Candidates to Democratic Convention—Judge Tuley to Prepare Scheme of Action for Consideration at Meeting—Mayor Harrison Approves Idea.

A plan of action was agreed on by the Executive committee of the Democratic Advisory committee yesterday. Judge Tuley was instructed to put it into shape, and it will be presented to the meeting of the full committee at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The report will outline in a general way what the Executive committee understands to be its functions and powers. Its contents were decided on after Austin J. Doyle and Nober Gottlieb had had a talk with Mayor Harrison and received assurances from him that this understanding agrees with what the Democratic County committee had in mind when it authorized the appointment of the advisory body.

The main feature to be brought out in the report is that the Advisory committee has no intention of usurping the authority of the convention and nominating a Democratic ticket for the coming campaign. What it will try to do is to submit to the convention lists of names of candidates for all the offices to be filled, with the statement that any one of the men named will in its opinion prove a satisfactory candidate, and ask the convention to limit as far as possible its nominations to the men named in these lists. The intention is to furnish a number of names for each office.

James F. Bowers and Jacob Cutler have been named on the Executive committee in place of Peter Kiolbassa and James Bowman, who resigned because they are candidates for office.

Alderman Palmer Begins Canvass.

Alderman Honoré Palmer, accompanied by some of his personal friends, started out on a store-to-store and house-to-house canvass of the Twenty-first Ward yesterday in the interest of the Quinn primary ticket. They called at every place they could get into and asked the voters to come out and help elect Quinn beat Robert E. Burke at the coming primaries. A report was started during the day, presumably from the Burke headquarters, that the Republicans of the ward intended to help Burke, and Oscar Hoebel was quoted as saying it would be good politics for the Republicans to have Burke win. On this Fred Busse last evening said:

"There is not a word of truth in the story that I or my friends are taking sides at all in the Democratic primary fight. It certainly would be the height of folly for me to mix up, and if I find any of my friends showing a disposition to do so I will certainly pull them off in short order."

Protest Against Police Activity.

The committee appointed by the meeting of the Second Ward Tilden Democracy to protest to the Mayor against the alleged interference of the police in the fight against Assistant Superintendent of Streets Solon called at the City Hall yesterday and laid their complaints before Mr. Harrison. He promised to look into them. The callers were James Quinlan, Mathew Mandable, Mathew Quinn, the Rev. John Cordingly, Dr. Gilmore, and D. J. McElherne.

"We have nothing against the Mayor," said Mr. Quinlan, "but we want the police to stop helping Solon in the primary fight in the ward. Lieutenant O'Brien is a good man and does not like to mix, but Solon takes him along in full uniform when calling on saloonkeepers and makes them think his threats are official."

Mayor Harrison remarked afterwards: "I have sent the list of men who they said were on the pay rolls and doing nothing but play politics to Commissioner Blocki, with instructions they must be told to confine their politics to hours they are not working for the city. As for O'Brien, he is, as they said, a good officer, and when the opportunity comes I will make him a Captain regardless of politics."

Want Smyth for Chairman.

Chairman Conway of the Republican County committee sent out a call yesterday for a meeting of the Executive committee next Thursday. The purpose of the meeting is to elect a chairman, and the desire of the members is to choose John M. Smyth if he will accept. William Lorimer has announced he cannot take the place, as he is a candidate for office, and "Dr." Jamieson, who has been talked about, is not understood to be a candidate for the place. Mr. Smyth has said he would not take the office, and if he persists some one else will have to be chosen.

Contest Location of Polling Places.

Contests over the location of polling places in the following Democratic primary districts have been filed in great numbers with the Election board, the ground being that the polling place has not been neutrally situated: Seventh Ward, Second District; Sixteenth Ward, First, Third, and Fourth Districts; Seventeenth Ward, Tenth District; Thirteenth Ward, Eighth District; Thirty-fifth Ward, First and Fourth Districts. These cases will be heard by the Election board tomorrow.

Today the following contests will be heard: Polling places in the Second District of the Thirty-second Ward; First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts of the Second Ward; Second District of the Twenty-sixth Ward; and the Seventh District of the Thirty-first Ward.

$50 to California and Return.

Via Chicago and Northwestern railway. Tickets at this rate on sale daily, May 27 to June 8, good sixty days to return. Three trains daily, Chicago to the Pacific coast. Free books and information at ticket offices, 212 Clark street and Wells Street Station.

COURT TO BE BOOK CRITIC

JUDGE CLIFFORD NEXT TO GIVE A LITERARY JUDGMENT.

Standard of Chicago Justice as Dealing with the Works of Authors Is Again to Be Tested—Woman Refuses to Pay for "Historical Memoirs" and "Historical Romances" Because They Are Improper—Publishers Bring Suit for $500.

As literary critics Chicago courts have high rank—at least among residents of the city. Judge Kohlsaat and Judge Hutchinson established the standard. It is for Judge Clifford to maintain it. He has the opportunity.

Comes into court now Mrs. Gertrude Kales, wife of Dr. John B. Kales, a North Side physician, and asks to be excused from the payment of $500 for books she had ordered. Barrie & Son of Philadelphia are plaintiffs in the action, and the books are:

One set of "Historical Memoirs, or the Secret History of the Courts of Europe," by William Harrison Ainsworth; twelve volumes; bound in morocco; profusely illustrated.

One set of "Historical Romances," by same author; twenty volumes; bound in morocco; profusely illustrated.

Makes New Points for Defense.

Mrs. Kales' attorney says he relies on the verdict in Judge Hutchinson's court, which held Balzac's works to be improper for a family library, but there are other contentions to be made—to wit:

That Mrs. Kales was led to believe that her friend, Mrs. Gault, had subscribed for the books, which induced her to give an order.

That the agent represented she was Mrs. Wallace, another friend of Mrs. Kales; and thereby secured admission to the house by false pretenses.

That the agent concealed her working paraphernalia until, presumably, she had Mrs. Kales interested in the books.

That the books are objectionable in character and their sale violates certain city ordinances.

Mrs. Kales Rejects the Books.

These volumes were to be delivered one each week until the contract was fulfilled. When the first one arrived Mrs. Kales says she looked at them and declares that was enough. She decided at a glance they were not such works as she wished in her home and so notified the publishers. She also refused to pay for them, and Barrie & Son, unmindful of recent decisions in Chicago courts, brought suit here to recover on the contract.

The case probably will come up for hearing this morning. The jurors will be required to pass a rigid examination by the attorneys for both sides as to their ability to judge impartially the character of books. The attorney for Mrs. Kales said he probably will challenge a juror who admits he owns a set of Balzac, while the attorneys for the plaintiffs will insist on getting jurors who have read books of all schools of literature.

STRANGE ERUPTION IN ALASKA.

Mount Blackburn, Not Known as Volcanic, Pours Out a Stream of Coal-dust and Rocks.

Skagway, Alaska, May 28, via Seattle, Wash., June 2.—[Special.]—Details of an eruption of Mount Blackburn in southeastern Alaska were brought to this city today by J. C. McFarland, an eye witness.

Seven weeks ago a slight earthquake shock was felt in all parts of Alaska and until today the phenomena remained unexplained.

Mr. McFarland, who is a geologist, happened to be within a few miles of Mount Blackburn.

"On April 11, about 7:30 in the morning, I was just packing my cooking utensils," he said, "when the air about me suddenly became oppressive with a distinct and uncommon silence. In my wanderings through different wilds I had become used to many strange freaks of nature, but this one appalled me. I was in a rough, mountainous country, about ten miles from the base of Mount Blackburn, in southeastern Alaska, not far from the starting point of the Muir Glacier, which rears its face on the North Pacific Ocean.

Ashes and Smoke Are Seen.

"Suddenly the earth beneath my feet shook; a low, rumbling sound accompanied the quaking. I glanced up at Mount Blackburn. It seemed as if the peak had opened and the points burst out with a cloud of ashes and smoke. These shot out into the air several hundred feet, and then there seemed to flow from the opening in the top a stream of dirty stuff, mixed with large and small boulders. This continued only for about ten minutes, and then ceased as suddenly as it had begun."

SPECIAL MAIL MAY SAVE LIFE.

Herman Kirschstein, 601 West Sixty-third Street, Writes to Father and Then Takes Poison.

A special delivery stamp may prove the means of saving the life of Herman Kirschstein, a druggist at 601 West Sixty-third street, who attempted to commit suicide yesterday. Before taking poison Kirschstein wrote a letter to his father, Dr. Herman Kirschstein, of 2041 South Park avenue. The letter was dropped in the mail box in the morning and at 3:30 in the afternoon the physician received the letter. He read it and then began a race against death. He reached the drug store at 4:45 o'clock. The door was locked. He broke in and found his son unconscious. The young man was taken to the Englewood Union Hospital. At a late hour he had not regained consciousness.

For your stomach's sake take Alma-Bromo (effervescent) Salt. Cleanses the whole intestinal tract—cures constipation.

"They're after me!" says Panama Hat.

Eastern advices indicate it's get your Panama straw quickly or get left; demand exceeds the supply.

Genuine imported Panama straws, $6, $8, $10, $12. Porto Rico native palms, etc., close seconds, $3 to $6. Loads of other straws, sailors, Fedoras, etc., $1.50 up.

Cool clothes ahoy! Stand by to take in passengers! Outing togs are on deck.

Viz.: Striped flannel skeleton coats, single and double breasted; trousers to match, cut extra long for turn-up style, with belt straps, etc., also homespuns, hopsackings, etc., $6 to $25.

Skeleton sack office coats, $3 to $10.
From black alpacas, nun's cloth, black, blue and gray serges, etc., etc.

Summer sack business suits, $12 to $33.
In blue and black serges, cheviots, fancy mixtures in homespuns, tans and quiet overplaids in worsteds and flannels, etc., etc., etc.

F. M. ATWOOD,
THE ROGERS, PEET & CO. CLOTHING
"ATWOOD BLDG." Cor. Clark and Madison Sts.
We fill orders by mail.

SEEK BRIBERY CASE JURY.

LAWYERS EXAMINE TWENTY-ONE MEN IN VAIN.

Not One Accepted to Try the Union Traction Transfer Matter, Though Alexander M. Anderson Appeared Satisfactory—Judge Brentano Orders a Special Venire of 100 Brought Into His Court This Morning—Great Array of Legal Talent Taking Part.

After a venire of twenty-one jurymen had been examined without results in the attempt to secure a jury for the trial of the seven men charged with bribing a jury in the Union Traction transfer suits, Judge Brentano adjourned court for the day early yesterday afternoon and ordered that a special venire of 100 men be brought into court this morning.

Of the men examined there was only one who appeared to be acceptable to both sides, and he was not finally selected. He is Alexander M. Anderson, 94 Lake street, and he may be taken for the first juryman today.

Questions asked of men examined indicate that no member of a civic reform association is wanted on the jury.

The case has brought out a great array of legal talent. State's Attorney Charles S. Deneen will conduct the prosecution in person, assisted by Barnes of his own office, John M. Harlan, representing the Municipal Voters' league; and Assistant Corporation Counsel C. C. H. Pyfle.

The seven defendants and their counsel are as follows:

Public Administrator P. H. O'Donnell, his brother John O'Donnell, and his law partner, James T. Brady, defended by Clarence Darrow and Frank J. Quinn, formerly States Attorney of Peoria County.

Cyrus B. Simon, trial attorney for the Union Traction company, defended by Francis W. Walker.

W. J. Gallagher, defended by Charles M. Hardy.

Herbert Rothery, one of the alleged "pin brigade" jury, defended by C. C. Stilwell.

"Ham" T. Lawrence, another of the alleged "pin brigade" jurors, defended by C. H. Soelke.

WORLD'S FAIR BONDS ARE SOLD.

Issue of $5,000,000 by the City of St. Louis Taken in One Lot by Local Financiers.

St. Louis, Mo., June 2.—Bids on the city's authorized issue of World's Fair bonds, amounting to $5,000,000, were opened today in the presence of Mayor Wells and Controller Player. The bids of Edwards, Whittaker, and the Mississippi Valley Trust company, who acted jointly, were accepted, they agreeing to take the entire issue, paying the par value, $1,000, and one cent on each bond.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT SPRINGfield yesterday licensed the following corporations:

Illinois Stock and Plant company, Springfield; capital, $5,000; to raise agricultural products; incorporators, George W. Wilson, George W. Kenney, and Ira J. Bell.

Fort Dearborn Safety Vault and Building company, Chicago; capital, $250,000; to erect and maintain a system of safety storage vaults; incorporators, John C. McDougal, Charles J. Driesser, and W. F. Nietlet.

Standard Onyx company, Chicago; capital, $250,000; to deal in precious stones and minerals; incorporators, Paul F. Mueller, Henry P. Heiser, and Ernst F. Risse.

Grain Fruit Cereal company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; to manufacture cereal food products; incorporators, Sumner C. Palmer, David Rosenheim, and George W. Thumm.

Northern Illinois Normal School of Dixon Business College, Dixon; capital, $100,000; educational; incorporators, John C. Flint, Jesse B. Dille, and James W. Watts.

Hyde Art company, Chicago; capital, $2,500; to manufacture and deal in pictures and art goods; incorporators, Herbert J. Hyde, K. C. Hyde, and S. G. Douglas.

Ralston Chemical company, Chicago; capital, $1,000; to manufacture drugs and chemicals; incorporators, Isaac Pieser, Jacob G. Pieser, and Rebecca Pieser.

Bruske company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; to manufacture wearing apparel; incorporators, Thomas Palmer, H. S. Capron, and N. W. Isaacson.

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

FOREIGN MAILS WILL CLOSE AT THE CHICAGO Postoffice today, June 3, as follows:

For Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India, Belgium, and Cape Colony, 4:30 p. m.

For Cuba, 8 p. m.

For Alaska, 9 p. m.

For Jamaica, via Boston, 12 p. m.

For Austria, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Russia, and Sweden, via S. S. Columbia, 12 p. m.

For France, via S. S. L'Aquitaine, 12 p. m.

For Brasil, Hayti, and for the Mexican State of Yucatan, 4:30 p. m.

For St. Kitt's, 4:30 p. m.

For British Honduras, Guatemala, and Republic of Honduras, 5 p. m.

For the Bahama Islands, 12 p. m.

F. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

Chicago Jockey Club.

Races Transferred to Harlem Race Track, June 2 to June 6.

SIX RACES EACH DAY BEGINNING AT 2:30 P. M.
Music by Cicero Military Band. Admission, $1.00

Special Illinois Central Trains leave Randolph-st. at 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 1:00, 1:15 and 1:40 p. m., stopping at Van Buren, Park Row, Halsted and Ashland; returning first train after fifth race; others after last race.

Lake-st. Elevated leaving Clark and Lake-sts., stopping at all loop stations, leaving

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

MISS NANNINE WALLER AND MR. PATTERSON MARRIED.

Ceremony Takes Place at Residence of Bride's Uncle and Aunt, Relatives and a Few Friends Being Present—Number of Out-of-Town Guests—Couple Will Go Abroad for Summer—Wedding of Miss Adeline Richardson and Mr. John K. Lyon.

The first of the June weddings was that of Miss Nannine Waller and Mr. Stewart Patterson, which was celebrated last evening at 8 o'clock at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Waller, the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. Waller giving the bride away. Dr. W. R. Notman of the Fourth Presbyterian Church performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by the relatives and only a few friends. The reception held afterwards was a small one.

The bride wore a gown of white meteor crêpe, trimmed with heavy white lace, with full tulle veil, and the bouquet was a shower of white sweet peas. Miss Amy Waller, cousin of the bride, as maid of honor, wore a gown of white pongee and lace, and carried a large, loose bunch of pink peonies. The bridesmaids also carired pink peonies, and their gowns were made alike of white silk batiste and lace. They were Miss Elisabeth Lindsay of Louisville, Ky.; Miss Kate Lancaster, Miss Susanne Waller, and Miss Louise Shepard. Louise Waller, the bride's small cousin, was flower girl, and wore a frock of white organdie and carried a basket of pink sweet peas.

Mr. J. M. Patterson, the groom's cousin, was his best man. The ushers were Douglas Charnley, Stewart Shepard, Julian Mason, Payson Thompson, Redmond Stephens, Sidney Worthy, Theodore Tyler, and Trigg Waller, the bride's brother.

Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bonner MacCaughery, the latter formerly Miss Margaret Avery; Mr. and Mrs. William E. Simms of Kentucky, and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton of Marinette, Wis. The house decorations were mainly roses, and Johnnie Hand's orchestra played at both ceremony and reception.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson will spend the summer in Europe, going first to England, where they will visit the groom's aunt, Mrs. John Megge Ewen. They will be in London for the coronation. Upon their return they will take an apartment at the Gerrard, 333 Superior street.

Today's fashionable wedding will be that of Miss Adeline Richardson and Mr. John K. Lyon. It will be an evening ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Richardson of 47 Bellevue place.

The marriage is announced of Miss Annie M. Mead and Mr. James W. Fertig on May 29 at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. G. W. Mead of 56 Warren avenue. Dr. and Mrs. Fertig will live at 1300 West Adams street.

Mr. Pere L. Wickes Jr. gave his bachelor dinner last evening at the Chicago Athletic club. Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Boal gave a dinner at the same time at the Washington Park club for Mr. Wickes' father, Judge P. L. Wickes of Baltimore, who has come on for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Cobb will leave town on June 21 and will spend the summer at Nonquit, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Spoor also have a place at Nonquit and will go there this month.

Mrs. Henry Dibblee has gone to her summer place at Rye Beach, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Albert Sprague. Miss Bertha Dibblee remains in town until a little later.

Mrs. J. Ogden Armour has gone abroad, sailing last week for England.

Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth has opened her country place at Lake Geneva.

Mrs. John M. Clark has gone to her country place at Marion, Mass.

Dubuque, Ia., June 2.—[Special.]—Mrs. Cornelia Rider Crane, the pianist, was married today to Dr. Herman Ludwig Possart of Berlin, Germany. Dr. Possart is a member of the Prince's staff in the royal army. They will reside in Berlin.

TO PAY CHURCH INDEBTEDNESS

Methodist Ministers Adopt Plan for Raising $260,000 Within Two Years from Oct. 1.

Every Methodist church in Chicago is to be clear of debt within two years from Oct. 1 if there is no miscarriage of the plan adopted yesterday at the meeting of Methodist ministers. The total debt is nearly $260,000, according to estimates submitted to the meeting, and it is believed that the amount can be easily raised within the specified time.

The plan was the outgrowth of a paper read by Dr. H. G. Jackson, Presiding Elder of the Chicago district, upon Methodist church debts. It contemplates that all churches with debts will secure money and pledges for as large amount as can be obtained among the congregation, and then look to the supplementary fund for the remainder.

The supplementary fund will be collected by the three Presiding Elders of the Chicago districts, the superintendent of the City Missionary society, a member of the Clark Street board, and a man from the Laymen's association, and they will distribute it as the churches meet the demands of the committee.

The committee expects to secure $10,000 from the Clark Street board, $10,000 from the City Missionary society, $20,000 from the Methodist ministers by their giving 5 per cent of the $206,000 which they will receive in salaries, and the remainder, $35,000, thought necessary to make the scheme operative will be collected from generous citizens and churches which have no debts. No money will be paid any church until the congregation of the church has secured all that the committee thinks that the church should give.

All of the ministers at the meeting approved of the plan except the Rev. E. D. Hull. He said that the ministers could not afford to give 5 or 10 per cent of their salaries, since they only secured a meager living. This sentiment found opposition in Bishop J. W. Hamilton of California, Dr. C. E. Mandeville Presiding Elder of the Chicago northern district, and Elder Fred Sheets of the Chicago western district. The resolution was adopted unanimously, and the committee will get to work at once. The scheme will probably stop Methodist church building for a time.

Dr. Jackson advocated that church building be curbed until the churches pay their debts. "I would not say stop building altogether," said the elder, "but this passion for church building should be curbed until we pay our honest debts. Let the sentiment of our religion driff for awhile, and let us do something practical. Give Moses and the prophets a rest. It is not a question now as to who wrote the Pentateuch, but who can pay his church debts."

JUNE RECITAL IN FERRY HALL.

Program Given by Musical Department of Lake Forest University, Assisted by Glee Clubs.

The annual June recital was held at Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, yesterday afternoon. The program consisted of seventeen numbers, made up of selections by the Ferry Hall Mandolin club, the Glee club, and the following students in the musical and elocution departments at Ferry Hall: The Misses Watson Yule, Miss Winifred Harker, Miss Mary Ethel Farwell, Miss Elizabeth Aarsacher, Miss Edna Lake, Miss Myrta Fischer, Miss Elanor Fensler, Miss Faith Williams, Miss Katharine Zeeman, Miss Meta Fidler, Miss Nelle McMillan, Miss Alice Steri, Miss Mary Thompson, and Miss Zula Zeigler.

The commencement exercises of the Lake Forest school were held at Reid Hall last evening. John Maynard Harlan was the speaker.

The Haven medal was awarded to James Turner Fales for the highest scholarship in the senior class and the Arthur S. Reid medal was awarded to Charles Lawrence Cobb for second highest.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

The Coliseum Gardens.

The Coliseum Gardens, which were opened on Saturday night with an attendance of over 5,000 persons, seem assured of a profitable run for the next four months. The advantage of having such a place of amusement under roof was clearly demonstrated on Sunday, and was properly appreciated by the large number of people who attended the concert and vaudeville show in the evening. There probably has been no other vaudeville feature ever shown in this city which elicited as great and enthusiastic admiration as the thoroughly artistic living pictures by Marcel and his company. These pictures and reliefvos, after famous paintings and sculptures, are by far the best thing in that line ever shown in Chicago. The figures are excellently posed, the colors and accessories of back and fore ground are held in close imitation of the originals, the draperies are wonderfully marblelike, and the models hold their poses remarkably well. The vaudeville program contains several other interesting features, but none that compares in excellence with Marcel's pictures.

As a special feature for the women and children, the management of the Coliseum Gardens has decided to reserve seats o in the balcony and at the tables on the main floor, without extra charge, for all matinée performances, except on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. This makes the price of admission to all parts of the house only 25 cents in the afternoon. These reservations may be made two weeks in advance.

The Danites at People's Theater.

"The Danites," that old Western melodrama of the early days of Mormonism in Utah, made famous by McKee Rankin, was put on for a week's run at the People's Theater yesterday. The performance was acceptable, and nearly all the members of the Hosmer stock company acquitted themselves creditably. Miss Hosmer made a decided hit in the rôle of Billy Piper, which seemed to suit her admirably. There was considerable room for improvement in the scenic equipment of the production, but, considering the limited means of a small stock house, the play was tolerably well staged and mounted. Today's performance will be for the benefit of Miss Hosmer, who deserves great credit for the remarkable work she has done in the past, and on Thursday Mr. Francis Boggs, the leading man of the stock company, who is a clever character impersonator, will be tendered a benefit.

At Other Theaters.

"Florodora" at the Illinois Theater is still continuing its successful run, and is playing before large audiences. The performances are much better in a musical way than at first, owing to the changes in the cast last week, and everything runs more smoothly.

"The Storks" at the Dearborn Theater has entered upon its third week, and the attendance shows no considerable falling off. The limit for the duration of the run has not yet been fixed, and the musical comedy will probably remain at the Dearborn Theater for some weeks to come.

"The Suburban" continues its successful run at McVicker's Theater, and enters upon its second month tomorrow. The melodrama seems to have all the requisite elements to make it popular, and it seems as if it could continue its run profitably all summer. Last week the attendance was exceptionally large.

Miss Julia Marlowe closed her season at Powers' Theater last Saturday night with the 500th performance of "When Knighthood Was in Flower." According to the statement of her manager she has broken the record of theatrical profits for the last year. Her personal share of the profits is said to be $165,000. It has been by far the most profitable season Miss Marlowe has ever had. Miss Marlowe's manager says that the plans for her production of Catulle Mendes' play, "Queen Fiametta," will involve the expenditure of something like a fifth of her profits for the season just ended. That play will be first presented next October, after Miss Marlowe's return from Europe, whither she sails next Thursday.

At Vaudeville and Burlesque Houses.

The Olympic having closed on Sunday, after the most prosperous season during its existence, the Chicago Opera-House is now the only straight vaudeville house in the city still running. It will remain open all summer, as in former years. The bill for the present week includes some excellent numbers. Clay Clement and company present a charming little comedy, entitled "Entertaining the Baron," which, in spite of its occasional humor, is rather serious in some parts. The Pony Ballet, danced by eight handsome and graceful young women in pretty costumes, is another attractive number. Herbert's troupe of trained dogs is a feature which will be of particular interest to children. Other numbers which deserve special mention are the five musical Nosses, John D. Gilbert, the monologue entertainer, formerly with the Henderson Extravaganza company; Flo Adler, the popular singer who introduces a number of unusually pretty songs; and John G. McDowell, the black-face comedian.

"The Innocent Maids" is the burlesque offering at Hopkins' this week. The "Maids" present two burlesques, "A Wooden Woman" and "A Lottery Ticket." The costumes are pretty, and the comedy is quite refreshing and at times decidedly uproarious. Joe Morris and John Jess are the principal comedians. The vaudeville portions of the entertainment comprises Joe Morris, the clever parodist; Johnson and Hilliard, Mark and Kitty Hart, and others.

The week's show at Sam T. Jack's is a clever admixture of burlesque and vaudeville. Two gaily mounted skits open and conclude the bill, under the titles, "The Palace of Effendi" and "The Gay Manicure," while Ed Morris, James Thompson, Dick Brown, and Billy Arnold are the funmakers. Among the vaudeville entertainers are Carlos brothers, acrobats; Leo and Chapman, comedians and tumblers; Lew Spencer, in a monologue; and several others.

"Helter Skelter," a skit of lively quality, is the week's card at the Trocadero offered by the Orpheon company, which has settled down for a whole summer's stay. Fields, Fields, and Curtis, the chief comedians, give their German and Hebraic travesties with great success. Annie Peyser, the three Esmeralda sisters, Lillian Durham, and Maude Harvey head the pretty women of the show, and give some clever dancing numbers. A new addition to the show is the well-known team of Howard and Emerson, who give their specialty in the olio.

To the attractive qualities of the chutes and loop-the-loop at Jackson boulevard and Kedzie avenue this week are added eight new acts in the vaudeville theater, an Eden Musée, and a correct presentation of a bull fight. The management has increased the number of performances to one every hour. Band concerts are also given as frequently as the time permits. The features of the current theater bill are Grinnell's aerial act, the Daly trio, young women boxers and bagpunchers, and the "mysterious" Fey family. The pony track has been given an element of humor by the addition of stubborn donkeys.

SUNDAY WINS SOULS AND CASH.

Evangelist Closes Meetings at Wheaton with 300 Converts—Given Purse of $813.

Evangelist Billy Sunday closed the revival campaign at Wheaton yesterday. He was given a cash collection of $813, no price having been agreed upon for his services. Mr. Sunday has been there for four weeks and has delivered over sixty sermons and addresses. There are 300 converts. It was the greatest revival Wheaton has had for over twenty years. Sunday opens a three weeks' revival at Farmington on Thursday night. He will make Wheaton his home.

BEAUTY DOCTOR IS DISMISSED.

Police Unable to Produce Evidence on Which to Hold Him for Miss Thompson's Death.

"Dr." E. Wesley Johnson, who was arrested in connection with the mysterious death of Miss May Thompson, who died last Tuesday after being treated by "Dr." Johnson, was dismissed yesterday by Justice Eberhardt. Lieutenant O'Hara of the Lake Street Station was unable to produce evidence on which to hold Johnson. Next Thursday the inquest over Miss Thompson's body will be held.

A Watch on 30 Days' Trial.
To introduce our new watch, $35; $5 a month. Best time. Best value. Geo. E. Marshall, 103 State.

GIFT TO SUMMER SCHOOLS

UNKNOWN DONOR SENDS WOMEN'S CLUB $2,800.

This Will Add Two Vacation Places of Instruction—Efforts Being Made to Raise $2,000 More—Start to Be Made on July 7—Kilo Association Provides Money to Equip Rooms for Teaching Domestic Science — Outings in Wisconsin for Cripples.

Two more vacation schools will be opened and 800 children will be given the advantages of training during the summer through an anonymous gift of $2,800 received by the Chicago Permanent Committee on Vacation Schools of Woman's Clubs. The announcement of the gift was made to the committee at the Chicago Woman's club yesterday by Mrs. A. W. Bryant.

The gift was in the form of a draft made payable to Mrs. Bryant, the accompanying note expressed a hope of the success of the schools.

"I suppose it is from the same person who sent us $1,400 in the same way a year ago," said Mrs. Bryant. "It will give us two more schools."

The committee was engaged during the day in mailing to possible subscribers an appeal for funds for the work of caring for the children in the poorer districts during the vacation months, and to assist unfortunate children to summer holidays. While the gift was opportune, it did not cause a cessation of work.

It will take $2,000 more than is now on hand, or subscribed, to carry out the plans of the committee for the summer, and Mrs. Bryant is hopeful of securing the money.

Schools to Open on July 7.

The schools will open on July 7 and will be kept open until Aug. 15, and the work which the committee has mapped out includes the following:

Vacation schools at Foster School, Union and O'Brien streets; Burr School, Ashland and Wabansia avenues; Adams School, in Townsend street, near Chicago avenue; Washington School, Morgan and Erie streets; a fifth school to be located when the money for it is secured.

Room for deaf children at the Burr School.

Room for crippled children at the Fallon School, Wallace and Forty-second streets.

Room for blind children at the Foster School.

Six weeks outing for those of the deaf children who are unable, because of the distance, to attend the school provided.

Playgrounds at the Longfellow School, Throop, near Nineteenth street; near the Burr School, at Elston and Wabansia avenues; and at the Washington School.

The committee has also assisted in equipping a garden at the Chicago Commons, and distributed 2,000 packages of flower seeds to children to make home gardens.

Will Teach Domestic Science.

In addition to the work done by this committee the Klio association has provided money to equip a school for domestic sciences at the Burr School, and for the children attending the school for crippled children at the Tilden School, Mrs. Emma S. Haskell, the teacher, has secured money with which to give them an outing in Wisconsin for several weeks.

Hazing Cases Are Dismissed.

The fourteen Northwestern University students who were arrested for hazing George Tilroe, a student, did not appear in Justice Ely's court yesterday afternoon. By agreement the cases against them had been dismissed, and in the morning Justice Ely was notified that there would be no prosecution. It is said that the matter has been dropped for the time being.

NOW IN CHICAGO.

John H. Woodbury, D. I., with Chief Surgeon now in Chicago to correct imperfect and deformed features and remove all disfiguring blemishes from the face and body, by scientific painless operations and treatment [entirely his own method].

If you have ever called at the office come again, or if you have written write again. You can't afford to miss this exceptional opportunity. No charge for consultation.

JOHN H. WOODBURY, D. I.,
163 State-st., Cor. Monroe, Chicago

CURES A COLD IN ONE DAY.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE

This signature

E. W. Grove

Must appear on every box.

ALWAYS A GOOD STYLE TO
The BARNES HAT, Wabash & Monroe.

STEAMSHIP LINES.
Ocean Navigation.

AMERICAN LINE
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(LONDON).
St. Paul...June 4, 10 am St. Louis...July 2, 10 am
St. Louis...June 11, 10 am St. Paul...July 9, 10 am
Phila.....June 18, 10 am St. Paul...July 16, 10 am
St. Paul...June 25, 10 am St. Louis...July 23, 10 am
NEW YORK—PHILADELPHIA—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
H'verford..June 7, 10 am Rhy'and..June 21, 10 am
N'orland..June 14, 4 pm W'land..June 28, 2:30 pm
Gen. Western Agents, 80 and 92 Dearborn-st.

RED STAR LINE.
*NEW STEAMERS OF 12,000 TONS.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS
*Twin-Screw Steamship ....ZEELAND.... Wed., June 4, noon
Steamship Friesland, Wednesday, June 11, noon
Twin-Screw Steamship ....VADERLAND.... Sat., June 21, noon
Twin-Screw Steamship ....KROONLAND.... Sat., June 28, noon
Twin-Screw Steamship ....ZEELAND.... Sat., July 5, noon
Steamship Friesland, Saturday, July 12, noon
*Twin-Screw Steamship ....VADERLAND.... Sat., July 19, noon
*Twin-Screw Steamship ....KROONLAND.... Sat., July 26, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Tel. Cent. 1111. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Columbia.....June 5 F. Bismarck.....June 26
A. Victoria.....June 12 Columbia.....July 3
and every Thursday thereafter.
These steamers carry no cargo.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Pretoria.....June 7 Patricia.....June 17
Vic. Luise.....June 10 Bluecher.....June 24
Moltke.....June 14 Waldersee.....July 1
and every Tuesday hereafter.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia.....June 3 Phoenicia.....June 24
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Gen. Randolph and La Salle-sts.

STEAMSHIP LINES.
Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, BREMEN.
Kronprinz..June 3, pm Kronprinz....July 1, noon
Kaiser.....June 17, 10 am Kaiser.....July 15, 10 am
Kaiserin..June 24, 10 am Kaiserin..July 22, 10 am
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—Southampton alternately, and Bremen.
Kurfuerst..June 5, 10 am Friedrich..June 26, 10 am
Barbar'sa..June 12, 10 am Luise.....July 3, 10 am
Bremen...June 19, 10 am Kurfuerst..July 10, 10 am
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Lahn.....June 14, noon Hohenzol'n..July 5, 9 am
Trave.....June 21, 9 am Lahn.....July 19, 9 am
Aller.....June 28, 10 am Trave.....Aug. 2, 8 pm
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY, N. Y.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.
Gen. Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Majestic.....June 4 July 2 July 30 Sept. 3
Celtic.....June 11 July 9 Aug. 6 Sept. 10
Germanic.....June 18 July 9 Aug. 13 Sept. 10
Teutonic.....June 17 July 16 Aug. 20 Sept. 17
Cymric.....June 20 July 16 Aug. 27 Sept. 10
Oceanic.....June 25 July 23 Aug. 27 Sept. 24
EARLY RESERVATIONS RECOMMENDED.
WHITE STAR LINE.
Tel. Central 1329. 94-96 Dearborn-st.

COMPAGNIE GL'E. TRANSATLANTIQUE.
French line, New York to Havre—Six days.
Sailings every Thursday at 10 a. m.
L'Aquitaine...June 5 July 10 Aug. 21 Sept. 18
La Lorraine...June 12 July 17 Sept. 11 Oct. 9
La Touraine...June 19 July 24 Sept. 25
La Savoie.....June 26 July 31 Oct. 2
La Bretagne...July 3 Aug. 7 Sept. 11 .....
New modern gigantic Twin-Screw and Express Steamers; naval officers' man-of-war directions. Company's vestibuled trains, Havre-Paris 4 hours. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

ITALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
WEEKLY SAILINGS TO
NAPLES—GENOA—ALEXANDRIA.
Lombardia.....June 10 Sicilia.....July 8
Umbria.....June 17 Liguria.....July 15
Sardegna.....June 24 Lombardia.....July 22
New steamers. Dining-room on promenade deck.
For rates and other information apply
HIRZEL, FELTMAN & CO., 11 Broadway, N. Y.
J. S. LOWITZ, 185 S. Clark-st., Gen. West. Agt.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE—
New York-Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
New Twin-screw Steamers of 12,000 tons Register.
Twin-Screw Steamer RYNDAM.....
.....June 7, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer ROTTERDAM.....
.....June 14, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer NOORDAM.....
.....June 21, 10 A. M.
Apply to HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE,
90 and 92 Dearborn-st. Phone Central 3840.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS—NEW YORK—
GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.
Furnessia.....June 7 Astoria.....June 21
Ethiopia.....June 14 Furnessia.....July 5
Columbia, twin screw, new.....June 28, July 26
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New York—Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Lucania.....June 7 July 5 Aug. 2 Aug. 30
Etruria.....June 14 July 12 Aug. 9 Sept. 6
Campania.....June 21 July 19 Aug. 16 Sept. 13
Umbria.....June 28 July 26 Aug. 23 Sept. 20
Saxonia [new twin-scr.] June 10 July 7 Aug. 4
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Weekly sailings—New Steamships.
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GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS, $1 TO MILWAUkee and Racine daily, 5 p. m. daily; $1 to Grand Haven and Muskegon; $1.50 to Grand Rapids, 7:45 p. m. Tues., Thurs., and Sat. Docks foot Michigan-av. City office, 100 Adams-st. Telephone Central 76.

BARRY MUSKEGON LINE TO GRAND RAPids, Grand Haven, Muskegon, Michigan points, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday at 7:45 p. m. Docks north end Rush-st. bridge. 'Phone Central 1497.

SOUTH HAVEN LINE STEAMERS TO SOUTH Haven and Mich. points, daily 11:30 p. m. Dock f Rush-st. 'Phone Cent. 149

STEAMSHIP LINES.
Lake Navigation.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION Co. S. S. "City of Charlevoix" leaves Chicago Tuesdays 1 p. m., Fridays 7 p. m. for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, and Harbor Springs. S. S. "Illinois" leaves Chicago Wednesdays 1 p. m. Saturdays 4 p. m. for above ports [except Frankfort], including Mackinac Island. Through tickets to Lake Superior and Eastern resorts. Office and dock, east end Michigan-st. Tel. Cent. 573 and 577. Downtown offices, 108 Adams-st., 220, 224, and 238 S. Clark-st., and Scott's ticket offices.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE — ST. JOSEPH, BENTON HARBOR, and Paw Paw Lake, daily 9:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. SUNDAY EXCURSIONS, 10 a. m., $1 round trip. SPECIAL—First Sunday afternoon trip, June 1, 2 p. m.

GRAND RAPIDS SHORT LINE, connecting at Ottawa Beach with entire Pere Marquette Ry. system—$1.50 to Grand Rapids, $1 to Holland, $1.20 to Saugatuck, $1.50 to Allegan, every night at 5:45. Dock foot Wabash-av. 'Phone Cent. 2162.

BARRY LINE OF STEAMERS TO MILWAUKEE and Racine daily, 5 p. m.; fare, 75 cents. For all West Shore ports and all points on Green Bay, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at 7:45 p. m. Dock east end Michigan-st. Phone Central 1749.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.
WESTERN ROADS.

*Daily. ‖Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. †Ex. Sunday. §Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—
Temporary Passenger Station, cor. Harrison-st. & 5th-av., during construction of new Van Buren-st. depot. City Tkt. office, cor. Adams & Dearborn.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon. Leave. Arrive.
Kan. City, Tex., Calif. & Mexico via El Paso Short Line. * 8:32 am *10:10 pm
Peoria.....* 8:32 am †10:10 pm
Illinois and Davenport Mail.. * 9:15 am * 7:50 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail... † 9:15 am † 7:50 pm
Peoria.....† 1:00 pm * 2:00 pm
Wash., Oskaloosa, D. Moines† 2:15 am * 3:30 pm
Joliet Express [Note].....*11:45 pm * 8:45 am
Local to Davenport.....† 1:00 pm † 7:50 pm
Joliet Accommodation.....† 5:10 pm † 8:58 am
Peoria & Minneapolis.....* 4:30 pm *10:25 am
Cedar Rapids & Sioux Falls.* 4:30 pm * 8:20 am
Joliet Exp.—Peru Accom.....† 5:10 pm † 8:47 am
Rock'y Mount. Lim. to Omaha, Colo. Springs & Denver... * 5:45 pm * 5:30 pm
K. City, St. J'seph, Leavenw'h, Atch., Colo., and Tex. Exp.* 6:05 pm * 8:59 am
Peoria.....† 6:05 pm * 5:30 pm
Big Five to Colorado, Utah, & California, via Omaha.....*10:00 pm * 8:20 am
Cedar Rap., St. Paul & Minn.†10:00 pm † 7:25 pm
Peoria, Davenport.....*11:30 pm † 7:25 am
Ft. Dodge, Ames, St. Jo, Des Moines, Omaha.....†11:30 pm † 7:25 am
Note—From depot, Harrison and Sherman-sts.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South (except fast mail) can be taken from 22d-st. 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at the Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans, Memphis Special*	8:30 am	* 9:40 pm
Hot Sp'gs Ark. via Memphis. *	8:30 am	* 9:40 pm
Memphis & N. Orleans Lim.. } Hot Springs, Ark., Memphis, Vicksburg, Shreveport, Houston, and Florida..... }	* 5:45 pm	*11:20 am
Montgomery, Ill., and Decatur	* 5:45 pm	* 1:10 pm
St. Louis and Springfield. Diamond Special.....	*10:15 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis and Springfield. Daylight Special, Decatur.	*11:00 am	* 7:30 pm
Cairo, Decatur, St. L., Local. †	8:35 am	† 7:00 pm
Fast Mail—N. Orleans.....	* 2:50 am	* 1:10 pm
Bloomington & Chatsworth. †	4:35 pm	† 9:45 pm
Bloomington & Chatsworth. †	4:30 pm	† 1:10 am
Champaign & Gilman Local	5:10 pm	† 7:00 pm
Evansville Express.....	* 8:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Evansville, Cairo and South. *	3:40 pm	* 8:30 am
Mankato, Rapid City.....	* 6:10 pm	*10:00 am
Omaha, San Francisco.....	* 6:10 pm	* 9:30 am
Dubuque, S'x City, S'x Falls. *	6:10 pm	* 9:30 am
Omaha Day Express.....	* 7:15 am	* 7:00 pm
Omaha, S. City Fast Mail.. *	2:05 am	* 7:00 am
Freeport Passenger.....	* 7:35 am	10:05 am
Freeport Express.....	* 2:10 pm	* 6:30 pm
Rockford and Dubuque.....	† 3:45 pm	†12:55 pm

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3117 CENtral—Berths and tickets at 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle. †	8:20 am	† 6:10 pm
Rockford, Rockford, Freeport. †	9:20 am	† 2:10 pm
Mendota, Galesburg.....	* 8:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Galesb'g, Burl'g'n, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln..	* 9:15 am	* 8:30 pm
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D. *	9:15 am	* 7:20 am
Helena, Tacoma, Portland.. *	9:15 am	* 9:30 am
Illinois and Iowa Local.....	*11:30 am	* 8:30 pm
Texas points and Mexico....	*11:30 am	* 2:20 pm
Galesb'g, Quincy, Hannibal. *	*11:30 am	* 2:20 pm
Denver, Utah, California....	* 4:00 pm	* 2:20 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk....	* 4:00 pm	* 2:20 pm
Rock Falls, Sterling, R'k'ford. †	4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Chicago, Ottawa, Streator.. †	4:30 pm	† 9:45 am
C. Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln..	6:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph....	† 6:10 pm	* 8:12 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis.....	* 6:30 pm	* 9:20 am
Dubuque, La Crosse, Winona. *	6:30 pm	* 9:20 am
Dubuque, La Crosse, Winona. †	6:30 pm	† 9:20 am
Denver, Utah, California....	*11:00 pm	* 7:20 am
C. Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln.. *	11:00 pm	* 7:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D. *11:00 pm		* 7:20 am
Keokuk and Fort Madison....	*11:00 pm	* 6:55 am
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.		‡Daily ex. Saturday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—
Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams. 'Phone Cent. 2087.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Streator, Galesburg, Ft. Madi.†	7:38 am	† 7:02 pm
Streator, Pekin, Monmouth.†	1:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Streator, Lockport, Lemont....	4:00 pm	† 9:25 am
Lemont, Lockport, Joliet.... †	4:00 pm	† 5:05 pm
K. City, Colo., Utah & Texas. *	6:27 pm	* 9:00 am
K. City, Cal. and Mex.....*10:30 pm		* 8:47 pm
K. City, Texas, & New Cal.....		* 8:47 pm
The California Limited leaves Tuesday and Saturday, 8:00 p. m.		

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.
WESTERN ROADS.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. Ticket offices, 212 Clark St. (Telephone Central 720), Canal st. cor. Wells St. Station. Leave. Arrive.
The Overland Limited" for Sleeping Car Passengers only.....* 8.00 pm * 9.30 am
Des Moines, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland.....
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Des Moines, Marshalltown, Cedar Rapids.....* 10.00 am * 1.10 am
Sioux City, Mason City, Fairmont, Pacific Express, Trust Canberra.....* 11.30 pm * 7.00 am
Northern Iowa and Dakotas.....* 1.30 pm * 1.34 am
Dixon, Clinton, Cedar Rapids.....* 12.30 pm * 1.00 pm
Black Hills and Deadwood.....* 1.30 pm * 1.10 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.....* 10.00 pm * 7.00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Hudson, Stillwater.....* 9.00 am * 9.25 am
Winona, La Crosse, Sparta, Mankato, Winona, La Crosse, Mankato and Western Minnesota and Dakotas.....* 3.00 am * 4.35 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, Appleton, Green Bay.....* 11.30 am * 6.00 pm
Oshkosh, Appleton Junction.....* 5.00 pm * 1.10 am
Green Bay and Menominee.....* 1.00 am * 1.00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood & Pt. Wing and Alliance.....* 3.00 am * 9.40 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, Appleton, Green Bay.....* 5.00 pm * 1.00 pm
Oshkosh, Green Bay, Menominee, Marquette and Lake Superior.....* 5.00 pm * 9.30 pm
Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay.....* 5.00 pm * 1.00 am
Rockford and Freeport—Lv. *7.35 am, *6.45 am, †10.20 am, *4.45 pm, *7.00 pm, *11.20 pm.
Rockford, Lv. 4.30 am, 9.00 am, 12.00 pm, 4.30 pm, 6.30 pm.
Beloit, Janesville, Madison—Lv

PRESIDENT FOR THE CUBAN BILL.

Consults with the Leaders of Congress in the Hope of Securing Early Action.

SUCCESS IS LOOKED FOR.

Despite the Opposition of the Beet Sugar Senators a Majority Is Expected for the Measure.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Washington, D. C., June 2.

President Roosevelt and the leaders of Congress have been in consultation all day for the purpose of arranging the legislative program for the session after the Philippine government bill has been disposed of tomorrow. There also have been conferences between the Senate leaders themselves. They related particularly to the Cuban reciprocity and the Nicaraguan and the Isthmian canal bills. As a result of these conferences it is likely that within a day or two a Republican majority will be able to see its way clear to the enactment of such legislation as is important and necessary, so that they can adjourn at a reasonably early date.

President Seeks a Legislative Program.

Naturally, the whole situation depends upon the ability of the Republican Senators to get together in support of the Cuban bill and to ascertain how strong will be the opposition to the isthmian canal bill. The latter measure has the right of way in the Senate by reason of an agreement which becomes effective on Wednesday, but no attempt will be made to take up the Cuban measure until the Republican Senators are practically unanimous in its support.

No concealment is made by President Roosevelt of his earnest desire that no plans be made for an adjournment until the Cuban and canal bills are disposed of. He frankly admits that he sent for a number of Senators for the purpose of talking over the situation with them. The so-called sugar beet men were also in conference with the President. Tonight Senators Aldrich, Allison, Platt, and other Senatorial leaders dined with the President and the situation was gone over at some length.

While President Roosevelt is not telling Congress what to do, he is making it plain that something should be done for Cuba. It is no secret that President Roosevelt some time ago decided if the present session of Congress should close without action on the bill granting relief to Cuba, it would be his duty to call an extra session. There is nothing to indicate that he has changed his mind. While those who favor Cuban reciprocity assert with confidence that they will be able to agree on a bill, the best sugar men, or those who favor a rebate plan assert tonight that they hold the balance of power, and it will be impossible to do anything without their assent.

Roosevelt Anxious to Give Aid to Cuba.

Senator Elkins, who has assumed the leadership of the beet sugar Senators, claims tonight that eighteen Republican Senators will oppose to the end any concessions to Cuba unless it takes the form of a rebate. Notwithstanding their defiant attitude, they are manifesting a spirit of compromise, and have appointed a committee of three to represent their side of the case, and have invited Senator Platt of Connecticut, chairman of the Cuban Relations committee, to appoint a committee of three to meet the representatives of the beets sugar men, with a view to reaching some sort of understanding.

As already indicated in these dispatches, the bill which has commanded the support of almost a majority of the Republican members of the Senate provides for a 20 per cent reduction in the Dingley tariff rates on Cuban goods coming into the United States, and for an identical cut on products grown and manufactured in the United States going into Cuba.

It has been agreed by the seven Republican members of the Cuban committee to report a straight-out reciprocity measure. This measure will not be reported, however, until they secure pledges of a majority of the Republican members. Forty-five members constitute a majority, as the Senate now stands, and the leaders are confident that they can secure this number. They have determined to call a caucus, which will probably meet on Wednesday night, when it is believed the necessary forty-five Senators will agreee to stand by the Republican program.

Senate Leaders Confident of a Majority.

It is not deemed best, however, to exert too strong a pressure just at present, for the Republicans are confident that in the end they will be practically unanimous, notwithstanding the expressed determination of the sixteen Senators to resist the passage of any bill making a reduction in the tariff. The Cuban committee and a majority of Senators think that to pay a bounty out of the United States treasury to a foreign government would not only be unconstitutional but it would establish a bad precedent, and one which could not be defended. There is scarcely any doubt that the Spooner compromise will be accepted in the end.

The fate of the canal bill is even more uncertain than that of the Cuban measure, but it will be taken up immediately after the disposition of the Philippine government bill and an effort be made to pass it.

"I have no fear of Republican defeat in the next campaign," said Representative Reeves today. "For some time I feared the outcome because of some little dissatisfaction, which chiefly found in the House itself. During the last two or three weeks, however, I have made diligent inquiry among members of Congress who have recently vaisited their homes and I find there is a general feeling of satisfaction and every one seems to believe that the party is not confronting defeat."

Reeves Feels Sure Republicans Will Win.

Admiral Schley's flagship, the armored cruiser Brooklyn, has been selected to convey the remains of Lord Pauncefote to England. Orders were issued today by the Navy department to the commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard to curtail the work in it so that it may be ready for sea by June 15. The date of the Brooklyn's departure has not been set, but it is understood at the Navy department it will be about June 20.

Cruiser Brooklyn to Carry Lord Pauncefote's Body.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan probably will be sent to England on the Brooklyn as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the late British Ambassador. He was recently assigned the second in command of the North Atlantic naval force, and selected the Brooklyn as his flagship, but it was not contemplated that he should take up quarters on it until after its return from England. The designation of a flag officer to accompany Lord Pauncefote's body is now regarded, however, as a proper courtesy.

Arguments were begun today before the British Treaty Claims commission in six-teen typical cases for damages against the United States representing an aggregate of $25,000,000, on account of property done to property of American citizens by Cuban insurgents. Under agreement these sixteen cases were selected as the basis for argument and decision on all the claims arising from damages alleged to have been inflicted by the Cuban revolutionary forces. The claims against the United States are in accordance with a provision of the Spanish-American treaty of peace that claims of American citizens against Spain shall be paid by this government. John G. Carlisle of New York opened the argument today in behalf of the claimants, and will be followed tomorrow by Hannis Taylor of Alabama, formerly Minister to Spain for the government. Among other counsel for the plaintiffs who were present at today's hearing were John B. Moore, Paul Fuller, and William E. Curtis of New York. The government denies its liability for damage done by Cubans.

Spanish War Claim Cases Are Opened.

Some of the artillery officers on duty at coast fortifications say they have not had an opportunity to give their testimony on the subject of the disappearing gun carriage which continues to be a source of great controversy between the experts, with Lieutenant General Miles on one side and General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, on the other. The explanation is now made that the War department exercised the greatest care in obtaining technical opinions from artillery officers who were deemed to be in a position to know something of the system which was under criticism. If any officers were ignored in the calls for expression of view, Secretary Root has explained it is because they were not deemed to have had sufficient experience with the system. The War department sent out invitations for reports of all officers of the artillery who had within the last two years seen service with the disappearing mounts, except in the case of some Second Lieutenants, who might come within that period of service, and yet naturally could not be regarded as being in a position to contribute much to the department fund of information.

Naval Officers Want to Talk of Guns.

Arrangements have been made by General Crozier, chief of ordnance of the army, for the testing of the big sixteen-inch rifle recently completed at the Watervliet (N. Y.) arsenal. This is the largest modern rifle ever built by this government, and the greatest interest attaches to the forthcoming trial of the gun. It is realized by ordnance officers that the construction of such a gun was a mistake, but there was an impression at the time it was authorized that there would be an opportunity to use this type of gun for coast defense, which could thereby be increased in defensive and offensive power by the adoption of this larger rifle.

Monster Gun Is Soon to Be Tested.

The difficulty in testing of the rifle when it was completed was the mount for the gun. No carriage was built for this purpose, but General Crozier will make use of the Gathmann gun mount. It will not require much work to convert this carriage so as to have it served as a mount for the sixteen-inch rifle.

General Buffington, who preceded General Crozier as chief of ordnance, had made for his own satisfaction before he went out of office a model carriage of the disappearing type, with the idea that it would serve as a gun carriage for the sixteen-inch. It is possible that the gun will be ultimately emplaced at one of the New York harbor forts, but it is not likely to be more than a curiosity in high power ordnance.

HOUSE VOTES THANKS TO HAY.

Rules Suspended in Face of Opposition of 46 Democrats—Gen. Hooker Makes Notable Speech.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—The House today by a vote of 129 to 46 suspended the rules and adopted the joint resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Secretary of State John Hay for his address on the occasion of the McKinley memorial exercises last February. Unanimous consent for the consideration of this resolution was objected to by Mr. De Armond [Mo.] some time ago, and today Mr. Clark [Mo.] made a twenty-minute speech in opposition to its adoption on the ground that Mr. Hay had abused the occasion by injecting a "Republican stump speech" into the address.

General Hooker [Miss.], a one-armed confederate veteran, delivered an eloquent defense of Mr. Hay's address, denying that it contained anything that was objectionable from a political standpoint. "I think I am as keenly alive to everything that affects the interests, and the honor, and the welfare of the Democratic party as my friend from Missouri, but from whom I entirely dissent on this occasion. I listened to that address with great care, with great caution, and even with a disposition to criticise if anything wrong had been said. But I failed to detect in the whole of that address anything that I thought was improper to be said or anything said in a party spirit.

"And I feel sure that if a man selected for the great duty of speaking on that occasion the sentiments of the American people had dared to inject into his address anything that was an appeal to party spirit and party sentiment the shade of our great President, breaking the cerements of the tomb, would have appeared before him and at once challenged his utterances. Any man who would have made here on such an occasion a speech political in its character would in doing so have dishonored the memory of McKinley's great absence of partisan feeling and partisan ideas."

Grosvenor Justifies Hay.

Mr. Grosvenor [Ohio], who was in charge of the resolution, argued that Mr. Hay in eulogizing the martyred President could not divorce the man from his achievements and his record as a manly partisan.

Those Who Voted No.

Those who voted against the resolution were all Democrats, as follows:

Adamson [Ga.].	Lester [Ga.].
Bell [Tex.].	Lever [S. C.].
Bartlett [Ga.].	Lewis [Ga.].
Bowie [Ala.].	Little [Ark.].
Brantley [Ga.].	Lloyd [Mo.].
Brundidge [Ark.].	McCullough [Ark.].
Burgess [Tex.].	McLean [Miss.].
Burleson [Tex.].	Maddox [Ga.].
Burnett [Ala.].	Mahoney [Ill.].
Candler [Miss.].	Neville [Neb.].
Clark [Mo.].	Richardson [Tenn.].
Clayton [Ala.].	Scarborough [S. C.].
Cochran [Mo.].	Sims [Tenn.].
Coney [Miss.].	Slayden [Tex.].
De Armond [Mo.].	Smith [Ky.].
Feely [Ill.].	Sparkman [Fla.].
Greene [Pa.].	Spight [Miss.].
Henry [Miss.].	Stark [Nev.].
Johnson [S. C.].	Sulzer [N. Y.].
Jones [Va.].	Underwood [Ala.].
Kern [Ill.].	Wheeler [Ky.].
W. W. Kitchin [N. C.].	Williams [Miss.].
Kleberg [Tex.].	Wooten [Tex.].

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

United States Holds More than Three Hundred Million in Excess of Liabilities.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued by the Treasury department today shows that at the close of business on May 31, 1902, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $982,469,573, a decrease as compared with last month of $646,408. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt	$ 931,070,340
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,301,880
Debt bearing no interest	1,395,447,582
Total	$1,327,819,802

This amount, however, does not include $832,186,089 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand, which is held for their redemption. The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Gold reserve fund	$ 150,000,000
Trust funds	832,186,089
General fund, including $134,882,004 in national bank depositories	275,619,822
Total	$1,257,805,911

Against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $912,455,681, which leaves a cash balance on hand of $345,350,229.

BANKRUPTCY LAW HELD VALID.

United States Supreme Court Upholds the Constitutionality of the National Act.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—In passing on the case of the Hanover National Bank of New York against Max Moyses, the United States Supreme Court, in an opinion delivered by Chief Justice Fuller today, decided the national bankruptcy law to be constitutional. The court held that to be valid a bankruptcy law must be uniform throughout the United States, and, further, that it is uniform.

Edison Loses Picture Patent Case.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—The United States Supreme Court today denied the petition of Thomas Edison for a writ of certiorari in the case between himself and the Mutoscope company, involving moving picture patents. The effect is to affirm the decision of the lower court, adverse to Mr. Edison.

ARMY IS UPHELD BY MR. CULLOM.

Senator Scores Democrats for Attack on Soldiers in the Philippines.

DAYS OF 1864 RECALLED.

Attempt to End War with Victory in Sight Deplored—Mason Promises Liberty.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—[Special.]—Senator Cullom today delivered a speech on the Philippine government bill. He compared the attitude of the Democrats of today with that during the civil war when they declared that war a failure and demanded peace. He said the debate had been a peculiar one; that it did not relate to the bill under consideration, but to matters that have long since occurred and have been settled finally.

He then went into a history of the acquisition of the islands and called attention to the fact that the appropriation of $20,000,000 which was paid to Spain for the Philippines was voted unanimously by both Houses. Referring to the Spanish war he said:

"That war placed us in a position among the nations of the world which we could not have acquired by a century of peace. The United States is now recognized by the nations of the world as one of the great world powers.

Nothing Gained by Discussion.

"Nothing is to be gained by discussing the relation of the Philippine archipelago to the United States, from a legal standpoint. The substantial relationship which those islands bear to us has been decided by our court of last resort, and, whether that decision is right or wrong, it stands as the supreme law of the land until it is reversed by a subsequent decision. Every act of the Philippine commission has been suspiciously scrutinized and examined; the Civil Governor of the islands and the head of the commission has been examined and cross-examined by the committee reporting the bill under consideration, but the most careful examination failed to disclose any wrongdoing, or, in fact, any substantial objection to the work being carried on by the civil government.

"Failing to find in the Civil Governor or the civil government any substantial objection, the minority turned its attention to the army of the United States, and for weeks we have been hearing of 'the tortures,' as the minority members of the Philippine committee are pleased to term them, which our American soldiers have inflicted on the poor, down-trodden, guiltless Filipino.

Attack Entirely on the Army.

"The truth is, the American people today believe that the speeches made by our Democratic friends have been in the main an attack upon our army in the Philippines. Scarcely a word has been uttered in condemnation of the treachery, the fearful outrages, and cowardly butchery of our soldiers by the Filipinos, without excuse or any extenuating circumstances. The Democratic party in this Senate is simply on the side of the Filipino, and, if members of that party say anything on the subject, they excuse the Filipinos and condemn without stint the conduct of the American soldier, if perchance the latter, under any exasperating conditions, is found guilty or is charged with unusual punishment of the Filipino.

"Now, Mr. President, I do not approve of the water cure, or any other conduct by our soldiers not authorized by civilized warfare; but do not in your zeal for the Filipino, for whom your hearts seem to overflow with mistaken sympathy, get to be a fire-in-the-rear party to the extent of trying to convince the world that our American army in the Philippines or anywhere else was unworthy of a free and liberty loving people.

"The action of the minority reminds me of the action of that party in 1864, just before the close of the great civil war, when they met in solemn convention, declared the war a failure, and demanded immediate peace. If our friends who are opposed to this bill will possess their souls in patienbe the war in the Philippines will soon be over and the Filipinos will enjoy greater liberty, peace, and prosperity than they have ever known before.

"If the speeches that have been made by Senators on the other side are to be taken as conclusive of the situation and the conduct of our army in the Philippines, one would be led to believe that the American army is composed of a band of barbarians, who are engaged in torturing and oppressing and robbing the Filipinos of their natural rights, and that the entire archipelago is in complete revolt against American sovereignty.

"How different are the facts. The islands are governed by as able a body of men as the country affords, composed partly of native Filipinos. Hundreds of towns have been organized and are now governed by natives. The elective franchise has been given. American teachers have been sent from the United States by the shipload, and many of our soldiers, instead of torturing, are engaged in teaching the Filipino.

Children Now Are Educated.

"Thousands of children are receiving the benefit of free schools. Courts have been established, some presided over by native Filipinos and some by able Americans. Those islands have come to us as the result of war and treaty. They belong to the United States, and it is our duty from which as an honorable nation we cannot retreat, to take hold of the situation, enforce our authority, build them up, better their condition, give them liberty, give them intelligence, and make them a useful and independent people.

"That cannot be done by the policy adopted by our friends who are constantly complaining against any step that has been taken in the great work in which the army has been engaged in enforcing our national authority, and of the commission in trying to give the Filipinos local self-government wherever it can safely be done. To my mind, Mr. President, the opposition developed to this bill seems strange and unnatural. The great body of the people do not understand it. They believe, in the first place, in the nation doing what it undertakes; in the second place, the people always did and always will repudiate and condemn a fire-in-the-rear party. In the third place, they believe that by the aid and care of the United States those people will some day be capable of self-government."

Mason Speaks for Filipinos.

Mr. Mason of Illinois spoke, as he said, for the Filipinos. He referred to the case of the Cubans, who had patiently waited the pleasure of the United States for their independence. If we gave the Filipino an opportunity to try the art of self-government, said he, we still would retain the islands. He said he would not have voted for the peace treaty but for the open and notorious understanding among Senators that there was to be a vote on a resolution to give to the Filipinos self-government as soon as in the opinion of the people of the United States they were equal to the task.

"Why not try it?" he asked. "It will cost nothing. No harm can come from an effort in that direction. Some of us are tender and jealous as to what other nations will say if we compromise with this 'poor, struggling people,' but our republic is strong enough to be independent of the opinion of the nations of the world. Our republic is righteous enough to do right, regardless of what the other nations of the world may think or say.

"You have tried subduing the Filipinos with a strong hand and without any promise of self-government, as you gave the Cubans. I have faith in the ultimate liberty of mankind. It may not come in your day or mine, but some day, not only the people here in the mother republic but all over the world, in Cuba, south Africa, aye, in the Philippines, will be free."

Early in the session some amendments were made to the bill by the Philippine committee, the most important of which related to the disposition of the public lands in the islands

WOMEN CLAIM TO BE BEST

DISPUTE BISHOP SPALDING'S STATEMENT ABOUT CRIME.

Assert That Men Cause Most of the Evil in the World and Argue That Even if the Prelate's View Is Correct the Male Part of Humanity Must Bear Responsibility Because of Always Holding the Control of Affairs.

The statement made by Bishop John Lancaster Spalding in an address before the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Detroit that three-fourths of the crime, and poverty, and depravity found in America was due to woman, found many objectors among Chicago club women and students of criminology.

Some of the women protested that the Bishop could not have made the statements attributed to him, others said that if he did make them they were untrue, and still others said that if the condition portrayed by the prelate was a fact, man was responsible for the condition, anyway, in that woman had been under his subjection for generations.

Too Complex to Classify.

"I do not believe crime can be classified by sex," said Miss Addams. "Crime and poverty are the result of social conditions which are too interdependent to say that man is responsible for a certain part of it and woman for the other. While the mother is the first, and for years, perhaps, the strongest influence in the life of the child, she is not the only influence, and her later influence is often overruled."

"Woman is not responsible for so great a part of the crime and poverty," said Dr. Buckley. "Woman is more ambitious for good than is man, and has more time and opportunity for using her influence. Crime is a disease, and men and women are not directly responsible for one-half the crime they commit. Woman has been more active in devising a moral hygiene to prevent this disease."

Man to Blame Any Way.

Dr. Frnaces Dickinson of the Social Economics club, while inclined to dispute Bishop Spalding's assertions, is willing to grant it true for the sake of the argument, and then argues the entire responsibility back upon man when she says:

"I generally agree with Bishop Spalding, and if what he says is true, then man is primarily responsible for it all. According to Genesis, woman was made from the ribs of a man, and he has made the political, financial, religious, and educational system to which she has been subjected ever since. Bishop Spalding says, inferentially, that man has made a mess if it, and he, hence, indirectly argues that woman be given a chance to make her own environment. As a rule, where you find a woman untrameled and free to act, her influence is for the best."

"Bishop Spalding is usually right in what he says," said Catharine Goggin. "I can scarcely believe he made such a sweeping statement. If he did, he could not have considered all sides of the matter. Woman is not economically independent, and is what man has made her."

Man the Cause of Woman's Crimes.

"The percentage of crime actually committed by women is almost nothing," said Mrs. Lucy L. Flower. "When a woman commits a crime you will find, in most cases, that a man is primarily responsible for it. Most of the sin and poverty among women is due to the desertion of husbands, and where you find one woman deserting her family you will find scores of men deserting theirs."

Men who are brought into daily contact with crime and criminals were also eager in their defense of woman. John L. Whitman, superintendent of the County Jail, said:

"I do not believe woman is willingly responsible for much of the crime committed."

Superintendent Bodine of the Department of Compulsory Education blames the delinquent father and exonerates the mother and womankind in general.

COOLING MACHINE IS TESTED.

Professor Willis Moore's Gravity Apparatus Given Public Trial in Washington with Fair Success.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—[Special.]—Professor Willis Moore's gravity apparatus for cooling dwellings, patents for which were recently secured, was placed in operation for public demonstration today. The machine looks like a cylinder stove, and the inventor claims will in time come to be considered as essential to the comfort of a dwelling in summer as heating apparatus is in winter.

Professor Moore's invention, in addition to reducing temperature, washes, cleans, and renders the air dry and healthful. Hot air filled with dust taken into the machine at a temperature of nearly 100 degrees is expelled almost instantly at a temperature of 30 degrees, and with its relative humidity lessened by more than half.

The gravity machine makes use of the difference in weight between air at a high and at a low temperature. The gravity cooler is, moreover, automatic. It works solely on the principle of gravity, requires no motive power, and is self-adjusting. When the weather is hot the machine works faster than when it is only moderately warm, and when the weather is temperate the machine ceases its operation altogether.

It is necessary to charge the machine only once a day, preferably in the morning, and it will then automatically keep the dwelling in which it is placed at a cool, even temperature.

Professor Moore says when the foreign patents are granted he will make public the formula of the composition with which the machine is charged. He said, however, that the composition contained no ammonia or any of the usual ingredients of ordinary freezing mixtures.

WOMAN ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

State Begins Its Evidence Against Mrs. Kinley Williams, Charged with Killing Her Husband.

The State proved conclusively yesterday that Kinley Williams, a motorman on the Sedgwick street car line, who was found asphyxiated in his flat, 123 Lincoln avenue, on Jan. 4, did not commit suicide or die by accident. Decisive evidence, however, was not introduced to fasten guilt on his wife, Mrs. Emma Williams, and Chris Schweiger, who are on trial in Judge Kavanagh's court on a charge of murder.

Charles S. Miller, 116 Clifton avenue, where Mrs. Williams was employed as nurse, was the most important witness of the day. His evidence deepened the suspicion against the woman. He said Mrs. Williams left his home at 7 o'clock on the evening of Jan. 3. Before leaving she had said:

"My husband is sick. He has not been on his car all day. I must go home and see how he is."

Mr. Miller said he unlocked the door and admitted her upon her return at 11 o'clock.

Other witnesses described the conditions in the house when Williams dead body was found as indicating he prepared for an early departure to his work. Robert O'Neill, a brother motorman, testified that when Williams quit work on the evening of Jan. 3 he was in splendid health. The trial will continue today.

BENTLEY IN JAIL, THEN OUT.

Recalcitrant Witness in Fuller Case Sentenced for Sixty Days—Released on a Supersedeas.

For failure to produce the books of Bentley, Murray & Co. in court in the conspiracy case against H. H. Fuller, formerly Collector of the South Town, John F. Bentley was sent to jail yesterday by Judge Brentano for sixty days for contempt of court. Mr. Bentley was taken to cell 400 in the old jail. He had been in jail once before, when he was adjudged in contempt for refusal to produce the much wanted books before the grand jury. He was left locked up a few hours and then was released on a supersedeas from the Appelate Court, to which he appealed.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A gay picnic cannot be held without a few bottles of Cook's Champagne, Imperial Extra Dry. It is sparkling and delicious.

STOCK TERMINAL RATE IS LEGAL.

United States Court Holds That $2 a Car Charges Can Be Collected.

OPINION IS QUALIFIED.

Justice White Declares Interstate Commission Can Again Proceed on New Facts.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—[Special.]—An opinion was handed down in the Supreme Court today affirming the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals of Illinois in refusing to enforce an order of the Interstate Commerce commission forbidding the railroads to collect $2 terminal charges on each car of cattle arriving at Chicago. The court held that the rate was not unreasonable and that, owing to the peculiar circumstances existing at Chicago, the charges would continue to be collected.

In concluding the opinion the court said that nothing in the decision should be taken to constitute a bar to further proceedings of a like nature on new findings of fact showing that unreasonable rates were charged.

On March 3, 1889, the Interstate Commerce commission filed a petition in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois to enforce an order by it against the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad and other transportation companies. This order required the railroad companies to desist from demanding and collecting, in addition to their regular published transportation charges, the sum of $2 per carload of live stock as compensation for terminal services rendered in making delivery of live stock at the stock-yards of the Union Stock-Yards and Transit Company of Chicago, the imposition of which had been found by the commissioners to be unreasonable.

Complaint Comes from Texas.

The petition set forth that the proceedings before the commission were instituted by a complaint of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, that answers were filed by the defendants, who refused to obey the order, but denying that they were lawful orders. The cause was given a final hearing on Nov. 6, 1899, before Judge Kohlsaat of the district bench, and judgment was rendered dismissing the petition. From the decree an appeal was taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals, where the decree of the Circuit Court was affirmed. The Interstate Commerce commission then brought the case to the Supreme Court, which tribunal today decided against the commission.

Prior to 1865 there were four different places in the City of Chicago at which live stock shipped to that city was delivered and marketed. The railroads by which such live stock was brought into Chicago were accustomed to deliver at any one of these four points, as directed by the shipper, and no distinct terminal charge was made, the charge, if any, for the terminal service being embraced in the through rate exacted for carriage from the point of shipment to the place of delivery. In 1865 a corporation was formed, called the Union Stock-Yards and Transfer company, which will be hereafter referred to as the Stock-Yards company. Under its charter this corporation was given the right to contruct the necessary buildings and conveniences for the receipt, keeping, and marketing of live stock.

The corporation was given power to construct tracks connecting its facilities with the different lines of railway entering Chicago, and it was provided that when such tracks were constructed the Stock-Yards company might engage in the business of transporting stock and other freight over these tracks on its own account, or it might lease the privilege to do so upon such terms as might be deemed best. The facilities and the tracks were constructed, and it consequently came to pass that the general market for live stock in Chicago was transferred from the places at which such business had been previously carried on to the establishment of the Stock-Yards company.

The railroad officials thereupon entered into an agreement that each road would impose a terminal charge of $2 on each car of cattle taken into the Stock-Yards.

Qualified Decision of Court.

In his opinion Justice White said, in conclusion: "Being then constrained to the conclusion that the order of the commission was not sustained by the facts upon which it was predicated, we cannot enter into an independent investigation of the facts, even if it be conceded the record is in a condition to enable us to do so in order that new and substantive findings of fact may be evolved upon which the order of the commission may be sustained. It follows that the decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals, which affirmed the decree of the Circuit Court, refusing to command compliance with the order of the commission, was right, and it must, therefore, be affirmed.

"We think, however, in view of what has been said, and in order to prevent all possible misconceptions, that it should be stated that nothing in the decree refusing to execute the order of the commission should be construed as preventing that body, if it deems it best to do so, from hereafter proceeding to correct any unreasonableness in the rate resulting from the additional terminal charge as to any territory to which the reduction referred to in the opinion, if any such there be, did not apply.

"The decree of the Court of Appeals is, therefore, affirmed without prejudice to the right of the commission to hereafter proceed in accordance with the reservation expressed in the opinion just announced."

A WEAK STOMACH

When the stomach is weak your food remains undigested, and you fail to receive the proper nourishment from it. Try a dose of **Hostetter's Stomach Bitters** after each meal. It will aid the stomach in its work of digestion and prevent **Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, and Nervousness.** Try it.

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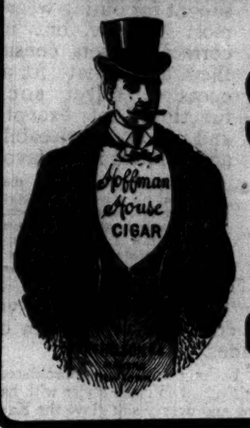

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All Shapes, All Leathers,

At prices within the reach of all.

Men's Oxfords in Patent Calf, Patent Colt, Patent Kid, Enamel Velour Calf and Black Vici Kid.

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Oxfords for Boys and Girls in all Leathers.

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10.00 AM	NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED. Wells and Kinzie sts. Fast Mail, Minneapolis
11.30 AM	IOWA AND DAKOTA EX. Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Mason City, Northwood.
3.00 PM	OVERLAND LIMITED. California and Oregon in Three Days. All points West, Northwest and Pacific Coast. Omaha, Salt Lake City, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
5.30 PM	MINN. & DAK. EX. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, Winona, La Crosse, Dakota, Sioux Falls, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
6.30 PM	PENINSULA EXPRESS. For Rock River points, Green Bay, Menominee, Marquette, Copper Country.
7.00 PM	HIAWATHA & ST. PAUL EX. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
8.00 PM	IRON RANGE EXPRESS. For Rock River points, Green Bay, Escanaba, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Florence, Crystal Falls.
8.00 PM	CALIFORNIA EX. Mason City, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, Ogden, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland.
10.00 PM	MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS.
10.30 PM	7.00 a. m., 7.00 a. m., 9.00 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 2.00 p. m., 5.00 p. m., 6.00 p. m., 9.00 p. m., 10.30 p. m.
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$2.00 $3.00 $4.00 HATS CORRECT STYLES. FINEST QUALITIES. J. S. BARNES & CO., 93 MADISON-ST. TRIBUNE BUILDING

Sale women's jaunty golf stocks, 50c.

Golf stocks are this season delightfully winsome in their delicate combinations of snowy white and dainty tintings in floral and figure designs. Figured madras stocks, very stylish, with plaited band and colored turnover collar and ends, 50c.

MANDEL BROTHERS DAILY STORE NEWS

Established in 1855.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

Furs stored and insured against loss.

To insure your furs, rugs, and heavy woolen garments against loss by moths, fire, burglary, etc., during the summer let us take them to our scientific storage rooms, where they will be kept until fall at a trifling cost.

Kayser silk gloves have no equal.

The celebrated patent finger tipped Kayser silk glove has this season attained a degree of popularity far beyond our most sanguine expectations, forcing us to enlarge our stocks to the limit.

"The tips outwear the gloves."

The superiority of the Kayser silk glove does not lie solely in the double finger tips — although this is a very commendable feature—but the silk from which they are made is of the very highest grade.

Previously, silk gloves were sought for outing wear almost entirely, but now correct dressers consider them appropriate for any occasion, select social functions not excepted, and their serviceability and comfort merit favor.

The distinctive point in the Kayser silk gloves is the patent finger tips, which make them extremely durable, and we give a new pair of gloves in every case where the tips with reasonable wear do not outwear the body of the gloves.

They are not only a very durable glove, but very stylish in appearance and the cost is no more than one has to pay for the ordinary grades.

Dainty white silk gloves with backs effectively embroidered in black, white, or two-toned Paris point—popular two clasp styles with handsome pearl fasteners. For a perfect fitting and dressy silk glove the Kayser defies all competition. Price per pair ranges from **50c up to 1.50.**

Great semi-annual sale of artware, statuary, bronze figures and cut glass.

Yesterday, the first day of this great sale, will long be remembered by the thousands of shoppers who throng this section from early morning until closing hours at night.

It was one of the most remarkable sales ever held in this section. People accepted our announcement in good faith and were not disappointed. Nor will those be disappointed who come today. The values are just as good as ever and the saving is just as great, 50%, 33⅓%, 25% and 10%.

Prospective purchasers of wedding presents will find their opportunity in this sale, both in respect to the variety of suitable presents and the low prices quoted.

33⅓% reduction on

Real bronze busts and figures,
Japanese and German carved ivories,
Royal Satsuma, Royal crown derby,
Ivory miniatures, Wedgwood,
Copper miniatures,
Tepiltz busts and figures,
Coalport service plates,
Royal crown derby service plates,
Fine English bone china,
Bouillon tea and A. D. cups and saucers.
Hand painted porcelain in florentine frame.

10% reduction on

Silver plated candelabra and candlesticks,
Gold plated boudoir clocks,
Silver & nickel plated chafing dishes.

25% reduction on

Onyx and Italian marble pedestals,
Limoges Vienna enamel vases,
Real Vienna bronze curios,
French art bronze busts and figures,
Bohemian art glass,
French art glass,
Royal Bonn,
Imported jardinieres and pedestals,
Umbrella jars.

50% reduction on

Carrara marble figures, groups and busts,
Castellena marble figures, groups and busts,
Imported terra cotta busts and figures,
Sevres vases, ormulu mounted,
Roman bronze in classical subjects,
Imported fish and game sets,
Imported decorated china bon bon boxes.

20% & 25% reductions on

Open stock dinnerware and dinner and breakfast sets,
Rich American cut glass,
20% nickel plated bath room furnishings.

20% reduction on

Parlor table lamps, Silk lamp shades,
Student reading lamps,
Imported clocks and clock sets for mantel and hall.

Weather indications: Partly cloudy; showers.

Mandel's editorial comment.

Tuesday, June 3d, 1902.

"Hitch your wagon to a star," Emerson once said, meaning, of course, that aiming high was the way to attain success. We've proven this truth in our store experience. We have always looked beyond the immediate present in our planning, choosing to conduct our business on lines that would insure a steady growth. This has led us to maintain the very highest standards in our merchandise and to always seek newer and better ways of carrying on the various activities of our business. We set no limit to our possibilities, but, untrammeled by the fetters of cramping conservatism, go forth into new paths, with the firm purpose of making this the very best store of its kind in all the world.

Parasols for the Derby.

Derby day will bring out a dashing array of smart sunshades, but none more handsome and chic than the ones that come from Mandel's.

We show a superb line of parasols secured with special reference to this great style parade.

One exceedingly beautiful coaching parasol is executed in both light and dark shades of Dresden figured taffeta silk. The handle is a heavy and decidedly English Club stick. The large tips of the parasol are of ivory and the frame is enameled in white—a $6 parasol for **4.50.**

Solid colors will be much in evidence. One of our most charming comes in either black or white taffeta, with two rows of deep heavily trimmed chiffon flounces—price, **$5.**

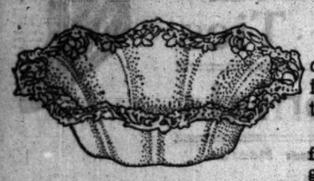
The "Gibson" parasol, or shirt waist parasol, made of granite silk, white striped effects, has white enameled frames, pretty natural wood handles; colors, black and white striped, red and white, light blue and white, tan and white, lavender and white, old rose and white—positively a 2.50 parasol for **1.75.**

Annual sale sterling silverware—Greatest saving event of the year.

The economical housekeepers of Chicago have learned to wait for this sale, which we conduct about this time every year. It's a time when profits are reduced to a minimum and all the benefits of careful buying and months of planning are extended to our customers.

Sterling silver and the very best grades of plated ware as well are arranged for selection at less than wholesale prices.

Spoons and forks—It's an actual fact that any jeweler can attest that we give you a greater quantity of silver in our spoons and forks than is contained in the silver dollar secured in exchange.



Special selections for wedding gifts.

Those desirous of choosing presents for June weddings not only find this sale a source of great saving, but equally advantageous from the point of variety, the stocks being so very large that selection is rendered extremely easy.

Three large assortments of sterling silverware specially suitable for wedding gifts, including salad forks, gravy ladles, cake knives, berry spoons, asparagus servers, cake lifters, etc., etc., each piece neatly cased, prices **2.50, 3.50** and **$5.**

Bargains in plated ware.

Handsome tea sets, splendid quality, $5, $10, $12, up to $30.
Bakers, wonderful values, at 2.95, 3.25, 4.20 and $5.
Dozen Rogers' standard quality teaspoons at $1.

Any two of the following, $2.

A fitting combination present may be made up from the following items at the very low price of $2 for any two articles chosen: Cream ladles, olive spoons, sardine forks, sugar sifters, bonbon spoons, cold meat forks and sugar spoons.

Berry bowls reduced from 14.50 to $10.
Berry bowls reduced from $32 to $23.50.
Olive dishes reduced from 3.50 to 2.50.
Olive dishes reduced from $5 to $4.
Olive dishes reduced from $6 to $5.

Great semi-annual Oriental rug sale.

We are now holding our semi-annual sale of Oriental rugs—an event which affords rug buyers remarkable discounts, ranging from 10% up to 33⅓%.

Every Oriental rug in our stock is included in this mid-year clearance—every known weave of the far East being represented.

All sizes of rugs and all grades—the designs having a richness and harmonious beauty distinctive to Mandel's.

As no middlemen share profits our prices are uniformly low, especially upon the products of our own factory in Srinigar, India.

From Turkey.

Silk rugs, Cabistan rugs, Anatolian rugs, Ouchak rugs, Shirvan rugs, Gubba rugs, Carabag rugs, Ghullatans, Daghestan rugs, Kazak rugs, Ganges rugs, Spartas, Gheordies, Kassabars rugs.

From Persia.

Iran silk rugs, Kirman rugs, Camel's hair rugs, Saruk rugs, Ispahan rugs, Feraghan rugs, Sarabend rugs, Khorassan rugs, Senna rugs, Kurdistan rugs, Tabriz rugs, Hamadahn rugs.

From India. Kashmeres, Lahores, Umritzers, Mirzapores, *From Afghanistan.* Khivas, Bokharas.

Great sale of fancy white goods at 25c. Imported shirt waist fabrics.

With white usurping the attention of shirt waist wearers, this great sale, just when you are on the lookout for best designs, is specially opportune.

The price, 25c per yard, is, considering the quality of the goods, simply phenomenal, and we expect unusually large sales from this announcement.

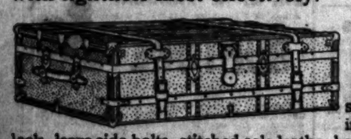
Fine imported lawns—daintiest products of the foreign looms—soft, delicate tissues in a very extensive variety of patterns—checks, polka dots, lace stripes, hemstitched, ribbon and corded effects—also dotted mulls, oxfords, matelasses and mercerized cheviots—a collection not equaled in Chicago at anywhere near the price quoted—25c per yard.

25c **25c**

Basement: Domestic wash goods section—Remnants of dimities, batistes, embroidered swisses, percales, etc.—full assortment of handsome and stylish colors—splendid bargains at **9c, 7c,** and **5c.**

Sale of stanch steamer trunks.

Travelers overseas this summer should secure their trunks here, where durability and strength are combined with lightness most effectively.



We mention three trunks of special merit as representative of the very large stock you'll have to select from.

No. 70 duck covered, steel trimmings, hardwood slats, iron ends, steel clamps, monitor lock, large side bolts, stitched sole leather handles, tray with covered hat box.

32-in.	34-in.	38-in.
3.75	4.25	5.50

No. 80 steamer trunk, with brass trimmings, steel binding, linen lined, steel edging on top and bottom, hardwood slats with metal tipped ends, long steel hinges.

32-in.	36-in.	38-in.	40-in.
$8	9.50	10.25	$11

No. 74 steamer trunk, leather bound, brass trimmed, linen lined excelsior lock, hardwood slats, long steel hinges, two heavy straps, removable partition in body of trunk for hats.

36-in.	38-in.	40-in.
$11	11.75	12.50

Special announcement.

Today we continue our great clothing sale in the Economy Salesroom—basement; recognized throughout all Chicago as the greatest bargain event of the kind ever known in this country.

$10, $12, $15 and $18 suits

at less than half price,

$7 and $5.

The styles, fabrics and tailoring are perfect in every respect.

All sizes are here to choose from.

Men's Panama hats, $7.

Hatters say they never saw anything like this year's craze for Panamas—it's actually hard for the supply of good Panamas to keep pace with the demand.

There's reason enough for their popularity, though, they're so cool and comfortable, durable and stylish.

Very early in the season we foresaw the trend toward the Panama and placed extensive orders at rates we couldn't have gotten a few weeks later. That's why we've plenty of Panamas now and sell the genuine article at **$15, $12, $10** and **$7.**

Complete assortment of other styles, braids and blocks, **$1** to **$5.**

Elegant assortment of boys' and children's straw hats in all the newest shapes, **$1** to **$5.**

Fancy hosiery at 50c.

Of all grades and styles, but the dainty black and white combinations are most popular with correct dressers, some prefer black grounds with white embroidery, others white grounds with black finishings.

But whichever you want we have them in all the latest designs and at lowest prices.

Pure white grounds with flowers and figures artistically embroidered, or black with charming white effects—exquisite patterns in cotton and lisles from **50c up.**

China silk waists, 2.95.

You may tour the town and you'll find nothing cooler, daintier or more stylish than our airy china silk waists in all white, or white with tiny figures in delicate tints, price **2.95.**

Mandel's Paris letter.

Mandel Brothers,
20 and 22 Rue Richer, Paris.
May 22d, 1902.

Messrs. Mandel Brothers,
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

The all absorbing topic of the hour is the coronation of England's King and the costumes for the occasion, which are to be almost entirely of French origination.

To facilitate matters, several of our foremost Parisian modistes have established shops in London, Beer and Worth being centrally located in the West End.

The limited space in the coronation rooms—fifty centimeters to each person—will preclude the wearing of court mantles, but they may be worn in the drawing-room prior to the ceremonies. These graceful mantles are being ordered from Paquin and are wondrous combinations of rich ruby velvet and white and spotted ermine.

Exclusive to Beer are the bewitching confections of gauzy tulle, elaborated with incrustations of grand old guipure lace and airy muslin, now the recipient of lavish devotion. The two most marvelous costumes designed for this occasion are products of his genius.

Many of the fanciful gowns executed by Worth are artistically embroidered on apron of skirt with the wearer's armorial bearings. The latest creations of this artist have trains in novel square effects, which are absolutely peerless.

But foreign to the coronation is the Parisian puzzle, Madame Lucile—in fashion's domain a "*rara avis in terra.*"

First in her category of fantastic ideas is the exposition of her costumes upon living models, every article that goes to make up the modish toilette being shown in a most attractive manner, so that the harmonizing lights and shadows contributory to the various color schemes may be thoroughly studied. There's no haphazard designing; each model is originated in accordance with a well defined plan.

Each of her numerous creations is named with charming appropriateness. As an example, we mention the charming "Gotterdammerung." Bewitchingly characteristic are its shimmery white chiffon over rich, soft satin, and its silver paillettes glinting and scintillating over its creamy surface as the wearer moves, but invisible when in repose. Other beautiful conceits are the "Iris"—silk evening gown in iris color; the "Highland Sunset," the "Curate," "Wagner," and other originations equally fascinating.

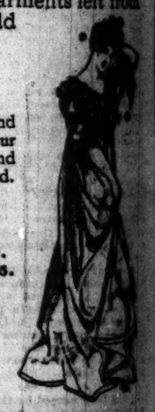
Madame Lucile's ideas are practical, idealistic, and strikingly feminine, and multitudinous are her followers.

Mandel Brothers.

Semi-annual clearance of muslin underwear.

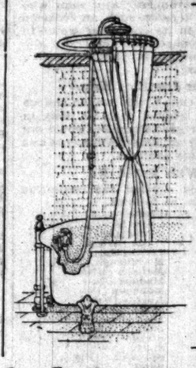
Clearance of all the soiled and mussed garments left from our great May undermuslin sale; also all odd sizes and discontinued lines.

This sale affords extraordinary opportunities to lay in a season's supply of muslin underwear, for laundering will make these garments as good as new.



Night dresses, petticoats, drawers, chemise and corset covers—garments that have been used during our great May sales for stock and window displays, and consequently have become somewhat mussed and soiled.

Night dresses worth to $5 for 4.85.
Night dresses worth to 4.50 for 2.65.
Night dresses worth to $3 for 1.85.
Night dresses worth to 2.75 for 1.65.
Night dresses worth to $2 for 1.15.
White petticoats worth $7 for 4.25.
White petticoats worth $4 for 2.65.
White petticoats worth 2.50 for 1.35.
White petticoats worth $2 for 1.15.
Drawers worth 1.75 for 95c.
Drawers worth 95c for 59c.
Drawers worth 85c for 45c.
Drawers worth 75c for 39c.



20% discount on high-grade bathroom fittings.

A great opportunity—our entire line of bath room fittings at a reduction of 20% from the regularly marked prices.

Bath tub seats—bath sprays—portable shower baths—towel bars—soap and tooth brush holders, combination sets, etc., etc. Genuine discount of 20%.

Great sale of dainty white shirtwaists.

The demands of the warm season for white waists are more urgent this year than ever before. The white waist has been steadily advancing in favor until now it's at the very pinnacle of popularity.

Demand has generally advanced prices, but not at Mandel's. We took advantage of an early offer and secured the entire overstock of a prominent maker very much below regular prices.

White waists, four exquisite styles with short sleeves, fronts and backs elaborately trimmed with tucks, plaits and lace inserting—sleeves and stock collars are effectively trimmed to match waists—would be considered a bargain at $4—for **2.95.**

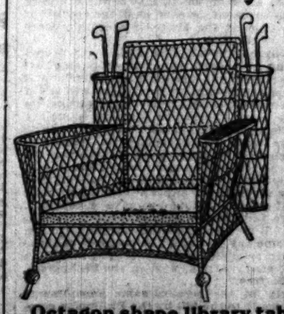
20 handsome new styles to choose from in this special lot of dainty white waist creations—waists fastened in front, side or back, trimmed in various pretty ways with choice patterns of embroidery, laces, tuckings and hemstitching, dainty stock collars and sleeves—your choice for **2.50.**

White waists of fine sheer lawn, entirely composed of rows of hemstitched tucks, bishop sleeves, cuffs and stocks trimmed to match—your choice **1.25.**

White waists, a great lot of our $7, $8 and $9 white waists that have become somewhat broken and slightly soiled from showing over counter, have all been gathered into one lot—your choice **3.85.**

Basement: White waists, excellent values, that are trimmed with rows of lace or embroidery inserting, also tucking, on sale for **50c.**

Extraordinary values in furniture; summer furniture.



Octagon shape library table—has Spanish leather top—$41 value at **27.75.**

We've made an extensive selection of choice pieces and offer them at radically lower prices than have ever before been quoted on equally good lines.

Complete showing of summer furniture for porch and lawn—every piece artistic and durable and prices very low.

Library table with lower shelf and drawer—golden oak, highly polished—at **6.50.**

Ladies' desk with drawer, in bird's eye maple and golden oak—at **7.75.**

Gentlemen's chiffonier, in golden oak, good style and finish—at **8.75.**

Solid mahogany book case, good style, extra well made and finished—at **10.50.**

Specials in summer furniture.

Splint seat rocker at 90c.
Arm chair and rocker, splint seat and back, 3.25.
Large arm rocker at 2.25.
Settee, 4-foot size, assorted colors, 4.75.
Mahogany finish rocker, Colonial design, our reg. 9.75 rocker, 6.75.
Bird's eye maple combination book case and desk—49.50 value at **$33.**
Drop leaf table, weathered oak finish, suitable for card playing, at **9.75.**

EDITORIAL S

DEATHS.

Marriage or death notices will be cabled free, in form, without extra charge, for publication in the Paris edition of the New York Herald, if delivered at any of the Herald's offices or sent by mail, when handing them in. "Cable to Paris," when handing them in. "Cable to Paris, when handing them in." Cable to Paris, when handing them in." Cable to Paris Herald European edition."

Allaby, David.
Barry, William Adams.
Boyle, Marie.
Burns, Peter Charles.
Cheney, Thomas A.
Child, George F.
Cassidy, Joseph F.
Callaghan, Geo. W. R.
Fountain, Joseph F.
Frett, Bernard A.
Gullachson, Mrs. Inga.
Gunderson, Ole.
Harris, Frederick.
Hammond, William.
Huwald, Henry.
Hubbard, Nathaniel.
Jones, Nora.
Knode, Sam.
Lane, Nicholas B.
Lott, Barbara.
Misheff, Joseph.
Martin, Henrietta.
Morris, John.
McGuire, Mary.
Murray, William.
Nystrom, Augusta.
Olson, Elsy Ann.
Phelps, Minerva.
Rinn, Louis.
Remington, Mrs.
Reuss, Maria.
Schmitt, Maria.
Schumacher, Edward J.
Salzer, Elizabeth.
Sloan, Thomas J.
Spactonea, Louis.
Thompson, Louisa.
Tully, Mary.
Von Moll, Charles.
White, Martin.
Williams, Sarah.
Wolfe, Rev. George.

ALLABY—June 1, 1902, David Allaby, ... years and 7 months, beloved husband of ... Allaby (nee Langridge), member of Fort ... Lodge No. 214, I. O. O. F., also William ... Lodge No. 209, A. F. & A. M. Funeral ... o'clock from late residence, 475 W. ... by carriages to Rosehill. Ramsgate, ... Matlock Bank, Derbyshire (England), ... please copy.

BARRY—William Adams, aged 9 years, ... and Mary Barry. Funeral today, ... m., from 423 51st-pl., by carriages ... Olivet.

BOYLE—May 30, Marie, wife of P. ... Boyle, 59 St. Louis-av. Funeral notice ...

BURNS—Peter Charles, aged 73 years, ... band of Fannie Burns. Funeral June 2, ... from 439 Loomis-st. to Holy Name ... a. m., thence by carriages to Calvary.

CHILD—June 1, George F. Child, at ... dence, 3518 Normal-av. Funeral notice ...

CASSIDY—June 1, Joseph F. Cassidy, ... today at 8 a. m., from 19 Macalister-pl. ... Patrick's Church, thence by carriage to ...

CHENEY—Thomas A. Cheney, June 2, ... husband of Ethel Cheney [nee Henesey], ... Frank Cheney, age 22 years 6 month. ... from his late residence, 5152 Wallace-st. ... day, June 5, at 9:30 a. m., to Nativity ... thence by carriages to Oakwoods. Members ... Woods Council 305, R. A.

DELAUGHTER—June 2, George W. ... 3 years, beloved husband of Mary J. Del ... Funeral Wednesday, 3 p. m., from the ... of his daughter, Mrs. F. W. Gedelman, ... inst. St. Peter and St. Paul, Minn. ... please copy.

FOUNTAIN—June 2, Joseph F. Fountain, ... 3 years, husband of Anna K. Fountain, ... today at 8 a. m., from 1569 Carroll-av. ... at Rockford, Ill.

FRETT—Bernard A. Frett, aged 84 years, ... band of Bertha Frett. Funeral June 4, ... p. m., from 2810 Archer-av. to Church of ... maculate Conception, thence by carriages ... Roniface.

GULLACHSON—The funeral of Mrs. Inga ... lachson will be held from her late residence ... Overney-blvd., Wednesday, June 4, at ... services by Queen Esther Chapter No. 41, ...

GUNDERSON—Ole Gunderson. Funeral ... 2 p. m., from 1842 North Whipple-st., by ... to Mount Olive.

HARRIS—June 1, Frederick Harris, ... years. Funeral today, at 1 p. m., from ... Island-av.

HAMMOND—June 1, William, husband ... Hammond, 2813 Lowe-av. Funeral notice ...

HUWALD—Henry Huwald. Funeral ... 3 o'clock, from 394 Sedgwick-st., to Wal ...

HUBBARD—Nathaniel, husband of ... Hubbard, aged 71 years. Funeral June ... p. m., from 2826 Congress-st., to Forest ...

KILROY—June 2, Nora, wife of Michael ... Funeral June 4, at 9 a. m., from 88 E. Hu ... Holy Name Cathedral, thence by train to ...

KNODE—June 3, Sam Knode. Funeral ... day, June 4, from late residence, 180 W. ... at Services at St. Patrick's Church, ... cars to Calvary.

KNAPP—R. R. Knapp, at his residence, ... cousin-st., Sunday, June 1, 1902. Funeral ... residence Tuesday, June 3, at 2 p. m. ... private.

LANE—June 1, 1902, Isabella, wife of ... R. Lane. Burial from residence, Wo ... Tuesday, June 3, at 2 p. m.

LOTT—June 1, Barbara Lott, aged ... widow of the late Charles G. Lott, at h ... 118 W. Van Buren-st. Funeral Tuesday ... at 1 p. m., to Rose Hill.

MISHOFF—June 1, Joseph Mishoff, ... years, husband of Katherine Mishoff, ... today, at 12 o'clock, from 1320 Wolfram ... to Oakwoods.

MARTIN—Henrietta Ayres Martin, ... aged 79 years. Burial June 1.

MORRIS—June 2, John Morris, aged ... Funeral from 2806 Armour-av.

McGUIRE—Mary, wife of the late Pa ... Guire, at 46 Hill-st. Funeral notice later.

MURRAY—William Charles Murray, ... years, son of William and Catherine ... Funeral June 4, at 9 a. m., from 886 Nor ... st. to Annunciation Church, thence by ... to Calvary.

NYSTROM—June 1, August W., husband ... Christina Nystrom. Funeral today ... 2 p. m., from 3 Archer-av., to Oakwoods.

OLSON—May 31, Elsy Arnott, husband ... Olson. Funeral June 3, at 1:30 p. m. ... N. Carpenter-st., to Mount Olive.

PHELPS—On Thursday, May 29, of pn ... at the residence of her son, in New York, ... Phelps, widow of Benjamin Phelps, ... Interment in Graceland Tuesday. ... private.

RINN—June 1, Louis, husband of ... Rinn. Funeral today, at 1 p. m., from ... Waco-av., to Waldheim.

ROONTZ—June 2, 1902, Nicholas B., ... aged 78 years. Funeral Wednesday, Ju ... 2 p. m., from residence, 3416 Oakenwald ... thence to Rosehill Cemetery, Ashbury, ... Baltimore, Md., papers please copy.

REMINGTON—Mrs. Mary, wife of Dan ... Remington. Funeral June 4, at 9:30 a. m. ... from residence of her son, 1842 North ... by carriage to Calvary.

REUSS—Maria Reuss, aged 80 years, ... from vault at St. Boniface today, at 3 p. m.

SCHMITT—June 1, Maria, wife of Peter ... Schmitt. Funeral today, at 8:30 a. m., from 1027 ... ton-av., to Alphonsus' Church, thence to ...

SALZER—Elizabeth Mae, aged 32 years, ... wife of Jacob and Elizabeth Salzer. Fun ... at 10 a. m., from 6229 Aberdeen-st., ...

SPACTONEA—Louis Spactonea. Fu ... day, at 11 a. m., from 263 W. Adams-st. ...

SCHUMACHER—Edward J. Schuma ... loved husband of Rose Schumacher, ... on June 1. Funeral June 3 at 2 p. m. ... late residence, 1012 Lincoln-av.

SLOAN—Thomas J. Sloan, June 2, ... band of Mary Sloan, nee Messenger, fat ... and Frank Bell. Funeral from late re ... Van Buren-pl. Funeral notice later. ... papers please copy.

THOMPSON—Louisa Cornelia, aged ... wife of R. S. Thompson. Funeral to ... a. m., from 760 Englewood-av., to Oak ...

TULLY—June 1, Mary, wife of Mich ... neral today, at 9 a. m., from 6821 G ... St. Bernard's Church, thence by c ... Mount Olivet.

VON MOLL—May 31, Charles, husba ... of Von Moll, aged 40 years. Funeral ... 9 a. m., from 1541 N. Washtenaw-av., to ... Waldheim.

WHITE—Martin, husband of Maria W ... 9 years. Funeral today, at 9:30 a. m. ... Bush-st., by carriage to Calvary.

WILLIAMS—Sarah, wife of James ... mother of Mrs. John Braytspraak and ... Verral), entered into rest Sunday, J ... funeral from her daughter's residence ... Llewellyn Park, Wilmette, Tuesd ... at 2 p. m. Burial at Rosehill.

WOLFE—June 2, the Rev. George ... aged 67 years, husband of Hanna E. ... Funeral today, at 9 a. m., from 457 ... interment at Farmer City, Ill., Jun ... p. m.

MARRIAGES.

ARTHUR E. WELLS—MARY BA ... May 31, 1902 at the Church of the Me ... Park, Ill., by the Rev. Harold M ... Mary Barrick, eldest daughter of Joh ... Iver, Ill., to Arthur E. Wells Esq. of I ...

OFFICIAL DEATH RECO

THE FOLLOWING PERM ... by the Health department ye ... Lizzie K., 39; 3407 Rhodes-av ... Anna, 44; 6118 Ada-st., June ... Peter C., 32; 420 Loomis-st., ... Josephine, 49; 1108 Nelson-st ... Joseph F., 36; 16 Meadister ... Edith B. F., 52; 1525 N. Clark ... Frederick, 66; 490 Blue Island ... August, 26; 250 Indiana-st., ... Richard H., 60; 64 Wisconsin ... Jane, 47; 5715 Union-av., Jun ... Elizabeth, 52; 246 N. Hamlin ... Nora, 32; 83 E. Huron-st., Ju ... Harriett W., 83; 5859 We ... Joseph, 58; 6355 May-st., Jun ... Ruth, 85; 507 W. Chicago-av. ... Maria, 60; 1027 Wellington ... Henry B., 43; Chicago Home ... June 1. ... Maggie, 52; 852 Jackson-blv ... Augusta E., 38; 3233 Gr ... Mary, 87; 6821 Green-st., Jun ... Louis, 58; 705 Englewood ... William, 40; Presbyterian Ho ... Ella, 5; 406 W. 18th-st., June ... Charles M., 30; 145 S. Canal-st ... Charles, 65; German-Americ ... Martin, 60; 216 Rush-st., Jun ... George D., 68; 457 Jackson-blv

UNDERTAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1854.
C. H. JORDAN & CO.
JORDAN, CADY ...
14 AND 16 EAST MADISON-ST.
28 EAST 53D-ST., HYDE P ...
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, EVANS ...

WHITTIER BUFFUM [30 YEARS ... [C. H. Jordan] and A. B. PERK ... 1728 Wabash-av. Telephone ... Private hearses furnished when de ... Private ambulance to all parts of t ...

MONUMENTS.

BLAKE & CO., 719 WOMAN ... Reliable masters of monuments and ...

FLORISTS.

E. BRUNS, 1409 WEST M ... Artistic floral designs at lowest pr ...

DEATHS.

Marriage or death notices will be cabled, in connected form, without extra charge, for publication in the Paris edition of the New York Herald. Advertisers so request, by writing on their notice when handing them in. "Cable to the New York Herald European edition."

Ahler, David.
Barry, William Adams.
Bell, Peter Charles.
Bell, Thomas A.
Bell, George F.
Bell, Joseph F.
Daughter, Geo. W. R.
Fountain, Joseph P.
Gill, Bernard A.
Jackson, Mrs. Inga.
Jackson, Ole.
Lawrence, Frederick.
Redmond, William.
Reid, Henry.
Sargent, Nathaniel.
Smith, Nora.
Smith, Sam.
Stevens, Nicholas B.
Stuart, R. R.
Wilson, Isabella.
Wolf, Barbara.
Mielhoff, Joseph.
Martin, Henrietta A.
Morris, John.
McGuire, Mary.
Murray, William G.
Nystrom, August W.
Olson, Elev Arnott.
Phelps, Minerva.
Rinn, Louis.
Remington, Mrs. Mary.
Reuss, Maria.
Schmitt, Maria.
Schumacher, Edward J.
Salser, Elizabeth Mae.
Sloan, Thomas J.
Spactonea, Louis.
Thompson, Louise C.
Tully, Margaret.
Von Moll, Charles.
White, Martin.
Williams, Sarah.
Wolfe, Rev. George B.

ALLABY—June 1, 1902, David Allaby, aged 82 years, husband of Mary Allaby, father of Mrs. Jane Langridge), member of Fort Dearborn Lodge No. 314, I. O. O. F., also William B. Warren Lodge No. 230, A. F. & A. M. Funeral Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock from late residence, 475 W. 18th-st., by carriages to Rosehill. Ramsgate, Kent, and Selbick Bank, Derbyshire (England), papers copy.

BARRY—William Adams, aged 9 years, son of Mr. and Mary Barry. Funeral today, at 10:30 a. m., from 425 51st-pl., by carriages to Mount Olivet.

BOYLE—May 30, Marie, wife of Henry J. Boyle, 69 St. Louis-av. Funeral notice later.

BURNS—Peter Charles, aged 73 years, husband of Fannie Burns. Funeral June 3, at 9:30 a. m., from 439 Loomis-st. to Holy Name Cathedral thence by carriages to Calvary.

CHILD—June 1, George F. Child, at his residence, 3618 Normal-av. Funeral notice later.

CASSIDY—June 1, Joseph F. Cassidy. Funeral today at 8 a. m., from 16 Macalister-pl. to St. Jude's Church, thence by carriage to Calvary.

CHENEY—Thomas A. Cheney, June 2 beloved husband of Ethel Cheney (nee Henson), son of Thos. Cheney, aged 32 years 6 month. Funeral from late residence, 5152 Wallace-st. Thursday, June 5, at 9:30 a. m., to Nativity Church, thence by carriages to Oakwoods. Member of Oakwoods Council 350, R. A.

DELLAUGHTER—June 2, George W. R., aged 2 years, beloved husband of Mary J. Dellaughter. Funeral Wednesday, 2 p. m., from the residence of his brother, Mrs. W. Gadsman, 456 Dayton-st. St. Peter and St. Paul, Minn., papers copy.

FOUNTAIN—June 2, Joseph P. Fountain, aged 7 years, husband of Anna K. Fountain. Funeral at 9 a. m., from 1569 Carroll-av. Burial at Rockford, Ill.

HARRIS—June 1, Frederick Harris, aged 66 years. Funeral today, at 1 p. m., from 480 Blue Island-av.

HAMMOND—June 1, William, husband of Mary Hammond, 2612 Lowe-av. Funeral notice later.

HEWALD—Henry Huwald. Funeral today, at 2 o'clock, from 394 Sedgwick-st., to Waldheim.

HUBBARD—Nathaniel, husband of Charlotta Hubbard, aged 71 years. Funeral June 4, at 3 p. m. from 2220 Congress-st., to Forest Home.

KILROY—June 2, Nora, wife of Michael Kilroy, (nee) June 31, at 9 a. m., from 83 E. Huron-st., to Holy Name Cathedral thence by train to Calvary.

KNODE—June 2, Sam Knode. Funeral Wednesday, June 4, from late residence, 880 W. Madison-st. Services at St. Patrick's Church, thence by car on to Appolis.

KNAPP—R. R. Knapp, at his residence, 64 Wisconsin-st., Sunday, June 1, 1902. Funeral from late residence Tuesday, June 3, at 2 p. m. Burial private.

LANE—June 1, 1902, Isabella, wife of Charles J. Lane. Burial from residence, Worth, Ill., Tuesday, June 3, at 2 p. m.

LOTT—June 1, Barbara Lott, aged 70 years, widow of the late Charles G. Lott, at her home, 3 W. Van Buren-st. Funeral Tuesday, June 3, 2 p. m., to Rose Hill.

MICHOFF—June 1, Joseph Michoff, aged 77 years, husband of Katherine Michoff. Funeral today, at 12 o'clock, from 1250 Wolfram-st., by carriage to Oakwoods.

MARTIN—Henrietta Ayres Martin, May 28, aged 70 years. Burial June 1.

MORRIS—June 2, John Morris, aged 47 years. Funeral from 3508 Armour-av.

McGUIRE—Mary, wife of the late Patrick McGuire, at 43 Hill-st. Funeral notice later.

MURRAY—William Charles Murray, aged 11 months, son of William and Catherine Murray. Funeral June 4, at 9 a. m., from 886 North Park-av., to Annunciation Church, thence by carriage to Calvary.

NYSTROM—June 1, August W., husband of the late Christina Nystrom. Funeral today, at 2 p. m. from 2392 Archer-av., to Oakwoods.

OLSON—May 31, Elev Arnott, husband of Catherine Olson, aged June 8, at 1:30 p. m., from 78 Carpenter-st., to Mount Olive.

PHELPS—On Thursday, May 29, of pneumonia, the residence of her son in New York, Minerva Phelps, widow of Benjamin Phelps, aged 86 years. Interment in Graceland Tuesday. Funeral notice later.

RINN—June 1, Louis, husband of Theresa Rinn. Funeral today, at 1 p. m., from 597 West Lake-av., to Waldheim.

REMINGTON—June 2, 1902, Nicholas B. Koontz, aged 76 years. Funeral Wednesday, June 4, at 2 p. m., from residence, 3416 Oakenwald-av., by hearse to Rosehill Cemetery. Amboy, Ill., and Mendota papers please copy.

REMINGTON—Mrs. Mary, wife of Daniel Remington. Funeral June 4, at 9:30 a. m., from 288 Hayman-st., to St. Patrick's Church, thence by carriage to Mount Olivet.

REUSS—Maria Reuss, aged 80 years. Burial at vault at St. Boniface today, at 3 p. m.

SCHMITT—June 1, Maria, wife of Peter Schmitt, aged 57 years. Funeral, 2 p. m., from 1027 Wellington-av., to Alphonsus' Church, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery.

SCHUMACHER—Elizabeth Mae, aged 28 years, daughter of Mrs. Anna Schumacher. Funeral June 4, at 10 a. m., from 6229 Aberdeen-st., to Waldheim.

SEATONEA—Louis Spactonea. Funeral to-day, at 11 a. m., from 366 W. Adams-st., to Oakwoods.

SCHUMACHER—Edward J. Schumacher, beloved husband of Rose Schumacher, nee Gottlieb, aged 29 years. Funeral June 4 at 2 p. m., from his residence, 1012 Lincoln-av.

SLOAN—Thomas J. Sloan, June 2, 1902, husband of Mary Sloan, nee Messenger, father of Lida Sloan. Funeral from late residence, 70 Sheridan-pl. Funeral notice later. London [O.] papers please copy.

THOMPSON—Louise Cornelia, aged 58 years, 6 months, 20 days. Funeral today, at 2 p. m., from 705 Englewood-av., to Oakwoods.

TULLY—June 1, Mary, wife of Michael Tully. Funeral today, at 9 a. m., from 6821 Green-st., to St. Patrick's Church, thence by carriage to Mount Olivet.

VON MOLL—May 31, Charles, husband of Caroline Von Moll, aged 40 years. Funeral today, at 2 p. m., from 1561 N. Washtenaw-av., by carriages to Waldheim.

WHITE—Martin, husband of Maria White, aged 100 years. Funeral today, at 9:30 a. m., from 216 Ewing-st., by carriage to Calvary.

WILLIAMS—Sarah, wife of James Williams, sister of Mrs. John Breytspraak and Mrs. Alice Terrell, entered into rest Sunday, June 1, 1902. Funeral from her daughter's residence, 410 Hill-st., Evanston, Thursday, Tuesday, June 3, 2 p. m. Burial at Rosehill.

WOLFE—June 2, the Rev. George B. Wolfe, beloved husband of Hanna E. Wolfe. Funeral today, at 9 a. m., from 457 Jackson-blvd. Interment at Farmer City, Ill., June 5, at 11 a. m.

MARRIAGES.

ARTHUR E. WELLS—MARY BARWICK—On May 28, 1902, at the Church of the Mediator, Morgan Park, by the Rev. Harold Morse, rector, Mary Barwick, eldest daughter of John Barwick, Esq., of Ill., to Arthur E. Wells Esq. of Indianapolis.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the Health department yesterday:
Lizzie K., 39; 3467 Rhodes-av. June 1.
Adolph, 49; 2529 Vernon-av., June 1.
Anna, 54; 9018 Ada-st., June 1.
John, 49; 927 N. Halsted-st., May 31.
Joseph, C., 83; 439 Loomis-st., June 1.
Joseph, 84; 2108 Nelson-st., June 1.
Joseph F., 36; 16 Macalister-pl., June 1.
Frederick F., 52; 1526 N. Clark-st., June 1.
August, 20; 250 Indiana-st., May 31.
Mary, Bishkaf, 70; 94 Wisconsin-st., June 1.
Elizabeth, 73; 1178 Union-av., June 1.
Elizabeth, 53; 246 N. Hamlin-av., June 1.
Harriet, W., 80; 3809 Wentworth-av., June 1.
Joseph, 58; 6235 May-st., June 1.
Louis, 50; 91 W. Chicago-av., June 1.
Maria, 60; 1027 Wellington-av., June 1.
Mary S., 43; Chicago Homeopathic Hospital, June 1.
Margrie, 53; 852 Jackson-blvd., May 31.
Augusta E., 58; 6233 Greenwood-av., June 1.
Mary, 37; 6821 Green-st., June 1.
Joseph, 58; 765 Englewood-av., June 1.
William, 40; Wesleyan Hospital, June 1.
[illegible], 5; 408 W. 18th-st., June 1.
Mary E., 36; 145 S. Canal-st., May 29.
Frank, 36; German-American Hospital, June 1.
Martin, 60; 216 Bush-st., June 1.
George B., 59; 457 Jackson-blvd., June 2.

UNDERTAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1854.
C. H. JORDAN & CO.,
JORDAN, CADY M. JORDAN.
1616 TO 1618 EAST MADISON-ST. CHICAGO.
TELEPHONE HYDE PARK.
C. H. & C. A. BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILL.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR BUFFUM [20 YEARS WITH THE late Norman and A. B. PIERRIGO, undertakers, 1501 Wabash-av. Telephone South 958. Hearse furnished when desired. Every assistance to all parts of the city.

MONUMENTS.

C. E. BLAKE & CO., 719 WOMAN'S TEMPLE. Largest makers of monuments and mausoleums.

FLORISTS.

E. BENKE, 1409 WEST MADISON-ST. Floral designs at lowest prices.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., June 3.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:

Illinois—Partly cloudy Tuesday, probably showers and thunder-storms, except in extreme south portion, cooler in central portion, fresh to brisk south to west winds, Wednesday fair.

Ohio—Showers and cooler Tuesday, fresh southwest winds, Wednesday probably showers and cooler.

Lower Michigan—Showers and thunder-storms Tuesday, cooler in east portion, fresh to brisk winds, mostly south, Wednesday fair in west, showers in east portion.

Upper Michigan—Showers and thunder-storms Tuesday, cooler in north and east portions, fresh to brisk shifting winds, Wednesday probably fair.

Indiana—Partly cloudy Tuesday, showers and thunder-storms in central and north portions, cooler in central portion, Wednesday fair, fresh to brisk south winds.

Wisconsin—Showers and thunder-storms Tuesday, cooler in southwest portions, fresh to brisk south to west winds, Wednesday probably fair.

Minnesota—Showers and thunder-storms Tuesday, cooler except near Lake Superior, fresh to brisk winds except north on Lake Superior, Wednesday probably fair, with warmer in west portion.

Iowa—Fair in west, showers and thunder-storms in east portion Tuesday, cooler except in northeast portion, Wednesday fair.

Missouri—Showers and thunder-storms and cooler Tuesday, Wednesday probably fair.

Nebraska—Fair, cooler Tuesday, Wednesday fair, with warmer in west portion.

South Dakota—Fair Tuesday, cooler in central and east portion, Wednesday fair.

North Dakota—Fair in west, showers and cooler in east portion Tuesday, Wednesday fair, warmer.

Place of observation.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Precipitation 24 hours.	Weather.
Time taken: June 2, 8 p. m.					
Abilene	84	E.	16		Fair
Albany	80	W.	8		Clo'dy
Alpena	64	W.	12	.18	Clo'dy
Atlanta	80	W.	6		Clear
Amarillo	90	W.	12		Clear
Bismarck	82	W.	12		Clear
Buffalo	70	W.	4		Fr.
Boston	74	S. W.	6		Clear
Cairo	92	S.	6		Clear
Calgary	68	S. E.	6		Clear
Charlotte	90	S. E.	6	.68	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	84	S. E.	6		Clear
Chicago	66	S. E.	6		Clear
Cincinnati	86	S. W.	6		Clo'dy
Cleveland	80	S. W.	6	.02	Clear
Concordia	86	S. W.	6		Clear
Davenport	82	S. W.	6	.02	Clear
Denver	84	S. W.	6		Clear
Des Moines	84	S. W.	6	.01	Clo'dy
Detroit	72	S. W.	6	.01	Clo'dy
Dodge	80	S. W.	6		Clo'dy
Dubuque	80	S. W.	6		Clo'dy
Duluth	74	S. W.	6	.10	Clear
El Paso	92	S. W.	6		Clear
Edmonton	66	S.	6	.44	Rain
Galveston	90	S. E.	6		Fair
Grand Haven	68	S. E.	6	.12	Clo'dy
Green Bay	72	S. E.	6		Clo'dy
Havre	76	S. E.	6		Clo'dy
Helena	84	S. E.	6		Clear
Huron	76	S. E.	6		Clear
Indianapolis	84	S. W.	6		Clear
Jacksonville	92	S. W.	6		Clear
Kansas City	88	S. W.	6		Clear
Leander	90	S. W.	6		Clear
Milwaukee	68	S. E.	6		Clear
Little Rock	92	S. W.	6		Clear
Los Angeles	78	S. W.	6		Clear
Marquette	64	S. W.	6	.04	Rain
Memphis	90	S. W.	6		Clear
Minneapolis	80	S. W.	6	1.07	Rain
Montgomery	92	S. W.	6		Clear
Montreal	66	S. W.	6	.02	Clo'dy
Nashville	88	S. W.	6		Clear
New Orleans	90	S. W.	6		Clear
New York City	76	S. W.	6	.16	Clo'dy
North Platte	86	S. W.	6		Clear
Oklahoma	92	S. W.	6		Clo'dy
Omaha	86	S. W.	6		Clear
Owego	70	S. W.	6	.01	Clo'dy
Palestine	92	S. W.	6		Fair
Pattersburg	92	S. W.	6		Clear
Philadelphia	76	S. W.	6		Clo'dy
Pittsburg	82	S. W.	6		Clo'dy
Pueblo	84	S. W.	6		Clear
Rapid City	82	S. W.	6		Fair
St. Francis	86	S. W.	6	.02	Clear
St. Louis	88	S. W.	6		Clear
St. Paul	78	S. W.	6		Clo'dy
Salt Lake City	86	S. W.	6		Clear
Ste. Marie	66	S. W.	6		Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	86	S. W.	6		Clear
Springfield, Mo.	84	S. W.	6		Clear
Vicksburg	94	S. W.	6		Clear
Washington	78	S. W.	6		Clear
White River	86	S. W.	6		Clear
Williston	72	S. W.	6		Clear
Winnipeg	60	S. W.	6	.10	Rain
San Antonio	92	S. W.	6		Clear

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Monday, June 2, 1902:

Custom-House-pl., No. 142, 20x115, April 14 [John B. Vallquette et al. to Joseph Metzner) $18,000
Heldmaier-av., 451 w of Quarry-st., s f, 18x125 [South Branch Chicago River, Jas. 28 [Louis A. Seeberger to Commonwealth Electric Co.]; incumbrances $11,000. 24,000
Lake-av., s w cor 54th-st., w f, 66x125, May 28 [James B. McAfee to Alex. J. Jones]; incumbrance, $35,000; revenue, $12.75; granted George Young Building Company. 35,000
Indiana-av., 132 s of 58th-st., e f, 132x181, May 28 [Wm. L. Da Book to Wm. H. Morris and Thomas A. Collins]; incumbrance, $31,000; revenue, $6.25. 46,000
1414 Osgood-st., 22x120, May 29 [Hannah M. Anderson to John F. Snider] 3,750
Tripp-av., 158 s of Waubansia, w f, 25x125, and other property, May 17 [Samuel L. Waters to Joseph W. Bauer] 2,000
McLean-av., 124 w of Ballou-st., s f, 26x125, Sept. 11, 1900 [Paul H. Buecefeldt to Thomas P. Kenny] 2,200
Armour-av., 50 n of 31st-st., e f, 25x94, April 26 [Louise Robertson to Emma Harmeyer] 1,000
49th-pl., 213 w of Center-av., n f, 24x125, May 16 [Carl Ringelmann to Henry Brownsnakl] 1,800
Albany-av., s w cor 13th-st., s f, 25 9-10x144, May 28 [Cecelia A. Fagen to Levy Chimberoff] 3,100
Potomac-av., 275 s of Washtenaw-av., s f, 25x132, May 8 [Annie B. Freud to Arthur Ernst Jacke] 2,250
Augusta-st., 197 s of Washtenaw-av., s f, 24x124, May 26 [Estate of Ferdinand Wunderlee to Emilie Fischer-Anderese] 1,500
Oakley-av., 75 s of La Moyne-st., w f, 25x 124 [Wm. H. Kann to Lena Kann] 1
La Salle-av., 150 s of Cedar-st., s f, 30x 125, May 28 [Julia A. Day to Sherman H. Goble] 6,000
Chicago-av., 146 w of Campbell, n f, 24x 125 [Jos. W. Hayes to Otto H. Roberts] 1,500
Huron-st., 86 e of Robey, s f, 24x121 4-10, May 30 [Isabella H. Jackson to Catherina Henry] 3,000
592 W. Erie-st., 24x121 4-10, May 4 [Thomas A. Goodridge to Mattie Goodridge] 1
592 W. Erie-st., 1134x121 4-10, Feb. 28 [Henry W. Goodridge to Thomas A. Goodridge] 1
Pratt-st., 162 w of Seeley-av., s f, 24x120, May 29 [Stanislaw Majerowicz to Waleria Kraus] 1
Gladys-av., 201 e of 51st, n f, 25x134, May 28 [Und. ¼ estate of Herman J. Pfister to Mary J. Pfister] 1,000
Trumbull-av., 75 s of Harrison-st., w f, 25x96 1-3, May 29 [Isabella H. Jackson to Cathrina Henry] 4,400
Jackson-st., 262 e of Sacramento, s f, 24x 124, May 26 [Julia Corcoran to John L. Corcoran]; incumbrance, $2,000. 5,000
Sacramento-av., 75 n of Jackson-blvd., e f, 25x125, May 19 [Ellen Kennelly to Peter Connolly] 3,250
1620-st., w cor Western-av., s f, 25x125, May 1 [Mary Jung to the Standard Brewing Co.] 7,500
Canal-st., 50 n of 19th, e f, 45x111, May 26 [Wm. O. Goodrich to Joseph Theurer] 4,500
22d-st., 250 w of Wentworth-av., s f, 25x 100, July 12, 1901 [John O'Malley et al. to Annie Quinn-st., 158 n of 29th, e f, 336x115, July 12, 1901 (same to same) 1,000
Parnell-av., 166 s of 37th-st., e f, 24x125, May 28 [Wm. Murvin to Wm. Heldt] 1,000
Vernon-av., 226 s of 36th, w f, 16x125, May 16 [Paul Wienen to Mary R. Hill]. Inc., $2,400. 2,200
37th-st., 142 w of Wabash-av., s f, 24x121, May 31 [Margaret Regan to Mary E. Colling] 3,500
44th-pl., 25 n of Wallace, e f, 25x126, April 22 [Lizzie Meade to Mary M. Harvey] 1,800
50th-av., 178 n of 51st-st., e f, 25x125, May 29 [John Murphy to Patrick W. Graham] 1,600
Lowe-av., 174 n of 33d-st., e f, 24x125, May 29 [Jas. M. Cobe to Robert S. Hamilton] 1,700
Shield-av., 543 s of 53d-st., w f, 25 4-12x 183 16-100, more or less, May 27 [Fs M. Hoba to Charles E. Hamilton] 1,675
Kedzie-av., s w cor 60th-st., e f, 404x124, March 14 [Wilson P. Conover to Kate McArthur] 1,800
May-st., 213 s of Garfield-blvd., w f, 25x124, Oct. 7, 1901 [Frank Dahlin to Patrick Cooly] 2,500
Ingleside-av., s w cor 58th-st., s f, 66x125, May 31 [Louisa J. Stortfoot to Donald S. Trumbull] 6,500
70th-st., 33 w of Kimbark-av., s f, 25x125, April 18 [Lincoln M. Coy to Frank L. Arrington] 1,500
Stony Island-av., 404 n of 70th-st., w f, 75x 218, May 27 [Llewellyn R. Lesh to Thomas W. Prinderville] 2,400
Rockwell-st., 200 s of North-av., e f, 25x125, May 31 [Henry Hitsche to Christine Merian] 2,875
Jackson-blvd., 189 e of Ashland, s f, 25x 165 8-10, Sept. 28, 1901 [Louisa Bell to Marie Czarra] 5,500
S. 42d-av., bet 14th and 15th-sts., w f, 25.00 x125.87, May 28 [Joseph Kocour to Joseph and Bozena Hoonos] 2,250
Millard-av., n e cor 20th-st., w f, 25x90, lot 9-10, May 5 [Simon P. Hanflizer to Frank and Maria Sulak] 1,500
Emerald-av., 25 n of 26th-st., e f, 25x125, May 21 [Frank Stoecker to Charles and Josephine Kautz] 12,000
52d-st., 144 e of Moerpark, s f, 24 to alley, May 3 [Christopher J. Reid to Mary C. Michael and Pelagia Hernacki] 1,650
Butler-st., 225 s of 33d, e f, 25x125, May 24 [Mary L. Brown to Albert and Mary Kreszie Kraft] 1,550
Grove-av., 150 s of 45th-st., e f, 50x125, Oct. 14, 1901 [S. S. Gross to Mary Sestecka] 1,225
Langley-av., 200 n of 42d-st., e f, 25x134, May 15 [Victor Born to Ernest Grund] 4,800
Wood-st., 240 n of 59th, w f, 24x125, May 29 [Owen Foy to Wojciech and Michalina Mackowiak] 1,000
Ashland-av., 222 n of 61st-st., w f, 100x121, March 19 [est. of Mary S. Wedhams, by trustee, to E. John Weinhardt] 1,800
Loomis-st., 200 n of 60th, w f, 50x125, May 20 [Wilhelm Wiese to Gustav A. Bodwig] 1,800
Peoria-st., 100 s of 74th, e f, 25x124, Incumbered $700, May 26 [Rosina H. Weidenaar to Hendrik Wyma] 1,250
115th-st., 500 e of Prairie-av., s f, 25x210, inc., $2,400, May 28 [Louis H. Trivan to Jacob Divanskf] 4,000
Homan-av., 25 s of 37th-st., w f, 25x125, May 29 [Vaclav Hlousik to Jakub and Anna Perkansky] 2,100
Turner-av., 25 n of 37th-st., e f, 25x126, incumbered $400, May 29 [Frank Hruzak to Frank and Marie Vesta] 1,700
Millard-av., 640 s of 16th-st., e f, 25x132, May 26 [Grace L. Wiles et al. to Annie Barton] 1,900
Millard-av., 665 s of 16th-st., e f, 25x132, May 17 [same to John C. Goodwin] 1,000
115th-st., n e cor 37th-st., e f, 66x132, incumbrance $1,000, May 19 [Wm. Speede to Thomas F. Lord] 2,100
Sacramento-av., 205 s of 22d-st., e f, 25x 126, May 19 [Ignatz Lewandowski to Jan Kowalski] 2,700
Ada-st., 66 s of Grenshaw, e f, 33x125, May 26 [H. H. Gage to August Migowski] 4,000
61st-st., 100 w of Normal-av., s f, 87½x181, May 26 [H. L. Phelps to Merton G. Baker] 5,500
E. 37 w 97 s 277 n 4 R. 12 ex 10 ft, Rogers Park, June 2 [Chas. H. Thompson to Wm. Seward] 5,500

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

Cottage Grove-av., between 35th and 36th-sts., w f, 1[illegible]6, 2-story brick dwellings. $50,000
Frederick A. Britton, 3-story brick apartment building, 2206-08 Beacon-st. 15,000
Frank Schilling, 1½-story frame cottage, 547 Addison-av. 1,200
H. Weaver, 2-story brick private barn, 4742 Dregel-blvd. 4,000
Johanas Drungs, three 2-story brick flats, 184-86-40 110th-pl. 4,800
C. O'Donnell, 3-story brick apartment buildings, 5801-03 Prairie-av. 60,000
L. M. Nelson, 1½-story frame cottage, 3617 Lowe-av. 1,500
S. P. Cooper, three 3-story brick apartment buildings, 4400-06 Prairie-av. 60,000
J. C. Cox, two 3-story brick apartment buildings, 5714-16-22 Calumet-av. 50,000
H. Homewood, three 3-story brick flats, 315-17-19 Thirty-first-st. 45,000
A. Milligan, 2-story brick dat, 5002 Paulina-st. 6,000
Fred Anderson, two 3-story brick flats 585-87-89 72d-st. 10,000
John Hughes, 3-story brick apartment building, 4240-50 Calumet-av. 54,000
H. A. Howard, 1-story brick store, 5011 State-st. 2,000
L. Cox, four 1-story frame cottages, 1334 to 1338 Carondelet-av. 4,800
Frank Karchmr, two 2-story brick flats, 1-3 Hoyne-av. 31st-pl. 6,400
John Pokorhus, 3-story brick dat, 153 Bunker-st. 5,000
William J. Patterson, 1½-story brick cottages, 2076 40th-av. 2,000
Kirk Hawes, 2-story brick residence, 58 Park Row, Ill. 10,000
Chicago C. C. Ry. Co., 2-story machine shop, 76th-st. and Vincennes-road. 100,000
Chicago C. C. Ry. Co., 2-story blacksmith shop, 76th-st. and Vincennes-road. 24,500
Chicago C. C. Ry. Co., 1-story frog mill and power, 76th-st. and Vincennes-road. 14,000
Chicago C. C. Ry. Co., 1-story brick mill, 76th-st. and Vincennes-road. 28,500
Chicago C. C. Ry. Co., 1-story brick stable, 76th-st. and Vincennes-road. 5,000
Chicago C. C. Ry. Co., 1-story brick powerhouse, 76th-st. and Vincennes-road. 13,000
Chicago C. C. Ry. Co., 14-story brick carpenter and paint shop, 76th-st. and Vincennes-road. 30,000
William Patterson, 1½-story brick cottage, 2076 40th-av. 2,000
Edward Probst, 2-story brick residence, 7466 Millard-av. 3,000
Illinois Machine and Foundry Co., 2-story brick addition, 1187-45 21st-pl. 4,000

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

George P. Calkins, Maud E. Bryan	31—24
Claude Root of South Bend, Ind., and Bessie Kittle	27—23
Albert J. Danesch, Angela C. M. Stominska	23—27
Charles M. Bates, Ruth A. Akers	29—22
Joseph Graif, Rosie Graif	27—18
Max B. Renk, Morganna Kokorvak	21—18
Louis H. Kohlman, Edith J. Fressell	25—22
James Worden, Marguerite M. Kraft	35—34
John Leahy, Mary Regan	36—34
Vaclav Seroky, Justine Pilip	26—19
Ira M. Hanes, Alice Judd	25—20
William Wittekendt, Berthakt A. Schulz	30—32
Max Seeberg, Ida Jacobs	27—21
Alfred Johnson, Marie Olson	21—19
Donald C. Cattul, Florence G. Wells	31—19
Thomas A. Gould, Dollie Starling	32—29
Alexander J. Grosjean of New Lexington, O., and Mae Tully	30—26
James Curran, Margaret Maloney	21—21
William Freeman, Mabel Stillwell	26—21
Rudolph Seiffert, Clara Zeuch	24—22
Andrzej Ziaza, Marianna Pawlak	21—20
Richard T. Richards, Ethel Hanley	22—22
Wojtzech Bajorek, Josefa Jamcka	37—19
Louis Rosenbaum, Alma Johnson	21—21
James Penney, Lillie Hennessy	26—22
John Quirk, Mary O'Connor	27—22
Herbert A. Seymour, Mary H. Watt	30—27
G. William Soderberg, Mary A. Howard	26—27
Joseph F. Mangan, Agnes Garberg	21—18
Adolphe Grosmain, Julia Mouton	30—27
Giuseppe Delmonte, Giuseppina Scudero	26—18
Thomas P. Cleary, Mary Fearson	30—27
Henry Hoffman, Christine Price	30—20
Edward H. Lewis, Irene Mann	27—19
Christen Larsen, Marie Madsen	27—19
Stewart Johnson, Hannah Miller	24—24
Patrick Rafferty, Margaret Pollard	25—22
Walter Chatfield of South Bend, Ind., and Elizabeth Sprague	28—19
William S. Somax, Florence Corwin	25—19
George Gasfer, Mary Stoerk	27—20
Frank Jelinek, Anna Jesmek	21—20
Frederick L. Johnson, Catherine Cook	24—24
Dominick Hunt, Mary McGinnis	30—24
James Hall, Anna McAvoy	30—30
Edward Kumle, Rose Krause	21—21
Albert Sielof, Mathilda Schuseler	25—20
Marion S. Wesiowski of South Bend, Ind., and Martha Wikowski	27—20
Louis F. Langhoff, Alice M. Hill	30—25
Henry B. Hollen of Eau Claire, Wis., Aura M. Slayton	34—30
Edward H. Pratt, Lillian Wetzel	24—20
Frank Dembinski, Josefa Sinatowa	30—18
Ed Fryer, Ella Clara Fritz	30—19
Johannes Drungs, three 2-story brick flats, 184-86-40 110th-pl.	24—22
C. O'Donnell, 3-story brick apartment buildings, 5801-03 Prairie-av.	30—21
L. M. Nelson, 1½-story frame cottage, 3617 Lowe-av.	27—19
S. P. Cooper, three 3-story brick apartment buildings, 4400-06 Prairie-av.	25—19
J. C. Cox, four 3-story brick apartment buildings, 5714-16-22 Calumet-av.	30—27
H. Homewood, three 3-story brick flats, 315-17-19 Thirty-first-st.	30—18
A. Milligan, 2-story brick dat, 5002 Paulina-st.	30—21
Fred Anderson, two 3-story brick flats 585-87-89 72d-st.	30—19
John Hughes, 3-story brick apartment building, 4240-50 Calumet-av.	25—19
H. A. Howard, 1-story brick store, 5011 State-st.	30—27
L. Cox, four 1-story frame cottages, 1334 to 1338 Carondelet-av.	30—27
Frank Karchmr, two 2-story brick flats, 1-3 Hoyne-av. 31st-pl.	30—27
John Pokorhus, 3-story brick dat, 153 Bunker-st.	30—27
William J. Patterson, 1½-story brick cottages, 2076 40th-av.	30—27
Kirk Hawes, 2-story brick residence, 58 Park Row, Ill.	30—27
Chicago C. C. Ry. Co., 2-story machine shop, 76th-st. and Vincennes-road.	30—27
Chicago C. C. Ry. Co., 2-story blacksmith shop, 76th-st. and Vincennes-road.	30—27
Chicago C. C. Ry. Co., 1-story frog mill and power, 76th-st. and Vincennes-road.	30—27
Chicago C. C. Ry. Co., 1-story brick mill, 76th-st. and Vincennes-road.	30—27
Chicago C. C. Ry. Co., 1-story brick stable, 76th-st. and Vincennes-road.	30—27
Chicago C. C. Ry. Co., 1-story brick powerhouse, 76th-st. and Vincennes-road.	30—27
Chicago C. C. Ry. Co., 14-story brick carpenter and paint shop, 76th-st. and Vincennes-road.	30—27
William Patterson, 1½-story brick cottage, 2076 40th-av.	30—27
Edward Probst, 2-story brick residence, 7466 Millard-av.	30—27
Illinois Machine and Foundry Co., 2-story brick addition, 1187-45 21st-pl.	30—27

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON WATER.

Carter H. Harrison crib and Rogers Park, good.

Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago Avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street, Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets, and Hyde Park all territory south of Thirty-ninth street, except the Stock Yards. The Rogers Park station supplies the district from Devon avenue north to the city limits.

Power in Nature.

POWER is energy, active or potential, but stands ordinarily for force, expressed in mass—something that makes man's energy feeble by comparison. Niagara awes the senses by its largeness. Mont Pelee belching forth fire and lava—dust clouds leagues across—rending its sides with suppressed energy of years, is an adequate expression of power, as is the earthquake's shock, the thunder's reverberation, or lion's roar. There is something in these manifestions that appalls man—teaches him the grandeur of nature—the comparative smallness of human effort. Little wonder that the primitive savage, witnessing this power to him inexplainable, saw behind all phenomena demons and giants of good and ill.

Man admires while he fears power. Beauty is the magnet that attracts, power the dynamo that enforces. Nature expresses her energy in animate as well as inanimate—in lion, tiger, elephant, bear, or oak and elm. Men desire power as they seek beauty; and admire the expression as they may envy its possession. It is the constructive element as well as the destructive force when undirected. Art is based on power as on beauty. Its best form is that combination of power and beauty—the d

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

TAILORS—EXPERIENCED MEN AND WOMEN tailors. Apply Supt. THE HUB.

TAILORS—2 FIRST-CLASS BUSHELMEN. 105 Clark-st.

WATCHMAKER—FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER. KEIL & HETTICH, 94 State-st.

House Servants.

MAN AND WIFE—AS GARDENER AND COOK, for country home near Chicago. Call and apply to EDWARD P. MARTIN, 144 E. Erie-st., Chicago.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—FIRST-CLASS, COMPETENT, SOber coachman, a reliable and careful driver, one used to taking care of first-class vehicles and stock; going to Joliet, Ill., till Oct. 1; then returning to Chicago; good wages paid. Call with your references at Room 1101 Security Building, Chicago, Ill., at 8 p. m. Tuesday, June 3, 1902.

COACHMAN—SINGLE; MUST UNDERSTAND and love horses; no other work. 45 E. Van Buren-st., 7th floor, P. M. BAUMGARTNER.

COACHMAN — ACQUAINTED WITH WEST Side; wages $40 per month, with room; no board. Apply, with references, 330 Ashland-blvd.

DRIVERS—FOR PARCEL DELIVERY; HIGHer wages paid. Apply Boston Store Stables, 1507 State-st.

MAN—SECOND MAN IN LARGE PRIVATE barn at Lake Geneva; must be of good appearance and single. Wages $30 per month and board and lodging. Permanent place.
Apply to Superintendent.
THE FAIR.

MEN—TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES; SALARY, $11 per week. Apply Boston Store Stables, 1507 State-st.

TEAMSTER—25 TO 30 YEARS OF AGE. TO drive truck; must furnish good references; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address B 90, Tribune office.

Agents Wanted.

MEN AND WOMEN—INTELLIGENT, ENTHUsiastic, to take orders for a great book that has been eagerly awaited by thousands of freedom-loving people. Michael Davitt's stirring history of THE BOER FIGHT FOR FREEDOM, the complete, graphic, authoritative, ardent account of one of the grandest struggles the world has seen of a free people to maintain their liberty. Here is the whole truth at last obtained from direct sources, unmutilated and uncolored by British censors or prejudiced war correspondents. Wide-awake canvassers can easily make $5 AND MORE PER DAY. Boer sympathizers especially can make a resistless appeal to the inborn love of freedom which lives in every American heart. Address FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette-place, New York.

AGENTS—WE HAVE FOUR NEW PATENTS that are selling like wild fire and guarantee you $25 per day clear profit. Your offers will be such that no man or woman can refuse them; you need no capital; we guarantee to send you complete samples free the day we receive your letter. We want Local and General Agents and men of ability. To the right parties we offer the opportunity of a lifetime. Write at once and secure outfit and territory. Auto Braham Co., 470, Cincinnati, O.

RELIABLE MEN IN EVERY CITY WHO WISH to make $3 a day to devote their time to our contracts. We buy homes and farms for our members. Loans repaid in small monthly installments. Address National Co-operative Realty Co., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS AND FIRST-class subscription men to sell large manufacturer's line of books to the trade; only men of first-class ability need apply; a good opening for the right men. Address J 276, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE WONDERful gas stove mantle; it saves 50 per cent of gas; $10 daily to first agents make a fortune. Gas Stove Mantle Co., 192 and 194 Michigan-st., Chicago.

AGENTS, INVESTIGATE—WE PAINT ALL kinds of photographs, 10c; large ones, 20c; work brings $1.25 to $2.50 per day profit; proven. Artist Mfg. Co., 2253 South Park-av.

WANTED—MACHINE AGENTS WHO DESIRE a well advertised side line to take on the road. 1200 Tribune Bldg.

AGENTS—HERE YOU ARE! BEST ON EARTH. 10c for 50 samples. Write quick. J. E. THOMPSON, 1213 Covet-st., Paducah, Ky.

READ BRAHAM'S STRAIGHTFORWARD OFfer in Agents' column and write to them.

Stenographers.

SEE AD OF THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMpany under Employment Agency.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN, EITHER Remington or Smith Premier operator; must be accurate and furnish good references; state salary expected; also a man 23 to 30 years of age, with some business outside solicitor; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. Address B 81, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER — SINGLE MAN; PERmanent position; Lake Geneva. Room 911, 185 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHER — EXPERIENCED YOUNG man; $15. Room 911, 185 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHER — RAPID OPERATOR; $65. 1609 106 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON; EXPERIenced young man. OTIS, 92 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHER—OF SOME EXPERIENCE. 211, 21 Quincy-st.

Miscellaneous.

DRIVERS — 100 EXPERIENCED DRIVERS; good wages. Apply Superintendent's office,
THE FAIR.

FLOOR MANAGER — EXPERIENCED; BIG store experience preferred. Apply to Supt. on 5th floor at 8 a. m. M. ROSENCHILD & CO.

LABORERS; THIRTY FOR STEEL PLANT. Apply 1720 Old Colony Bldg.

MAN AND WIFE FOR GENERAL FARM WORK near Chicago; steady job to right parties; children of school age no objection; must board two men; wife part of time. Call at 1101 Security Building, Chicago, Ill., at 8 p. m. Tuesday, June 3, 1902.

MAN—OF GOOD STANDING AND SOME ACquaintance to assist in interesting investors in securities of unquestioned merit; salary or commission. Address X 51, Tribune office.

MAN—POSTED ON THE MANUFACTURE OF rubber and gold shoes; good wages for right party; strictly confidential. Address R 91, Tribune office.

MAN—TO SELL WELL-KNOWN MINING stock; under guarantee; our agents average $50 weekly. Address V 340, Tribune office.

MAN TO WATCH BOYS DISTRIBUTE CARDS; also boys to distribute. ZULD, 3214 Cottage Grove-av.

MAN—OF GOOD ADDRESS; REFERENCES REquired; must be hustler. W 77, Tribune office.

MEN—50, TRAVELING AND LOCAL, FOR THE circus in Chicago, Louisville, St. Louis; new morning daily. Address The World, St. Louis, Mo.

PACKERS—MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced and genuine packers. Apply after 8 a. m. with references. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.

PARTY WHO CAN SECURE LIFE INSURANCE address 554, Tribune office.

PORTER—EXPERIENCED, IN SALOON. 96 Lincoln-av.

WASHER AND HARNESS CLEANER. CAMPbell Stables, 47th and Grand-blvd.

WELL, EDUCATED HUSTLER; ACCIDENT and life insurance. 1609 106 La Salle-st.

WHOLESALE BUYER—FAMILIAR WITH ALL brands of breakfast foods; also men with traveling experience. SCHAUB, 506 Ft. Dearborn Bldg.

YOUNG MEN—TO EMPLOY TWO EDUCATED young men to learn our business and to take responsible positions when qualified; no application considered without reference. 317 Marshall Bldg.

YOUNG MAN—BRIGHT, ENERGETIC, FOR men's retail furnishing goods department. Apply W. VANDENHOFF, F. M. Atwood, cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

YOUNG MAN—TO CLEAN PIANOS AND DO general inside work; wages $6. Weber Piano Co., 368 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

CREDIT MAN—ASST., IN LARGE DEPT. ..$25
Man take charge of collection dept. 25
Bookkeeper and office mgr. 20
Man figure costs iron ore. 18
Bookkeeper, exp. in coal office. 18
Timekeeper, exp. in factory work. 18
Stenographer, for Lake Geneva, permanent... 15
Stenographer, young man. 15
Bookkeeper, exp., young man. 15
Stenographer, W. Side position. 14
Stenographer, S. side. 12
Office clerks, 5, rapid figurers. 12
Office clerk, exp. in law office. 10
Office boy, good references. 5
MERCANTILE EXCHANGE,
185 DEARBORN-ST.

MEN LOOKING FOR WORK, CALL — POSItions secured for watchmen, janitors, truckers, checkers, callers, packers, wholesale and warehouse men, $10 up; engineers, firemen, oilers, elevator men, $15 up; bookkeepers, stenographers, telegraphers, collectors, cashiers, billing, entry, shipping clerks, and office assistants, $9 up; farm managers, carpenters, men for street car lines, railroad wipers, oilers, engineers, firemen, distributing samples and circulars, tacking signs; other work. CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
Licensed by State. 209 State-st., Room 57.

MEN—SEEKING PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT call; positions required for bookkeepers, $18; COLLECTORS, shipping clerks, wholesale and retail stock clerks, $12 to $20; GENERAL OFFICE assistants, $12; cashiers, timekeepers, $15; grocery, shoe, furnishing, dry goods entry clerks, $10; grocery bill clerks, $10, $12, $15; salesmen, city, $15; road, $75; YATCHMAN, $12; janitors, flats, office building, elevator, $12 up; engineers, firemen, machinists, $18; helpers, $10; delivery drivers, $12; useful men, wholesale houses, freight depots, $12; licensed. Guarantee Agency, 189 La Salle-st. R. 14.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTER COMPANY—
A clearing-house for the best office positions in Chicago. A new, business-like, successful system of placing good men in good positions.
ROOM 511, MARQUETTE BLDG., 91 QUINCY-ST.
Between State and Dearborn.

THE EMPLOYMENTEDEPARTMENT OF THE Oliver Typewriter company has a constant and growing demand for operators, and always has good positions open; stenographers are invited to call, when the courtesies of this department will be extended to them, in connection with which there is no charge.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER—FIRST-CLASS $18
Private secretary, Oliver 15
Office manager, Remington 15
Bookkeeper and stenographer, some collecting.. 15
Stenographer and asst. bookkeeper 12
Office clerks, good writer and figurer 12
Policy writer for Ins. Co., per day 3
Timekeeper, exp. 10
Stenographer, Reming., exp. not necessary 10
Bookkeeper, age 50 or over, small set of books.. 10
German man for general work ..... $8 to 10
Bill clerk, exp. 10
Cashier and bill clerk, exp. 10
Extender, exp., fine penman and figurer 8
Office boy, exp. in shipping room 5
Boys and young men, office positions, etc.. $3 to 8
KING'S MERCANTILE AGENCY,
134 Monroe-st. 92 La Salle-st.

BOOKKEEPER—CITY, EXPERIENCED $15
Assistant bookkeeper 12
Bookkeeper and stenographer 15
Stenographer, A1 man, references 20
Stenographers, two, railroad 60
Stenographers, two, out of city $65, 75
Stenographer and office man 60
Office men, four ..... $7 to 12
Bill clerks, three $8, $12, 15
Office boys, six ..... $4 to 6
MERCHANTS' CLERICAL EXCHANGE,
740, 108 La Salle-st. 815, 167 Dearborn.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—GOOD, BRIGHT BEGINNER will do; fine position; central; meals must be an object; $6 and meals. 462 Fort Dearborn Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER—WHO CAN ALSO USE REMington machine and take easy dictation. Address B 106, Tribune office.

BOW MAKER—NONE BUT EXPERIENCED need apply at once to CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO., State and Washington-sts.

ENTRY CLERK—FIRST-CLASS YOUNG LADY; $12. OTIS, 92 La Salle-st.

Domestics.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—SWEDISH GIRL; wages $6; nice room; good home. Apply 4018 Grand-blvd.

COOK—FOR COUNTRY; NO HOUSEWORK; $6; references. 5235 Cornell-av., 2d floor.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—2 IN FAMILY; GOOD wages. 4515 Forrestville-av.

COOK—COMPETENT; MUST ASSIST WITH laundry work. 4311 Grand-blvd.

COOK—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY FOR THREE months. Apply at 248 Ashland-blvd.

DINING ROOM GIRLS—TWO; MUST BE COMpetent; best wages paid. 214 63d-st.

GIRL—GOOD GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL in general family. 4358 Forrestville-av.

GIRL—NEAT DINING-ROOM GIRL; $3; ROOM, board. 112 Homer-st., Oak Park; quick.

GIRL—MUST BE GOOD COOK; NO WASHING. 4521 Evans-av. Ref. required.

HOUSEWORK—EXPERIENCED WOMAN FOR general housework; must be neat and good cook; none other need apply; good wages; no washing. 3910 Lake Park-av., 3d flat.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, also second girl; Swedish preferred; wages $4 and $5; nice room, good home. Apply 4018 Grand-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; family of two. Inquire 49 E. 46th-st., F. B. E.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL, WHITE, FOR general housework; stand by home nights. Call 4834 Indiana-av., Flat 3, and bring references.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK. 510 E. 44th-pl.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL, GENERAL housework in 3 washings; wages $6. 3260 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be good cook. Apply 3210 Michigan.

Housekeepers.

EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER, BELL BOY, houseman, good upholstering and furniture. Hotel Le Grand, Wells and Kinzie.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER—GOOD, AT ONCE; REFS. REquired. 4350 Lake-av.

SEAMSTRESS—OR DRESSMAKER—AT ONCE; experienced. 3618 Grand-blvd.

SKIRTMAKER—EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE charge and fit. Please call 3441 Indiana-av.

WAISTMAKERS—EXP. 53 AUDITORIUM. Wabash-av. entrance.

WAIST AND SHIRT MAKERS—E. C. PERCIval, 84 Wabash-av.

WOMEN TAILORS—THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced on men's garments. Apply Superintendent. THE HUB.

30 ELSTON-AV., EXPERIENCED OPERATORS, basters, finishers, and pressers, at Hart, Schaffner & Marx's new factory; highest wages paid; 54 hours per week work; Saturday half holiday; steady employment; fine new building; light, airy shops.

Laundresses.

WAIST IRONER—EXPERIENCED. A. R. WOODBRIDGE & CO., 26-28 S. Clinton-st.

Nurses.

GIRL—16 YEARS OLD, TO CARE FOR CHILdren, assist housework. Call 2 to 4 Tuesday, 261 E. 37th-st.

GIRL—COLORED—TO TAKE CARE OF BABY; afternoons off. Call. MRS. JEFFRIES, 327 N. Wells-st.

NURSE—COLORED, TO TAKE CARE OF TWO children. F. COY, Oxford Hotel, Canal and Adams.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—EITHER SEX, TO SELL THE MAGIC toothache and neuralgia inhaler; cures in one second. Toothache inhaler; biggest 25c seller on earth. Send us $1 in currency and we will send you $5.40 worth of goods to start with free. Send name and address. Wright Sulpho Remedy Co., Garden City Block, Chicago.

WE WANT ONE WOMAN IN EVERY TOWN who is well acquainted to send us lists of the women she knows; will pay reasonably for it; send 2c. card for particulars. Women's Sanitary Co., Room 1113 Woman's Temple, Chicago, Ill.

LADY AGENTS—IN CITY AND ELSEWHERE to sell new novelty to dealers; sent on commission. Call or write for particulars; good money guaranteed. DR. E. BERGQUEST, 1556 Milwaukee-av., Office 6, Flat 3.

AGENTS — LADIES, FOR CHICAGO AND OUTside territory to sell Review of Reviews book propositions. Any intelligent lady can make from $25 to $50 per week. HIRAM H. WHITE,
335 Marquette Bldg.

SALESWOMEN, CANVASSERS — EVERYwhere; selling 25-cent article to every family; 50 per cent profit; write for sample. WILLIAM CLARK, 188 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

LADY AGENTS—FOR QUICK SELLING ARTIcle. Suite 406, 39 State-st., s. e. cor. State and Lake. Call from 1 to 4 p. m.

Stenographers.

GRAPHOPHONE OPERATOR—EXPERIENCED and rapid; $15. 310, 17 Quincy-st.

GRAPHOPHONE OPERATOR—EXPERIENCED, rapid. 315, 167 Dearborn-st.

SEE AD. OF THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMpany under Employment Agency.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERIENCED AND COMpetent, for piano manufacturer; one who can play piano and organ preferred; good position for right party. State experience and salary required. Address B 54, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER — NEAT, EXPERIENCED, rapid, accurate S. P. SCHUB, 506 Ft. Dearborn Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON; HOURS 9 TO 5. Thompson, Tenney & Crawford Co., 134 Monroe.

STENOGRAPHER—ONE THAT HAS HAD EXperience in architect's office preferred; state wages expected. Address B 53, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY; VERY RAPid; $16. Room 911, 185 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHER AND GENL. OFFICE LADY—young lady; $50. Call 154 Monroe-st.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER—1ST-class; $15. 402, 154 Monroe-st.

STENOGRAPHER—RAPID AND ACCURATE. 311, 21 Quincy-st.

STENOGRAPHER—GOOD. CRANE COMPANY, 626 Canal-st.

STENOGRAPHER—GOOD; REMINGTON OPerator; $10. 746, 148 Washington-st.

TYPEWRITER—RAPID, REMINGTON OPERator; $8. 315, 167 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

APPRENTICES—FIVE, FOR HAIRDRESSING; small pay. MOLER, 435 Wabash-av.

CANVASSERS—HOUSE TO HOUSE; SALARY; grocery specialty. 18 N. State-st.

COMEDIAN AND LADIES' SKETCH TEAM—for vaudeville circuit. W. VAN Buren-st.

EXPERIENCED LADY CANVASSERS—SALARY and expenses paid. Address B 63, Tribune office.

GIRLS—TO SELL TICKETS AT FREIBERG'S Academy, 152 22d-st. Call at 7 p. m.

LADIES—25, CIRCULATION DEPT. ST. LOUIS World; $15 cash per week per morning daily. Address The World, St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES—OVER 25, WHO WOULD LIKE TO travel in a commercial line; salary and expenses. Address B 64, Tribune office.

LADY BINGERIST AND DANCERS—CITY WORK. DAVENPORT, 208 W. Van Buren-st.

LADY—ENERGETIC; EDUCATED; ACCIDENT and life insurance work. V 557, Tribune office.

MAID—EXP.; FOR GIRL 6 YRS. OLD; FRENCH preferred; must be good seamstress and highly recommended; high wages. Address MRS. J. H. E., Auditorium Annex, Chicago.

SMART BUSINESS WOMEN—OVER 25; SALary and expenses. Address B 68, Tribune office.

WOMAN—OF ABILITY, FOR PERMANENT, lucrative position; one of middle age preferred. Address X 542, Tribune office.

WOMEN—TWO, BRIGHT, CAPABLE, TO ASSOciate themselves with the strongest life insurance company in the country. Call 12 to 2. 502, 36 State.

WOMEN—OVER 25, WHO CAN TRAVEL; SALary and expenses. Address B 67, Tribune office.

WOMEN—WHO WOULD LIKE TO BECOME demonstrators. Address B 60, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

ANY WELL REFERENCED DOMESTIC CAN secure a desirable and good paying position by calling at our office at once; our bureau is established for the sole purpose of giving worthy women worthy reliable help.
Home Science Bureau, Room 314, 115 Dearborn-st.

OFFICE CLERK—R. R. EXP. $15
Stenographers, 4, experienced ..... $10 to 15
Operators for Fisher book typewriter 12
Office clerk, some experience 10
MERCANTILE EXCHANGE,
185 DEARBORN-ST.

COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, SECOND AND GENeral domestics. Scott Bureau, 167 State and suburbs; R. 34, 87. MRS. SMITH, 371 Monroe.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

JUST REMODELED — FOUR ADDITIONAL buildings to our residential hotel, The Louvre, 3031 Lake-av.; modern conveniences; all newly furnished in the latest style; an ideal home; parlors; drawing-room; single or double rooms and suites; front or lake view; also apartments unfurnished; TABLE UNSURPASSED; choice located; big lawns; tennis ground with our property; two block cable; half block Ill. Cent. R. R.; reference. Tel. 1297 Oakland.

3037 LAKE-AV.—BEAUTIFUL LARGE ROOMS, with board; overlooking lake; large lawn; L. C. and cable; telephone.

157 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—THE HUNTINGTON—Front and back rooms, with board. 'Phone 1032 Blue.

2949 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, BOARD, SINgle suites; $5 up; desirable home for families.

397 MICH.-AV., NR. AUDITORIUM—DOUBLE rooms and table for refined people; rea. each.

9 E. 51ST-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, OVERLOOKing lake; excellent table; telephone; L. C., cable.

4340 ELLIS-AV.—CORNER HOUSE; BOARD for refined people; L. C. and blvd. trains.

4215 ELLIS-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE room; L. C., boulevard trains; board; refs.

3703 WASHINGTON-AV.—PINE ROOMS, EN suite or single; good home board. Phone Drexel 1552.

3511 INDIANA-AV.—ELEGANT FURNISHED front room, with board; every convenience; $5 up.

3437 PRAIRIE-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM with lavatory; board; also Indiana, and L. cars.

3157 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM with board for couple; refs.

2516 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND board; terms very reasonable.

3918 LAKE-AV.— Rooms, with board.

3544 ELLIS-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH board; also day board.

3032 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS IN DETACHED residence; good board; references. Tel. Cal. 4091.

West Side.

413 PINE-AV.—LADY, HAVING HANDSOMELY furnished 12-room house, fine location, in Austin, would like a few couples or young men to board; large ground; desirable home for right party.

589 ADAMS-ST., 3 DOORS FROM ASHLAND-blvd.—Large rooms, single or en suite; board; good transportation.

North Side.

MAISON-DU-NORD, 16 ASTOR-ST., NR. DIVIsion and the lake—Artistic; best location, best living; room with board, $5 to $9 per week.

414 N. STATE-ST.—BOARD AND TWO HANDsomely furnished rooms; all modern conveniences; strictly first-class; private.

205 CASS-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS with board. MRS. KAUTZ. Tel. 4481 Dearborn.

651 LA SALLE-AV.—VIEW LINCOLN PARK; first-class table; board; reasonable.

413 LA SALLE-AV.—FINE ROOMS AND GOOD board; moderate terms.

630 FULLERTON-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS, reasonable; also board.

491 LA SALLE-AV.—BEST BOARD AND NEWly furnished rooms; all conveniences.

467 FULLERTON-AV. — ELEGANT FRONT room; board; modern house; L. cars.

387 LA SALLE-AV.—BOARD, ROOMS, DEtached house; fine table; 40 first-class people.

211 DEARBORN-AV.—ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, $6 up, with board; walking distance.

495 FULLERTON-AV.—TO RENT—PLEASANT front room; good board; walking distance.

Hotels.

JUST REMODELED — FOUR ADDITIONAL buildings to our residential hotel, The Louvre, 3011 Lake-av.; modern conveniences; all newly furnished in the latest style; an ideal home; parlors; drawing-room; single or double rooms and suites; front or lake view; also apartments unfurnished; TABLE UNSURPASSED; choice located; big lawns; tennis ground with our property; two blocks cable; half block Ill. Cent. R. R.; reference. Tel. 1297 Oakland.

FAMILIES DESIRING HOTEL ACCOMMODAtions for the summer should call at Hotel Barham, 3360 Lake-av.; without exception the most beautifully located residential hotel on S. Side; with beautiful view of lake, newly furnished in the latest style; an ideal home; parlors, reading-rooms; a few suites remain; our table is the best money can buy; our chef formerly of Leland Hotel; rates $6 up; refs.

HOTEL WARNER, 33D-ST. AND COTTAGE Grove-av.—First-class residential hotel; finely located; newly and completely furnished throughout; fireproof; 220 outside rooms; 140 private baths; rooms with private bath, $5 to $8 per week; fine new cafe; cuisine and service the best. McGUIRE & COBB, Props.; formerly with the Lexington.

HOTEL TURNER, 33D AND WABASH-AV.— Without exception one of the highest and best located family hotels on the South Side; rooms, single or en suite, with or without private baths; electric elevator service; all modern improvements; convenient to elevated, Indiana, and State-st. car line. 'Phone 408 South.

PARK HOTEL—OAK PARK.—
Under new management; strictly first-class family hotel; 14 blocks from C. & N. W. R. R.; Lake-st. L and electric trains; newly fur.; steam heat, mod. conveniences; American or European plan; moderate rates; transients accommodated.

NORTH SHORE HOTEL, LINCOLN PARK AND DEMING-PLACE. Its superb location makes it the finest family hotel in Chicago; 180 rooms, single or en suite, overlooking park and lake; cuisine unsurpassed; rates reasonable.

THE BARTEAU, 3300 LAKE-AV., BEAUTIFULly furnished front suite, 2 or 3 rooms, overlooking lake; first-class table and service; newly furnished rooms, hotel service, $2 up; with board, $6 up.

THE MURRAY HILL, 3667 WABASH; JUST finished; finely furnished rooms, $2.50 up; closets, running water, telephone; first-class table and service; also unfurnished apartments. Tel. Blue 911.

HOTEL WYCHMERE [EUROPEAN], INDIANA-av. and 18th-st.—Fine location; 150 elegantly furnished outside rooms; all modern conveniences; reasonable rates. MRS. H. YORK, Manager.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH AND LEXINGTON-AV.—Block from S. S. L. I. C., electric lines; steam, baths. Tel. Oak. 656; American or European.

2585 N. HERMITAGE-AV., RAVENSWOOD—2 large front rooms, board, suitable for 2; modern; block from C. & N. W.

EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—AMN. and European plan; suites of 2 and 3; also single; private baths; fireproof. Tel. 1033 South.

ALABAMA, ELLIS AND BOWEN-AVS., FINEST family hotel; elegant table; elevator; summer rates.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D AND LAKE-AV.—Single or en suite, with or without bath; ten minutes to city. Telephone Oakland 192.

SIDWAY HOTEL, 211 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE front suite, two rooms, newly decorated, walking distance; best board only $12 for 2; single room $5.

THE ARLINGTON, 2 DEARBORN-AV.—LUXury class family and single rooms; excellent table; elevators.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM; IN PRIVATE FAMILY, Kenwood; young married couple. Address B 57, Tribune office.

BOARD — AND ROOM—BY REFINED YOUNG man in Jewish family; nice locality; reasonable. D, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH ROOM, FOR TWO GENTLEmen; Argyle Park or Edgewater. Address J 462, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—3337 WABASH, ELEGANT FURnished; all conveniences; $12 to $18.

TO RENT—3848 ELLIS-AV., 2D FLAT—NICE rooms.

TO RENT—1816 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished rooms; change of management.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 145 OAKWOOD-blvd.; single and en suite; furnished.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM; REASONAble. B 5, The Arizona, Lake-av. and 42d-st.

TO RENT—4249 INDIANA-AV., FLAT K, newly furnished front rooms; near L.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS near three car lines. 3106 State-st.

TO RENT—2125 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE AND small furnished rooms; reasonable.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS; ALSO other rooms; tel. service. 2438 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—SINGLE ROOM, WELL FURNISHed. 178 41st-st., near Drexel-blvd.; $10.

TO RENT—2507 INDIANA-AV., TWO ROOMS, furnished for light housekeeping.

TO RENT—4306 CALUMET-AV., FLAT 12 — Large front room, suitable for 2; phone.

TO RENT—4329 ELLIS-AV., ROOM, WITH OR without board.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS; new, first-class. 3181 Indiana-av., Flat 1.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, double, single; reasonable. 2072 So. Park-av.

TO RENT—COOL OUTSIDE ROOMS, PARTLY furnished; modern residence. 6055 Harvard-av.

TO RENT—A NICE FRONT ROOM IN PRIVATE family. 3708 Normal-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor; elevator; private. 1804 Michigan-av., Apt. 4.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR gent.; one block to L. 5150 Indiana-av., 2d flat.

TO RENT—171 OAKWOOD-BLVD., FURNISHED rooms; $8 and $10 per month. BRASLAW.

TO RENT—MODERN FRONT ROOM. 4237 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—LIGHT, WELL FURNISHED rooms, lower flat. 3820 Elmwood-av.

TO RENT—2722 SOUTH PARK-AV., FURNISHed light rooms; steam, bath, hot water.

TO RENT—19 OAKWOOD-BLVD., LARGE FURnished room; gentlemen; refs.

FOR RENT — FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, near Alley L station. 4634 Calumet-av., flat C.

TO RENT—3017 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished large front room, all conveniences.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ALCOVE ROOM; near L and blvd.; telephone; modern home. 495 42d-pl.

TO RENT—PLEASANT, FURNISHED ROOMS; reasonable prices; modern house. 3422 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—AT 3117 PRAIRIE-AV.; MODERN building, all conveniences, telephone.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, OTHer rooms. 3707 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—SINGLE ROOM; MODERN; REAsonable; 1 block from lake. 286 Rush-st., Flat 2.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOM; MODERN; REAsonable. 340 Elm-st., east of Clark.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM; RUNning water; low rent. 488 Garfield-av.

TO RENT—979 DEARBORN-AV., NICELY FURnished room; board; reasonable.

TO RENT — 366 DEARBORN-AV., A FEW ELEgantly furnished rooms; ref. exchanged.

TO RENT—368 ONTARIO-ST., HANDSOMELY furnished large alcove, single room; reasonable.

TO RENT—3 OR 5 UNFURN. CONVENIENT N. W. L.; exp., Sheridan sta. 1331 Dakin-st. Alt

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—LARGE AND ELEGANT FURNISHed front parlor, large closet, steam heat, phone service; ½ block from elevated station; also one small room; furnishing water; telephone; parlor. large bedroom for gents only. Flat 6. 3232 32nd-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, COOL room; all modern conveniences; reasonable; near I. C. station; block north. Tel. cable cars. MRS. THURSTON, 5461 Jefferson-av.

TO RENT — LARGE ROOMS, NEWLY FURnished; running water; half block Cottage Grove cars; 2 lines electric light; phones; hardwood floors; 2 lines of cars; walking distance. 374 Desplaines-av., 3d flat.

TO RENT — 4 ELEGANTLY FURNISHED housekeeping rooms in widow's own private flat; everything first-class, with all conveniences; near Lincoln Park. Flat "F," 453 N. North-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS; NEWLY FURNISHED light; single or double; first-class location; easy walking distance; private family; very desirable. 280 Chestnut-st., near La Salle-av., 3d flat.

TO RENT—LARGE, SMALL LIGHT ROOMS, near Lincoln Park; reasonable. 730 N. Park-av.

TO RENT—368 LA SALLE-AV., DESIRABLE room, gentlemen; permanent or transient.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED CORner rooms in a small private family; a nice home for a young man away from home. Address V 549, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIVATE families, with or without board; city, suburban, or country; $1 to $25 week. The Reliable Room Renting Bureau, 809, 171 Washington-st.

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WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED house of 6 or 8 rooms, for three adults; no family of four adults; must be on North Side, beyond limits barns; near lake preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms, C 637, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—166 51ST-ST., ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL 4-ROOM APARTMENTS IN HYDE PARK; ONLY 2 BLOCKS FROM ILL. CENTRAL TRAINS; ALL OUTSIDE LIGHT; FINISHED IN THE FINEST OF HARDWOOD; ONLY 4 FLATS IN THE BUILDING; OPEN FOR INSPECTION; WILL DECORATE TO SUIT TENANT; PRICE $25. FOR FULL PARTICULARS SEE AGENT.
372 E. 63D-ST., COR. WASHINGTON-AV.
TEL. OAK. 1336.

TO RENT—
THE GRENDA, n. w. cor. Vincennes-av. and 44th-st., 4, 5, and 7 rooms; elegant cor. apt.; outside light; handsomely decorated and finished; every modern improvement; $30 up. Agent at building today.

4808 AND 4810 LAKE-AV., 7 and 8 rooms in elegant new building, detached, with all modern improvements; finished in mahogany, white enamel, and oak; Flemish oak dining-rooms; elegant location. AGENT AT BUILDING, 253 to 256.
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TO RENT—NEW, 4 AND 5 ROOMS—
S. W. COR. CORNELL-AV. AND 55TH-ST., overlooking the lake; 1 block to Jackson Park and 2 blocks to station of I. C. express trains; magnificent daylight apartments, arranged and constructed in most modern styles; reduced to $28 up.
H. G. ROWARD & CO., 101 Washington-st.
At 55th-st. and Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—6101 WASHINGTON-AV., FLAT OF 7 large oak-finished rooms; each room has good outside light; steam heat, hot water, ice box, bath; decorations to suit; 1 block to Ill. Cent. station; 15 minutes to city; 2 blocks to "L," ½ block to electric car; only $37.50; open. LYON, GARY & CO., 410, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN THE BURLINGTON, 244 E. 47th-st., 8 and 9 rooms; 4 bedrooms; modern in every respect; splendid neighborhood; one block from Drexel-blvd.; light arrangement of rooms; favorable lease. See janitor, or apply GORDON STRONG, 106 Dearborn. Central 1181.

TO RENT—WOODLAWN; A BEAUTIFUL 4-room flat in elegant building $27.50
5-room flat 30.00
7-room flat 35.00
JAS. G. BARSALOUX.
Tel. 1336 Oakland. 63d and Washington-av.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—4854 WASHINGton-av., duplex and single apartments, 8 and 9 rooms; sunlight; every modern convenience; best located and neatest building in the neighborhood; moderate rental. Apply on premises or to FRED A. CARY, 402, 108 Dearborn. Cent. 1121.

TO RENT — S. W. COR. DREXEL-AV. AND 56th-st.
7-room corner flat $27.50
4-room flat 22.50
Steam heat, hot water, janitor service.
The Equitable Trust Co., 152 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THE OGDEN APARTMENTS, COR. 54th and Ogden-av.; 3 and 4 rooms; hardwood throughout; all outside light; only $25 and $22. Open today. Call on OGDEN, BRUNER & CO., agents, 1002 East 63d-st.

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TO RENT—THE MANITOU, S. E. COR. 60TH-st. and Prairie-av., 4, 5, 6, 7 room flats, hardwood floors, steam heat, hot water, electric light, etc.; $23 to $40. Janitor on premises. The Equitable Trust Company, 152 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—IN HIG

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

THE BREWSTER,
1856 DIVERSEY-BLVD.
Elegant flats of four, five, and six rooms, finished or with completed appointments to tenants; superb location, on corner of Lincoln park; commanding view of lake; within a block of Lincoln-st. cars; steam heat; hot-water supply; janitor-service; elevator service; electric lights; incinerating or cafe service; rents reasonable. Office, 18 Bellevue-pl; modern and unfurnished, in the Florence and Lake; walking distance; modern improvements. Apply to janitor. Office, 18 Bellevue-pl.

Miscellaneous.

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BAIRD & WARNER,
Main 4470. 95 La Salle-st.
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branch, 926 W. 63d-st. Phone Wilson-sts.

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Flats exclusive & written; most of them OK
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THARD & TRAINER, 218 La Salle-st. Tel. Cen. 2700.

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South Side.

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feet, $27.50.
Indiana, 23 feet, with part of
cream heating.
COY, 1417 Unity Bldg. Cent. 3584.

STORES—
31st-st., good grocery or dry goods stand, also old established bakery.
Estate F. G. PORTER,
3118 Cottage Grove-av.

—43D-ST., S. E. COR. FORREST-
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RD & TRAINER, 142 Oakwood-blvd.

—STORES AND OFFICES AT 61, 63,
State-st.; very nice and light; every
OTIS JONES, 61 State-st.

—STORE AND BASEMENT—197 E.
-st. J. S. MEYER, Room 1, 197 E. Erie-st.

West Side.

—NICE STORE, 188 MILWAUKEE-
SHAY & CO., 1240 Unity Bldg.

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Offices.

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ding; will leave at once; lease to May
phone H. O. SHEPARD, 215-216 Mon-

—HALF OF OFFICE WITH EXCLU-
of typewriter, desk, and chairs, in Ma-
Building, 84 La Salle-st.; $10 per month.
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—LA SALLE-ST. FRONT, PRIVATE
with large reception-room, telephone and
new, modern building. LEONARD,
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ding; will leave at once; lease to May
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Monroe-st.

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La Salle-st. SEYMOUR MORRIS, 184

—ELEGANT OFFICE FOR PRIN-
th dentist; Lake-av. and 43d-st. Call
Halsted, 46 E. 43d-st. Tel. Oak. 656-ot.

—DESK ROOM AND STENOGRAPHER
in fine office building. 61 Metropolitan
92 La Salle-st.

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—$15: GOOD PRIVATE OFFICE, STE
Monroe-st.

—DESK ROOM; CENTRAL LOCA-
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—SECOND FLOOR, S. E. CORNER
and Adams, 4 windows on State and display
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GORDON STRONG,
108 Dearborn-st., Central 1131.

—LOFTS, 50x100, LIGHT 4 SIDES,
ft 25 and 26 ft. floor to ceiling; steam heat;
ZERO MARK, 160-163 E. Superior-st.

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—AND FOR SALE; FACTORY, DOCK
use, and switch property. J. H. VAN
GEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

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—BUILDINGS, STORES AND FLOORS
arts of the city. Send for list.
WELLER, 3020 S. Park-av., owner.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

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FACTORIES AND STORES
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF LOOP.
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STORES, OFFICES, AND FLOORS
in all parts of the city.
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FOR SALE—FORECLOSURE BARGAIN—
ST GOODRIDGE, FRENCH & CO.
Agents, 80 Washington-st.

26 and 208 W. Monroe-st., stone-fronts, 6 flats, rooms each; 24 50x190 feet.

If you are looking for a bargain it will pay you to examine this property. It will be worth it.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY BRICK FLAT BUILD-
on Claremont-av., near Hirsch-st.; $3,000. cash, balance easy terms.
ROBERT A. HOLLAND,
Humboldt Park; $3,500. 1-3 cash, balance easy terms.
ROBERT A. HOLLAND,
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY.

—SALE—TWO STORY FRAME FLAT
ding, 4-4 rooms; $23,000. Washington Park-
; rental, $2,300; terms. Sec. 8, Monroe-st.
Madison-av., 8 rooms, $5,000. Woodlawn-av., 8

KINNEY & STANDISH, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE IN RESIDENCE
block—3030 Indiana-av., single two-story 7 and 8
flats; fine stone front; all modern, first-class,
ed throughout; oak floors, mantels, mirrors,
sideboards, hot water heat, natural gas, fine
under; $10,500; owner first flat.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—$17,000 CASH; MOD-
flat building, 3-story and basement; 6 rooms
basement; $18,500, due 1902, 5 per cent; if bought
at once will sign 3 years' lease for same at $1,600;
ding pays 10 per cent of capital. Address J 335.
Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN ONE
of most exclusive blocks north of 39th-st., occu-
by owner; perfect condition; modern; large
ms; value $12,500; price for quick sale, $7,500.
CALLAN & VARLEY,
Selling Agents, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN—BARGAINS
JACKSON-AV., nr. 64th.....$54 per ft.
JACKSON-AV., nr. 64th.....55 per ft.
WOODLAWN-AV., nr. 64th.....55 per ft.
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FOR SALE—WOODLAWN—A TYPICAL TEN-
room stone-front residence, splendid location
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less than value. JAS. G. BARSALOUX,
Phone 1336 Oakland. 653 and Washington-av.

FOR SALE—THE BEST CORNER IN WOOD-
BLOCK, 75 by 100 feet; building, a
real map. JAS. G. BARSALOUX, cor. 63d and
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FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN.
CHICAGO-AV., nr. 47th-st., S. of 48th-av.
30 feet, each; $1250 cash; 6 ft. cash.
ROWE INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

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115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 47TH-ST.
Sale, 7 rooms, modern; rent $1,200.
Price $9,000; want cash offer for quick
WHITESIDE & WENTWORTH, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 50X125 ON ST. LAWRENCE-
, near 47th, with brick building, on alley,
rent for $4,800 a year; $4,500.
DAVIS & HALL, 84 Washington-st.

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, 6-room residences; great sacrifice.
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large list of good homes in this district.
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FOR SALE—EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A
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SHELDON & SHELDON,
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by Lake Michigan, containing, as surveyed
platted by the government of the United
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. For terms apply to WINSTON & CO., 301
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FOR SALE— FOR SALE.
JUST WHAT YOU WANT.
DRLESIDE-AV., bet. 63d and 64th-sts., beau-
, new 2-story stone front, porch and steps.
FLATS.
Shadome mantels, oak floors, steam heat.
Only $4,000. Income, $600. Cost, $5,000.
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FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—3-STORY MOD-
house in the vicinity of 42d-st. and Ellis-av.
rent $7,000; 9 bathrooms, hardwood floors and
; house is the finest vicinity of Grand Boule-
; 42d-st.; pay cash difference or will sell at an
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FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV. NR. 52D-
greatest bargain ever offered on this
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WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN SO. SIDE RESIDENCE.
35th.-av., 14 rooms; $23,000. Washington Park-
; rental, $2,300; terms. Sec. 8, Monroe-st.
Madison-av., 8 rooms, $5,000. Woodlawn-av., 8

KINNEY & STANDISH, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE IN RESIDENCE
block—3030 Indiana-av., single two-story 7 and 8
flats; fine stone front; all modern, first-class,
ed throughout; oak floors, mantels, mirrors,
sideboards, hot water heat, natural gas, fine
under; $10,500; owner first flat.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—$17,000 CASH; MOD-
flat building, 3-story and basement; 6 rooms
basement; $18,500, due 1902, 5 per cent; if bought
at once will sign 3 years' lease for same at $1,600;
ding pays 10 per cent of capital. Address J 335.
Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN ONE
of most exclusive blocks north of 39th-st., occu-
by owner; perfect condition; modern; large
ms; value $12,500; price for quick sale, $7,500.
CALLAN & VARLEY,
Selling Agents, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN—BARGAINS
JACKSON-AV., nr. 64th.....$54 per ft.
JACKSON-AV., nr. 64th.....55 per ft.
WOODLAWN-AV., nr. 64th.....55 per ft.
WOODLAWN-AV., nr. 64th.....56 per ft.
ROWE INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN—A TYPICAL TEN-
room stone-front residence, splendid location
ern conveniences; a decided bargain if sold
less than value. JAS. G. BARSALOUX,
Phone 1336 Oakland. 653 and Washington-av.

FOR SALE—THE BEST CORNER IN WOOD-
BLOCK, 75 by 100 feet; building, a
real map. JAS. G. BARSALOUX, cor. 63d and
Washington-av. Tel. 1336 Oakland.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN.
CHICAGO-AV., nr. 47th-st., S. of 48th-av.
30 feet, each; $1250 cash; 6 ft. cash.
ROWE INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN; ELLIS-AV.
block south of Chicago University; 50 or 100
ft at $25 a foot. ROWE INVESTMENT CO.,
115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 47TH-ST.
Sale, 7 rooms, modern; rent $1,200.
Price $9,000; want cash offer for quick
WHITESIDE & WENTWORTH, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 50X125 ON ST. LAWRENCE-
, near 47th, with brick building, on alley,
rent for $4,800 a year; $4,500.
DAVIS & HALL, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SMALL PAYMENT DOWN, BAL-
nce monthly; 8-story stone flat, just east of
Boulevard, nr. 39th.
WELLER, 3020 S. Park-av., owner.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULE-
, rent or in Kenwood district go to MATSON
CALL, 114 Home Insurance Bldg.

FOR SALE—FAIRFIELD-AV., NORTH OF 50TH-
, 6-room residences; great sacrifice.
F. McCARTHY & CO., State and 39th-sts.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR CASH—A MOD-
pressed brick two-flat building, near 35th
Shields-av. Address J 276. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES IN KENWOOD.
large list of good homes in this district.
TROTTER & KIMBALL, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—206 E. 44TH-ST.; BARGAIN; MUST
sell. Inquire 4340 Washington-av.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FORECLOSURE BARGAIN—
ST GOODRIDGE, FRENCH & CO.
Agents, 80 Washington-st.

26 and 208 W. Monroe-st., stone-fronts, 6 flats, rooms each; 24 50x190 feet.

If you are looking for a bargain it will pay you to examine this property. It will be worth it.

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on Claremont-av., near Hirsch-st.; $3,000. cash, balance easy terms.
ROBERT A. HOLLAND,
Humboldt Park; $3,500. 1-3 cash, balance easy terms.
ROBERT A. HOLLAND,
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY.

—SALE—TWO STORY FRAME FLAT
ding, 4-4 rooms; $23,000. Washington Park-
; rental, $2,300; terms. Sec. 8, Monroe-st.
Madison-av., 8 rooms, $5,000. Woodlawn-av., 8

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FOR SALE—LA GRANGE—BARGAINS IN
choice houses; building lots; easy terms. Loans
to improve. Will show property free of all ex-
pense. La Grange Improvement Co. (not inc.),
offices opposite Stone's Park, La Grange, or
119 La Salle-st., Room 72, Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT MORTON PARK, 6 AND 7 ROOM
houses, $1,500 and up; easy terms. Call or send
for circular. WILLIAM W. KEARNEY, 250 Old
Colony Building, or branch office, S. e. cor. W.
36th-st. and 52d-av. Open 1 to 5 p. m. every day.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN MORTON PARK, $400 AND
upwards. Call or write for circulars. WILLIAM
W. KEARNEY, 250 Old Colony Building, or branch
office, s. e. cor. W. 36th-st. and 52d-av. Open 1
to 5 p. m. every day.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE BUSINESS
and residence lots; great bargains this month;
Normoss, Riverside, Lyons, S. Englewood. DELA-
MATER, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE CORNER QUARTER BLK
AT MAYWOOD; $750 UP; EASY TERMS.
F. E. BALLARD & CO., 34 CLARK-ST., R. 218.

FOR SALE—LOMBARD LOTS: HALF ACRE OR
more in each. MAPLE, 164 La Salle-st., R. 48.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—SUMMER RESIDENCE
on Oconomowoc Lake; eight sleeping rooms, four
fireplaces, furnace; roomy stable; two boathouses;
power pump; electric lighting; price $12,000;
naphtha launch. Address L. F. HODGES, Mil-
waukee.

FOR SALE—LAKE GENEVA, ELEGANT LAKE
front residences with fine grounds and barn; at
convenience; low price; easy terms; a very rare
chance. Address J 261. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LAKE GENEVA REALTY, ALL
kinds. Furnished houses to rent.
J. JOHNSTON, 78 La Salle-st.

FREE LOTS—CALL OR ADDRESS MICHIGAN
Central Park Co., 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

OUT THEY GO
OUT THEY GO
OUT THEY GO
OUT THEY GO
OUT THEY GO
TO NORTH DAKOTA.

We own 100,000 acres in North Dakota counties where the greatest flood of land-seekers are going. Rich, nutritious grasses; deep black soil; very productive. Where corn grows. Pure water in springs, streams, and wells. Coal $1 per ton. Price $5 to $8 per acre. 160-acre free homesteads adjoining. We sell in large or small tracts; split; did for stock raising or general farming. FORM COLONIES NOW FRONT AND WAIT UNTIL THE OTHER FELLOW GETS THERE.
WM. H. BROWN & CO.,
205-206-207 Tacoma Building.
Cor. La Salle and Madison-sts., Chicago, Ill.
and MANDAN, Morton County, NORTH DA-
KOTA. FREE TICKETS

If you buy land from us. Stop at agent in your city for full particulars. Takes receipt for r. tickets. Then GET ABOARD FOR MANDAN, Excursions June 3d and 17th from Chicago.
WM. H. BROWN & CO.

FOR SALE—18-ACRE FARM, 6 MILES SOUTH
of Chicago, with good house, 2 barns, 1 acre
grapes, 2 acres apples, cherries, plums, pears, good
well, fine shade trees; price $2,000.
A handsome 5-acre place on Lake Shore, 8 miles
south of Chicago, for $1,500; also 10-acre place.
CANAVAN & WEBER, St. Joseph, Mich.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY HOME, THE FINEST
in northern Michigan, fronting Grand Traverse
Bay and Lake Michigan; location unexcelled;
small tracts; prices reasonable. GEORGE
H. VAN PELT, 55 Huron-st., Chicago, Ill., or
Norwood, Charlevoix Co., Mich.

FOR SALE—100,000 ACRES OF AGRICULTUR-
al lands in Marinette County, Wis., in large and
small tracts; prices, $4 to $7 per acre. Address
J 229. Tribune office.
For full information write to SKID-
MORE LAND CO., Milwaukee, Wis. 224-226
Grand-st.

FOR SALE—12 ACRES, OVERLOOKING LAKE;
house, barn, fruit. PRYOR, Montague, Mich.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN FARM; EXCHANGE
for clear property; $5,000. B 114, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WRITE TO PRYOR, MONTAGUE,
Mich., for list of farms in fruit belt, near lake.

PLANTATION AND FRUIT LANDS, ETC.

FOR SALE—6 ACRES FRUIT, CHICKEN, AND
truck farm; $300; 25 days' pass. Illinois Cen-
tral Park Co., 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

MEXICAN LANDS.

FOR SALE—A GOOD INVESTMENT—$7,000
acres in the State of Coahuila, Mexico; abun-
dance of permanent water, 500 acres under irriga-
tion; completely fenced; 2 miles from railroad sta-
tion; 60 miles from Torreon; $1 per acre.
gold per acre. WALTER WILLET, Box 846, San
Antonio, Tex.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BUILDERS—WE WISH TO INTER-
est a reliable builder in a very choice location, 2½
blocks south Garfield branch Met. L, extending
from Kedzie-av. to Central Park-av.; big demand
for improved. Particulars branch office, Kedzie
and Lexington-st., or
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
108 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY
east of Lincoln-av. and north of Belmont-av.;
up to $15,000; must be good income investment;
cash customer.
Selling Agents, 149 La Salle-st.

WANTED—6-FLAT BLDG.; MUST PAY GOOD
income; in the neighborhood of Edgewater or
Evanston, nr. Wilson-av.; have party, 100-ft. cor-
ner Sheridan-dr.; worth $1,400; will assume. Ad-
dress R C 108, Tribune office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE BARGAINS—FOR A
quick sale or exchange. List with
L. L. OHNSTEIN & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.
Branch office, 494 47th-st.

WANTED—50 FT. IN BEVERLY HILLS OR
Longwood; must be cheap for cash.
KINNEY & STANDISH, 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CHOICE BUS. CORNER FOR CLEAR
property and cash. REGELIN, JENSON & CO.,
106 Washington-st.

WANTED—MOD. 2-FLAT, NR. GARF. PK., FOR
clear brick cot., Colorado, nr. Albany; will as-
sume. BADEAUX, 105 Washington-st.

WANTED—VACANT OR IMPROVED; QUICK
sale if reasonable. C. F. SCHULTZ, 163 Ran-
dolph-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE CASH BUYER FOR
northern Ill. farm, 160 to 320 acres; MUST BE
CHEAP. COCHRAN & HAYNES, 184 La Salle.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

WILL EXCHANGE $50,000 EQUITY, PAYING
OVER 12 PER CENT NET, for first-class apart-
ment building in best part of North Side, near
Lake Shore drive, for good clear vacant or acres.
ROLLO WEEKS COMPANY, 95 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ACRES, VACANT OR IMP., CLEAR,
for $12,000 equity fine 6 flat bldg., convenient to
4d L sta.; rents $3,800; mtge. $10,000, 5½ per
cent; will net 15 per cent. C. H. MULLIKEN, 106
Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE

WANTED—TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF
years, 12 to 16 room building, in good repair,
with grounds. Address B 112, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and
will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates.
We will save you 50 per cent on all your pur-
chases from us.
MADDEN BROS., Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES.
$700, $800, $1,000, $1,200, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500.
Chicago Title and Trust Co., trustee. Send for list.
SAM BROWN JR. & SON, 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS.....83 and 85 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

LOW RATES ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—
Very favorable terms; exceptional facilities for
building loans.
E. G. PAULING, 132 La Salle-st.

THRIFTY BORROWERS
APPLY NOW FOR LOW RATES TO
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.
164 DEARBORN-ST.

WANTED—FROM PRIVATE PARTY, $4,500 AT
6 per cent on 2-flat bldg., 50-ft. lot, Sheridan-av.,
near Aldine. Address R C 217. Tribune office.

WE MAKE SECOND MORTGAGES FROM $200
up, quickly and cheaply. R. 47, 95 Washington-
st.

MONEY TO LOAN—4 PER CENT UP; GOLD 6
and 7 per cent farm mortgages for sale.
CLARENCE A. MOORE, 404 Cham. of Commerce.

FOR LOW RATES ON REAL ESTATE LOANS
call at the Western State Bank, northwest cor.
La Salle and Washington-sts.

SIDNEY LOEB & CO., 125 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN
MONEY ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 4,
4½, AND 5 PER CENT.

MONEY LOANED, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT. ON
choice vacant or improved. J. WM. HOWARD
& CO., 160 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ES-
tate at lowest rates.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

C. D. KNAPP JR. & CO.,
BANKERS, 138 LA SALLE-ST.
HIGH-GRADE CORPORATION BONDS.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON AP-
proved Chicago real estate security.
KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

WANTED—$18,000 ON ENGLEWOOD IMPROV-
ed property, worth $20,000; will pay 4 per cent in-
terest. Address B 125, Tribune office.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. W. CORNER DEAR-
born and Washington-sts.—Loans on Chicago
real estate.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN
Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust
Co

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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Daily, per week ..... 12 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week ..... 17 cents
Daily, per month ..... 50 cents
Daily and Sunday, per month ..... 75 cents

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Daily, without Sunday, two months 1.00
Daily, without Sunday, one month ..... .50
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FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; 48 to 56 pages, 8 cents; 60 pages and over, 9 cents.

Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1902.

"EVERY SUNDAY."

THE TRIBUNE prints 2½ (two and one-half) times as much advertising as its "nearest two-cent competitor," and it has every Sunday from 50,000 to 75,000 more circulation than its "nearest two-cent competitor" claims in its own sworn statement.

"GOLDEN DOZEN" OF NEWSPAPERS.

The American Newspaper Directory (the highest journalistic authority in the United States) for December, 1901, gives some facts concerning the notable newspapers of the country. The American Newspaper Directory uses certain signs to denote the relative standing and merit of the whole field of newspaperdom which comes under its notice, and one of these signs is the mystic symbol [⊙] denoting "golden," which stands for high quality, and is thus explained:

"Advertisers value this paper more for the class and quality of its circulation than for the mere number of copies printed."

Such papers are credited with a single symbol; but there is a higher grade, according to this standard authority, which have BOTH QUALITY AND QUANTITY, and require the DOUBLE GOLDEN SYMBOL [⊙⊙] to describe adequately their standing. This baker's dozen of thirteen "famous newspapers" is named in the supposed order of their merit in the following list:

New York Herald.
CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
New York Times.
Buffalo Express.
Brooklyn Eagle.
New York Tribune.
Cincinnati Enquirer.
Washington Star.
New York Post.
Philadelphia Public Ledger.
Baltimore Sun.
Boston Transcript.
Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Another Economic Bill of Fare.

There was a demonstration exhibit of cheap living at the Teachers' College in New York City last week. It was a day's meals, consisting of breakfast, dinner, and supper for a family of five persons at a total cost of 60 cents. The family is supposed to consist of a laboring man, a hard working woman, an aged woman, and two boys aged 12 and 16 years respectively. The staples of the diet were oatmeal, lentils, rye bread, and neck of mutton. The food is said to be scientifically satisfactory, as it contains an adequate supply of fat, carbohydrates, and protein. It is said also that the "exquisite neatness and frugality" of this dietary will appeal forcibly to all. The difficulty with the frugal bills of fare is that the persons who are bright enough to concoct them do not make use of them, while the persons who ought to practice the closest economy as regards food will not bother their heads with scientific dietaries made up often of foodstuffs which they do not relish. Oatmeal and rye bread are good, but they do not appeal to everybody. A meal which does not please the palate is an unsatisfactory meal, no matter how nutritious it may be. Furthermore, it is doubtful whether a laboring man or woman, or a growing boy, can be furnished all the food needed at the rate of 12 cents a day unless the food is bought at wholesale rates. It is the misfortune of the people who live from hand to mouth that they pay high prices for everything. Another misfortune is that the women who do the cooking for laboring men are extraordinarily conservative and refuse to change their articles of diet and methods of preparing them in spite of all the scientists may say. The women think they know best.

REDUCING THE ARMY.

A general order issued last year fixed the permanent strength of the army at 77,287. An order issued last week by the Secretary of War by direction of the President reduces the maximum strength of the army to 66,497. By cutting off 10,000 men there will be a saving of $10,000,000 a year for pay, clothing, food, and transportation. The withdrawal of the soldiers from Cuba and the improvement in conditions in the Philippines warrant the reduction in the strength of the army. The number of men in the coast artillery is left unchanged. Each infantry company will have fifty-seven privates instead of eighty-one, and each cavalry troop seventy-five men instead of eighty-five.

The act of Congress of Feb. 2, 1901, fixed the maximum enlisted strength of the army at 88,000. At the time the law was enacted several Congressmen expressed grave doubts as to the permanency of American free institutions. They announced that so large an army was asked for by the administration in order that liberty might be overthrown and a despotism established. It must be a relief to the prophets of evil to witness successive reductions in the strength of the army. Their fears that an American Cromwell would send a squad of soldiers to throw them out of the Capitol have been allayed.

Of late the men who are nervous on the subject of a "standing army"—composed of American citizens—have had nothing to say about the army as an instrument for the destruction of American liberties, but they have not ceased their attacks upon the army. They have denounced it, or that part of it in the Philippines, without measure or discrimination. Now that peace is being established in the islands the professional enemies of the army will have less to say about its behavior in the Philippines and will fall back on the old ground of the army being "a menace to American institutions." It is to have a strength of only 66,497, but the cry of "militarism" will be renewed when no other cry is convenient.

THE BOERS SUBMIT.

The Boers have laid down their arms. They could have done so much sooner without forfeiting the respect of their antagonists or of the countless sympathizers with their cause in this and other lands who have watched with admiration their indomitable bravery, their resourcefulness, and their endurance. They have fought on long after their leaders must have known that success was hopeless. Nothing but what the English called ignorant stubbornness and others more truly called a fierce love of independence could have sustained the Boer farmer so long in an unequal struggle. They have held out until they have been able to secure terms of peace which in some respects are generous.

If the Boers have been stubborn the British have been stubborn also. Nothing but that stubbornness which has served them so well on many other occasions could have carried them through a conflict which involved heavy taxation and immense loans and put to a severe strain their military resources. While England is a great state and the Boer republics were small states, it was no small thing for the former to be able to carry on a contest so many thousand miles from home in a country of boundless spaces and to overcome in spite of the incapacity and blunders of some Generals a brave and obstinate foe. It is not strange that England is rejoicing.

The Boer republics have been blotted from the map, but the Boers remain. The Boers have ceased their fight for independence, but they still cherish the thought of independence. So long as they do that and have the superiority in numbers in south Africa so long will the south African question remain unsettled. The wounds of a civil war are soon healed. The Whigs and Tories of the revolution soon forgot their animosities. The North and the South are at peace. Where civilized men of one race are subjugated by civilized men of another race a spirit of undying hostility appears. The Irish are unreconciled still.

The Polish provinces of Prussia have been a part of the kingdom for more than a century. Yet Prussia finds it necessary now to take steps to strengthen the German element in the Polish provinces. It is proposed to spend over $50,000,000 in colonizing German farmers in east Prussia and Posen. If Great Britain can colonize south Africa with men whose children will not imbibe the sentiments of the Boers when they grow up and can send enough of them there to outnumber the Boers, then there will be an English south Africa. Otherwise at some future day the Boers will seek independence and a great Boer republic may succeed the two small ones which have been extinguished.

Great Britain has disposed of the first great problem, that of compelling the Boers to lay down their arms. There now awaits it the second great problem, that of governing the men whom only the direct need has driven to submission. It is a problem the solution of which calls for the greatest tact, delicacy, gentle firmness, and many other qualities needed for the successful government of an unwilling people. There have been occasions when the British government or its agents have been lacking in these qualities. Until it shall have been demonstrated that the English are able to Anglicize south Africa it will not be expedient to assume that Boer independence is dead. It may be merely sleeping.

FILIPINOS LEARNING TO STRIKE.

The labor problem in Manila promises to be interesting. The allied unions, under the leadership of Isabelo de los Reyes, have demanded an advance of 50 per cent in their wages, and threaten to strike if it is not granted. The wages are already from twice to five times as high as they were before the American occupation, and employers say they are now higher than American wages, considering the skill and amount of work performed. It is the common complaint of the Manila business community that it will not be possible to manufacture in the Philippines until the importation of Chinese labor is permitted. In the first place, most Filipinos are unskilled in any trade, and, secondly, they work so irregularly that they lose half their value, if they do happen to be craftsmen.

Nature is so bountiful in the Philippines, and the Filipinos demand so few of the luxuries of life, that a strike in Manila might last six months without inconvenience to the strikers. The employers can, of course, send to the provinces for more laborers, but there is no assurance that Señor de los Reyes will not persuade them to join the strike. No one denies the Filipinos the right to strike, but the wisdom of their action may be questioned. Even in the United States, where the intelligence of the laboring classes is greater than anywhere else in the world, strikes have been declared when the men would have been wiser to let well enough alone. One is inclined to believe the employers in Manila when they say that the demands of the strikers for a further advance are unreasonable. If the unsettled condition of the labor market continues it will result in the importation of Chinese, although illegal, which the entire United States navy could not stop on account of the enormous coast line of the thousands of islands making up the archipelago. Perhaps the Manila strikers will realize, before they are taught by necessity, that liberty must be exercised with discretion.

A Merger on the Pacific.

Baron Shibusawa of Japan is reported to have come to this country to negotiate a combination on the Pacific similar to the steamship trust just organized by Mr. Morgan. It is possible that Baron Shibusawa has been led to believe that Japan should not delay any longer in assimilating this latest phase of western financial development. But for two years before the American, White Star, and other Atlantic lines pooled their interests the bulk of the traffic between San Francisco and Yokohama and Hongkong was handled under a typically "Morganized" combination, in which Mr. Morgan played no part. During that time the Toyo Kisen Kaisha (a Japanese line), the Pacific Mail, and the Oriental and Occidental Steamship companies have transacted their passenger and a considerable portion of their freight business through one set of offices and agents. Tickets which are sold for sailings on one line are valid on the ships of the others, the lines have a common sailing list, and so far as the public is concerned are operated as one company. The Pacific Mail is reported to be controlled by the transcontinental railroads and the Oriental and Occidental is owned and managed by the same interests. It owns no ships, but operates vessels chartered from the White Star, officered by Englishmen, manned by Chinese, and sailed under the English flag. Baron Shibusawa is the head of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which owns the second largest merchant fleet in the world. He has stated that the laws of the Japanese empire would prevent the formation of a merger of the sort that Mr. Morgan has made. As the Japanese transpacific line is enjoying all the benefits of combination and is heavily subsidized by the government of Japan it is quite probable that Baron Shibusawa is here in the interests of some of the other companies of which he is a director. At all events, the merger of the Pacific lines has not been delayed because the Japanese were ignorant of the virtues and vices of the plan.

ANOTHER SHAMROCK.

News which appears to be official now comes from London that Sir Thomas Lipton will make a third effort next year to lift the America cup, and that the plans for Shamrock III. are already in the hands of Fife, who built Shamrock II. This shows that Lipton has pluck even though thus far he has not had luck.

"There's luck in odd numbers," said Rory O'More, and perhaps this time it will be "three times and out," but however the contest of 1903 may result the announcement that Sir Thomas is coming again will arouse much interest on the part of the public as well as in yachting circles. Undoubtedly Shamrock III. will be a better boat than the second, as the second was better than the first, but, then, undoubtedly the new American flyer will be a better boat than Columbia or Constitution, or it may be that the American boat which is fit to meet the new Shamrock is already afloat. After all, it is not so entirely the boat as the sailing of the boat that counts. Shamrock II. was in every way as good a boat as Columbia, but it was not sailed so well. Given two boats as nearly alike as the last two competitors were, there is little doubt the Yankee crew will win. If a Yankee crew had sailed Shamrock II. the small margin of time by which Columbia won would have been wiped out and the story would have been different.

In any event, whatever kind of a boat Shamrock III. may prove to be or whatever improvements may be made, we still know how to build boats this side of the water and have always known how to sail them. Perhaps it would relieve the monotony and give fresh impulse to yachting if Sir Thomas takes the cup, but the chances are that he will go on building Shamrocks until "the line stretches out to the crack of doom" before he can beat "a Yankee ship and a Yankee crew."

CORRUPTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

The principal of a Philadelphia public school testifies that when he applied for promotion to another school, where he would have received $2,065 instead of $1,350, one of the directors asked for $1,000 as a consideration for the election. When he refused the demand was lowered gradually to $300. The principal refused to give anything, although he knew he was prejudicing his chances, for two other directors had told him to listen to what this blackmailing director had to say and to "take his advice." The principal told his story to the President of the local School board, who said the director should not have made the demands he did, but if the principal was elected he ought to "remember" the men who voted for him.

One woman teacher testified that she had paid $120 for her election in three monthly installments, but one director returned $30 to her. Another woman teacher was asked to pay $175, but just as her uncle was about to pay $50 on account the peculiar methods of the directors were made public. Other witnesses told how, in order to get a place in the schools, it was necessary to see the "ward leader" and secure his support.

There is no probability that these disclosures will result in the punishment of any of the offenders. Nobody is convicted now in Philadelphia who has the "machine" as a friend. A man may have stuffed ballot boxes or blackmailed school teachers, but if indicted a jury will be provided which will refuse to find him guilty. The most enthusiastic of political universalists must have his doubts about the ultimate salvation of Philadelphia.

BISHOP SPALDING'S GRAVE CHARGE.

Bishop Spalding of the Peoria diocese made a startling statement at the conference of Charities and Corrections in Detroit on Sunday last. It was not by any means new. It was as old as Adam, and in substance was but a repetition of the latter's ungallant reply when asked if he had eaten of the fruit of the forbidden tree: "The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree and I did eat."

The gist of Bishop Spalding's charge against women is contained in the few words: "If the women of the land were more large minded, more thoughtful, more intelligent, three-fourths of the depravity and sin that curse present day life would disappear." Upon its face this is a bold statement. No layman, if not a professed woman-hater, would have cared to utter it. No Protestant clergyman would have dared to. Bishop Spalding presumably can utter it with impunity, being a celibate, and therefore supposedly impartial and unprejudiced in deciding any question as between man and woman. It is not likely, however, that women will look upon it in that light, or accept a judgment as impartial or fair which places three-fourths of the responsibility for depravity upon women and lets men off with only one-fourth.

It is not unlikely that Bishop Spalding, in formulating this decision, regarded women from the standpoint of half a century or a century ago, when the mother was the real upbringer of the child, looked after its education, attended to its morals, arranged for its pleasures, and exercised all ordinary discipline, the father being a sort of court of ultimate appeal in emergencies of an extraordinary kind, or when the child was beyond maternal management. Undoubtedly this was the case in most households. There was not so much to interest children in those days as now, and, consequently, they were more about the house and of necessity more under the maternal care. The mother was also more at home than the mother is nowadays. She had little shopping to do, for things were mostly home made. She had no matinées to attend and no clubs to take up her time. The church meeting and the church sociable were her principal sources of enjoyment. Thus mother and children were much together and the mother was responsible for the "manner of living."

Times have changed since then, and now women have more public work to do and less time for home work. Hence, in well-to-do circles the children are not much looked after by the mothers. In circles not well to do, mothers cannot look after children as they should, but have to intrust them to the crèche and the kindergarten. This being the case, why should the child be left to grow up without the restraints of discipline and the proper moral and mental education? Why should not the fathers take up the work that used to be done by the mothers? But even if it were true that women are responsible for three-fourths of the prevailing depravity, who makes women what they are? Is it not men? The last analysis, therefore, would change Bishop Spalding's fractions of responsibility by reversing them, or at least making them half and half—a fair division from the twentieth century point of view that men and women are equal. Perhaps it is as true now as it was in the days of Jeremiah, that "the fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge."

FOR THE CRIPPLED CHILD.

There was published in a recent issue of a New York paper an account of a children's picnic. Now, most children's picnics call for little notice. To say there was a picnic is enough. The incidents will be about the same in all cases. One can almost always say, as a London editor once did, that "the affair was one long white scream of joy," and if any one takes exception to the phrase "white scream," one can again follow the London editor in saying that there can be nothing wrong in connecting a color with a scream as long as one connects a hue with a cry. The ordinary children's country excursion is a thing to make merry over and to make jokes about.

In the case of the particular picnic just now in question, however, one has to adopt a new style of description and comment. The guests at this picnic were all of them cripples. They came from the school maintained by Branch B of the Guild for Crippled Children. Their physical disabilities need not be talked about. They are not pleasant to contemplate. What makes their day of pleasure worth recording is that one can see in it the strength of the modern regard for the unfortunate. Not many years ago those children would have been left to lie in their iron braces and plaster casts isolated and neglected, while their fellows were receiving the benefits of play and of instruction. Nothing can be more lonely and hopeless than a crippled boy in a crowded tenement district. He cannot get out into the street with the other boys. He cannot go to school. His poverty shuts him off from those solaces and compensations which to the crippled son of a wealthy family makes life tolerable. He is left solitary in his own room, useless to his family and hateful to himself.

It is with such cases that the Guild for Crippled Children is concerned. The kind of assistance given varies with the individual. Sometimes medical attention is needed. Sometimes a simple trade can be taught. Sometimes a life which must soon end can be eased and cheered. Meanwhile the Guild School provides relief from the morbid introspection to which the crippled are naturally inclined. No kind of philanthropy touches the heart more than this does. The maimed, deformed, or paralytic child is said to deserve pity. He deserves more than pity. He deserves love and help. And a society which has that love and help for its aim deserves popular support.

New York is not alone in having such a society. There is a Home for Crippled and Destitute Children in Chicago. There is also a kind of house-to-house kindergarten for crippled children supported by one of the social settlements. So much for private enterprise. The city itself keeps pace with its citizens. It has three schools, one on the North Side, one on the South Side, and one on the West Side, to all of which crippled children are brought from their homes in buses and at all of which an attempt is made to prepare those children for a life which will be not completely lost. It is understood now that by means of entertainments and of general subscriptions it will be possible to take the children of the West Side school to the country for the hot months of the summer. One may hope that the plans laid in this matter will not be overturned. The vacation schools have been in the habit of doing something for crippled children during their all too short sessions. If there are more crippled children than the West Side school is sending out of town, the vacation schools ought not to suppose that the West Side school is making their work unnecessary. Every crippled child in town is an object of interest—and of responsibility—to its neighbors. Which means to all of us.

WHY should the teamsters threaten a walkout? Can't they drive out?

IT is time, it would seem, to change the prediction, "local thunder-storms," to "general thunder-storms."

SOMETHING might be done in this emergency, Mr. Johnnypowers, by means of a free distribution of beef.

THE President was severe on the lynching habit, but Kansas and Colorado, you will notice, took their medicine without any fuss.

RECURRING to General Kitchener, it may be observed again that sooner or later he always gets what he goes after.

NO, IT isn't foolhardiness when a newspaper correspondent climbs to the mouth of an active volcano to see how it looks inside. It is bravery.

FOLD it up inside your hat, Mr. Wu, in making future visits to insane asylums.

IF St. Louis is the most corruptly governed city in the country, as its latest grand jury avouches, sundry ill-informed persons who write for the papers have been glaringly unjust to Philadelphia.

THE treaty of peace between Chile and Argentina is a fortunate thing—for Argentina.

IT takes so little to stuff the Hon. Billy Mason full of confidence!

A REALLY good orator can be eloquent without gestures.

AFTER all, that is what Kitchener was there for.

ANYWAY, there is no mackerel trust.

BUT it did stagger humanity.

IN A MINOR KEY.

For Outside Consumption.

Constituent—"What's the use of those long debates of yours in the Senate on the Philippine question? Have you succeeded in changing a single vote by them?"

Eminent Statesman—"Well, of course we can't tell about that until after the fall elections."

All Right Otherwise.

Lawyer (drawing up marriage settlement between American heiress and impoverished foreign nobleman)—"There, I think we have it right now, to a dot."

Count Boylon de Bakkovisnek (prospective bridegroom)—"Sare, I prefair ze Inklish word 'dowry.'"

If You Can't Afford One.

Now, as to the Panama hat,
Be comforted by the sober
Reflection that it will be out of style
Before the month of October.

The Picture Arrives.

"What is it, Mattie?" asked Mr. Muntoburn, as his wife came running into the room in great excitement.

"O, Reginald," she said, "that big painting you ordered the other day has come, and it won't go through the front door! The men will have to take it out of the frame and then take the frame to pieces."

"They won't do anything of the kind," said Mr. Muntoburn, lighting another dollar cigar. "Send for a carpenter and have the door made larger."

Where All Meet on a Level.

Mrs. Seldom Home—"Mrs. Chinkapin is telling all around that you and she had a heart-to-heart talk in one of the big dry goods stores the other day."

Mrs. Jenner Lee Ondego—"All the foundation there is for that is that she and I were caught in the crush at the same bargain counter one morning and grumbled in concert."

CUT THIS OUT AND PUT IT IN THE PORTFOLIO WITH THE PICTURE.

A SCENE ON THE BEACH.

Description of the Nature Study Picture Given Free with To-day's "Tribune."

BATHING for health or pleasure has been universal in every time and century, and has come to be a recognized agency in the treatment of certain diseases. The Greeks, Romans, Germans, Judeans, Mohammedans, modern Finlanders, and the people of nearly every country have been or are given to bathing. The Roman baths found in Rome and Pompeii are the wonder of all beholders, being magnificent to a degree, surpassing those of more modern days. In one bath seats were provided for 3,200 people, and in many public baths, gymnasiums, ball grounds, and other sporting accessories were provided; even lecture-rooms and libraries were attached to some of them. The ornamentation of some of these bathing places was simply royal.

Hot baths (above 90° F.), tepid, warm, cold, and vapor baths are now universal. A vapor bath of water or alcohol accelerates heart action, softens the skin, produces profuse perspiration, and is useful in skin diseases, rheumatism, and kidney complaints. A hot bath is a stimulant, and, applied locally, reduces inflammation and relieves pain. Employed in convulsive diseases of children it is effective, although a tepid or warm bath is safer. Hot baths are apt to cause sensations of choking, giddiness, or headache. A warm bath conduces to inactivity and sleep, is useful in feverish or restless conditions and eruptive diseases, but is not recommended in acute diseases of the chest.

Cold baths should never be used when one is exhausted or perspiring freely. Nervous, sensitive, or old persons cannot safely endure the shock of a cold bath. In healthy people, with good reactive powers, there are few better stimulants to nutrition. The bath should be followed by a vigorous rubbing.

Sea bathing, now so popular at all coast resorts, has a peculiar tonic effect. A scene on a sea beach is the subject of the nature study in THE TRIBUNE today. It is by Thulstrup, an American, whose pictures have won him a national and international reputation as a painter of American outdoor sports.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

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KING VICTOR EMMANUEL has once again given evidence of his breadth of mind and freedom from prejudice by appointing General Ottolenghi Minister of War in the place of General Ponza di San Martino. For General Ottolenghi is not only of Hebrew birth but also of Jewish creed, and, so far as I know, it is the first occasion of a member of this particular faith being appointed by a great power of Europe to one of the leading Cabinet offices. Even in France, where political prejudice against close association with one or another of the Christian denominations is so strong that a Minister risks his seat in the Cabinet every time that he sets foot inside a church, no professing Jew has as yet been intrusted with a portfolio, and those members of the Hebrew race who have until now held Cabinet office in Europe have been like the late Lord Beaconsfield in England and Baron Sonino in Italy, converts to Christianity. The new Italian Minister of War is one of the most distinguished field officers of the Italian army, and has commanded in turn the military district of Turin, the military district of Genoa and that of Palermo, besides having been recently designated by the King to command one of the groups of army corps in the event of war.

Outram Bax-Ironside, who spent so many years in this country as secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, and who was an unsuccessful suitor for the hand of more than one American heiress, has become engaged to Countess Martha Gyldenstolpe, daughter of the Master of the Horse to King Oscar. Bax-Ironside, who is at the present moment British Charge d'Affaires at Stockholm, enjoys the reputation of being one of the most learned members of the British diplomatic service. A grandson of the veteran General Hughes, who commanded the British forces in the war with Burmah more than forty years ago, a campaign in which Lord Wolseley won his spurs as a "sub," and received his first wound, Bax-Ironside possesses a most remarkable knowledge of Oriental languages, and is particularly proficient in Turkish and Persian. He was for quite a long time confidential secretary to the late Sir William White, when the latter was Ambassador at Constantinople, and has likewise held appointments at Teheran, Cairo, Vienna, and Copenhagen. He is a member of the ultra-exclusive Travelers' club in London, owns a pretty country seat in County Durham, known as Houghton-le-Spring, and will through his future wife become in a way connected with this country, as his fiancée's brother, young Count Gyldenstolpe, secretary of the Swedish Legation at Vienna, is married to the daughter of Sir Francis Plunkett, Ambassador to the Austrian court, and whose wife is a daughter of Charles W. Morgan of Philadelphia.

Lieutenant General Prince Louis Esterhazy, who has just been invested by King Edward with the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order on his resigning the office of military attaché of the Austrian Embassy in London, which he has held for several decades, is an uncle of the present head of the house, and, like the latter, has British blood in his veins. Indeed, he is half English, his mother having been Lady Sarah Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Jersey, and of the Countess, a queen of London society in its most brilliant and most exclusive days.

This Countess of Jersey, who is portrayed by Lord Beaconsfield as Zenobia in his novel, "Endymion," was so despotic in her rule of the London great world that on one memorable occasion she even declined in her capacity of lady patroness of the famous Almacks balls or assemblies to permit the admission of the great Duke of Wellington because he had arrived five minutes too late. Yet it was precisely on account of the plebeian lineage of this great lady that so much opposition was raised at Vienna to the marriage of her daughter, Lady Sarah, to Prince Nicholas Esterhazy. The Countess was the grandchild of the great London banker, Child, who made her his sole heiress, disinheriting her mother, that is to say, his daughter, who had offended him by making a runaway and Gretna Green marriage with the Earl of Westmoreland. The house, by the way, from which the elopement in question took place is now the London residence of Lord Rosebery.

Prince Louis Esterhazy, who has long been one of the most conspicuous figures in London society, claims lineal descent from the biblical Queen Esther, and has been frequently referred to as secretly married to the heroic exiled Queen of Naples. Indeed, his one-time attentions to Mrs. Langtry were understood to be due to his desire to divert notice from his devotion to the Queen of Naples. There are a far greater number of these private marriages between royal and imperial ladies and noblemen than the world at large is permitted to know, or than are recorded in the pages of the Almanach de Gotha. And as a general rule when these Princesses of the blood bestow their hand upon men of inferior rank they select for the purpose patricians upon whose discretion and tact they can rely, and whose social position is sufficiently assured to have little or nothing to gain by the publicity of their alliance with royalty.

I may add that the Esterhazys might now be Kings of Hungary had they so willed. For the first Napoleon made a definite offer of the throne and crown of St. Stephen to the Prince Esterhazy of that day, with the object of winning him from his allegiance to the Emperor of Austria. Prince Esterhazy contemptuously declined these overtures, feeling probably that nothing could add to the prestige or grandeur of a house whose estates, even in their present reduced conditions, are almost exactly mile for mile the size of Ireland.

Lord Roberts has secured possession of Moore Park, near Farnham, in Surrey, and will in future make his home in this historic old country seat, which adjoins the estate of Waverley Abbey, from which Sir Walter Scott took the name now principally associated with his Waverley novels. Moore Park, a lovely old place in times gone by, belonged to that Sir William Temple who had Dean Swift, author of "Gulliver's Travels," as his secretary. King William III. was a frequent visitor at the place, and is on record as having on one occasion amused himself there by teaching Swift how to eat asparagus in true Dutch fashion. Swift's salary as secretary was not large. For it amounted to $100 a year, and all found—except a seat at his employer's table, the exclusion from which he bitterly resented.

It was there that Swift met Esther Johnson, the "Stella" of his writings, and whom he describes as "the most beautiful, graceful, and agreeable of women, only a little too fat." Several of Swift's finest works were written at Moore Park, which in later years belonged to Lord Palmerston, and then to the late Sir John Rose, whose son and successor, Sir William Rose, gave it up after his appearance in the divorce court as corespondent in the suit brought by John Russell Rogers against his wife, the well-known American actress, Minnie Palmer. Sir William sold it to Lord Brampton, better known as Sir Henry Hawkins, nicknamed the "Hanging Judge," and now it is about to become the home of Lord Roberts, in whose eye it has the advantage of being within easy reach of the great military camp of Aldershot.

Butler of Isaac Khan.

[From the Saturday Evening Post.]

General Isaac Khan, Minister Plenipotentiary from Persia to the United States, is a decidedly cosmopolitan in his habits and tastes. Even among his servants of the legation several countries are represented.

His butler is a Persian, but the assistant butler is an Irishman.

One day the Minister happened to overhear a conversation between the Irishman and a tradesman.

The Irishman was discussing the language spoken at the legation.

"Can you understand it?" asked the tradesman.

"Not at all, at all," replied the butler's assistant, "but Oi make them think Oi do."

"Is that so?"

"It is so," he went on. "They think Oi know the Persian gibberish, and that Oi've thraveled in their country, but the thruth is Oi've niver been to South America in all me life."

THE WRATH OF PELEE.

BY

WILL LEVINGTON COMFORT.

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CHAPTER XX.—TOWARD THE OPEN SEA.

A HUMAN face that has just been frightfully burned is one of the most horrifying spectacles that a man is called upon to witness. . . . Miss Wall, locked in Whitelaw's cabin on the Hatteras, had passed through an experience violent enough to unseat the reason of a well balanced mind—the darkness, the lamentations of the mountain just before the prolonged and awful roar of dissolution; the terrific tidal wave that broke over the ship, changing the keel for an instant into the water line; then tossing silence with patches of fire flashing past the sealed ports. And behind all this was the fearful truth that her mother, Uncle Daniel, and Whitelaw had lingered too long in the doomed city.

Little wonder that there was madness in the eyes of the tortured girl when after the rattling of the key in the lock the face of Captain Hayes, distorted by fire, appeared in the doorway. It was the child on his shoulder and the Captain's unutterable weakness which saved the mind of Louise from wrecking.

She laid the whimpering little one upon the bed and returned to Hayes, who had fallen unconscious. She removed his charred cap, straightened his arms, and unfastened his collar. She thought of the surgeon and ran to the deck. A draft of withering heat from the city struck her as she emerged from the cabin. Two sailors were carrying an officer within. The woodwork of the ship was still burning in patches; the sea was still murky from the mysterious turmoil and hissed from contact with hot falling fragments. Black clouds of smoke rolled over the harbor, whirled and shoved outward by the furnace blasts from the city. Through these clouds all that could be seen of flaming

St. Pierre was a deep red glow, yet the single detail was a dreadful story. Pelee, the destroyer, was obscured save when the torn summits were laid bare by lightning shafts. Thunder rumbled constantly. The sea appeared to be rising.

"The wheel won't budge!" a sailor shouted from above.

The engines had been started, but the Hatteras circled about like a bird with a broken wing, its steering-gear being jammed. Two hundred yards farther out a ship was burning, and between the thunder reverberations the screams of men were heard. The voice of Captain Hayes was missed in this time of sore distress. A sailor perceived Miss Wall in the cabin doorway.

"Run inside, Miss!" he said.

"Tell me where I can find the surgeon," she replied, unheeding.

"He may be aft—ask for Mr. Gleason," was the answer.

Miss Louise started through the cabin, but paused suddenly. She felt the vibration of the engines and peered out of the window. The smoke would not allow her to perceive the direction. She ran to the deck and shook the sailor by the arm.

"Where are you going—where are you taking the ship?" she asked angrily.

The sailor had covered his head and shoulders with an oilskin coat to protect him from the hot cinders. "We're tryin' to pull it out into clear water if we could get the rudder to workin'." His voice was muffled.

"But you mustn't!" she ordered desperately. "Mr.—Mr. Whitelaw is still ashore!"

The sailor pushed her back into the cabin. He was about to say something about "ashore," but refrained. "I ain't boss here," he muttered.

The girl ran aft to find Mr. Gleason. A short, broad-shouldered young man, whose left eye was closed and blackened, was bandaging the face of one of Mr. Harley's servants. His hands moved swiftly.

"You're needy, young lady," he said busily, glancing at Miss Wall.

"Are you Mr. Gleason?"

"Yep; are you hurted bad?"

"No, it isn't me. I want you to come to the Captain."

"The Captain—shure—and where is he? We've been lookin' all over for him." Gleason fastened the bandages with the dexterity of a woman and sprang up. Miss Wall led the way to Whitelaw's cabin. The Captain lay in the big chair where she had left him. Gleason talked incessantly, his hands whirring like his tongue.

"First time in all me life me practice kept me busy. Get me some water. Here, hold the dishrag a minute! That'll do now—run to the baby—the pore thing's hungry. Give it some vaseline." And so he worked and talked, ordering Miss Wall about as if she had been a bellboy. And she obeyed swiftly, understanding the little Irishman from the start and putting her trust in him.

She helped him lift the Captain to the bed, held a basin of water while he rinsed the ashes from the unconscious man's mouth; held his bandages and ointments, and petted the much abused native child when he commanded. To see the man in action was enough for her. She did not doubt his skill.

"Won't he be conscious soon?" she whispered after a few minutes.

Gleason glanced quickly at her drawn face and suffering eyes. "Now, what do you want him conscious for? Isn't he got troubles enough without wakin' to thim?"

"Because," she answered intensely, "they're taking the ship out of the harbor—leaving all the suffering, to get to sea! My mother, Mr. Harley, Mr. Whitelaw—all are in the city! What right have we to leave here at such a time? I know Captain Hayes would not allow it if he were in command. I must—must—must go ashore!"

"Shure an' I'll go wit' you," said Gleason. "Let me see," he added a moment later, "the Captain and the first officer are disabled—the second officer is overboard, or God knows where, for I don't; Prague is in command and is lookin' for serene seaboard and not trouble, that's like Prague. I'll give him a dozen tablet an' run the ship meself."

The laugh was gone out from Miss Wall's heart. Gleason's well-meant efforts to lighten her forget fell far short of the mark. She did not realize the full extent of Prague's wrath, but she knew that something terrible had happened—that her people and the men who had saved her were on shore and that the ship was to be put to sea without the rudder was in working order. Her very fears were strangely associated with the burning building which she had seen from the deck. She was amazed at herself because she thought more for the young man than she did for her mother or Mr. Harley; and attributed the keenness of her apprehensiveness in Whitelaw's regard to the fact that when he had been torn from his had been to-ing in the streets of the city. Yet Uncle Daniel had been dear to her, also. The trend of her anxiety was so intense that she could neither deny nor admit it. She could only shake her head and try to close out, by closing her eyes, a light that burned within.

"This is Mr. Whitelaw's ship," she told Gleason, "and one of the last things that Captain Hayes said to me was that he would not leave the harbor without the pilot. You won't let them go away, will you?"

"Not if the dub doctor knows himself," replied the surgeon. "Stay here like a good girl now, and I'll step up on the bridge and command the ship. I'll butt her fairly into the base of the mountain if you say so. If the baby cries just chuck it under the arbutrees of that empty berth yonder and sit down on it."

The harbor was brightening, though thunders still fell when Gleason reached the deck. The fires had been extinguished and the steering gear was in shape. The smoke had risen to Pelee's cone; St. Pierre was deserted; the harbor was cluttered with wreckage; the air was smudgy and burning hot; the many were dead, the few were in pain. The fact that the Hatteras had run far out in the harbor was the ship's only salvation. It was creeping farther out now.

"Where's Mr. Prague?" Gleason asked a sailor.

"Went below a moment ago, sir."

The surgeon watched the burning town, and his face took on an unbecoming look of seriousness. "A lightning bug couldn't live over there, much less a white man. God what will she say when she gets a look at St. Pierre now?"

He was called below to attend the chief officer, who was in a bad condition. Ten minutes passed before he reached the deck again. Rain clouds were marshaling above St. Pierre was farther away; the third officer paced the bridge.

"Mr. Prague," said Gleason, "the Captain wants the ship headed for the shore and an effort made to bring Mr. Whitelaw—if he is still alive."

The last five words were spoken in a whisper. Mr. Prague eyed the other unfrowningly and made no effort to change the course of the Hatteras.

"When did the Captain say all this?" he asked, sullenly.

"O, a few minutes ago," Gleason replied, lightly.

"You're a poor liar, doctor," was the reply. "I just came from Mr. Whitelaw's cabin, where Captain Hayes is lying unconscious, and has been for three-quarters of an hour—the woman told me."

"And you're a splendid seaman to dash off and leave your owner in a burning city," remarked Gleason. "A toy launch in a city park fountain is your size."

The west below, wondering how he could face the woman after his failure. Her anxious eyes shot an inquiry into his.

"We are not nearing the shore then?" she asked slowly. Great drops of rain began to splash the porthole.

"No," he said, dropping his head. "Prague is afraid of blistering his hide."

"Is Prague the man who was here a moment ago?" she asked quickly.

"Yes, let me think of a way!"

Her hand was upon the knob. Gleason feared for her—should she turn her eyes toward St. Pierre. He gave her a doz

PELEE.

COMFORT.

...pany.]

...What right have we to leave ...a time? I know Captain Hayes ...llow it if he were in command. ...st—must go ashore!"

...' I'll go wit' you." said Gleason. ..," he added a moment later, "dat ... the first officer are disabled; the ...er is overboard, or God knows ...don't; Prague is in command and ...serene seaboard and not trouble- ...un the ship meself."

...Prague. I'll give him a death- ...p was gone out from Miss Wulf's ...son's well-meant efforts to make ...fell far short of the mark. She ...alize the full extent of Pelee's ...life knew that something horrible ...ed—that her people and the man ...aved her were on shore, and that ...as to be put to sea ashore as the ...in working order. Her thoughts ...ely associated with the boarding ...hich she had seen from the shore ...azed at herself because she found ...e young men than she did for her ...Mr. Harley; and attributed the ...her apprehensions in Whitelaw's ...the fact that when last heard ...d been tolling in the heart of the ...Uncle Daniel had been down-town ...trend of her anxiety was so pain- ...ould neither deny nor alter it. ...shake her head and try to shut ...ing her eyes, a light that burned ...

...Mr. Whitelaw's ship," she told ...and one of the last things that ...yes said to me was that he would ...he harbor without the owner. You ...em go away, will you?"

...the dub doctor knows himself," re- ...bridge.

...rague," said Gleason, "the Captain ...e ship headed for the shore and an ...de to bring Mr. Whitelaw—if he is ...."

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...did the Captain say all this?" he ...llenly.

...t all, at all," replied the butler's ..., but Oi make them think Oi do."

...so?" he went on. "They think Oi ...Persian gilberdish, and that Oi've ...in their country, but the face of ...r been to South America in all me

...by cries just chuck it under the mast ...hat empty berth yonder and sit down ...

...rbor was brightening, though cloud- ...fell when Gleason reached the deck. ...s had been extinguished and the ...gear was in shape. The smoke had ...Pelee's cone; St. Pierre was fleeing; ...bor was cluttered with smoking ...s; the air was smudgy and bursting ...many were dead, the few were in ...e fact that the Hatteras had lain ...the harbor was the ship's only sal- ...it was creeping farther out now. ...e's Mr. Prague?" Gleason asked a ...

...below a moment ago, sir."

...rgeon watched the burning town, ...face took on an unbecoming look of ...sa. "A lightning bug couldn't live ...e, much less a white man. God, ...d she say when she gets a look at ...now?"

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...ou're a splendid seaman to dash off ...your owner in a burning city," re- ...Gleason. "A toy launch in a city ...tain is your size."

...t below, wondering how he could ...woman after his failure. Her ana- ...shot an inquiry into his ...re not nearing the shore then?" she ...wly. Great drops of rain began to ...e porthole.

...e said, dropping his head. "Prague ...of blistering his hide."

...ague the man who was here a mo- ...?" she asked quickly.

...et me think of a way!"

...nd was upon the knob. Gleason ...her—should she turn her eyes on ...Pierre. He gave her a dozen orders ...ent—invented a dozen ways to re- ...without force. She did not obey ...id not be restrained. He followed ...saw her reach the deck, stare ...the three miles of rain-swept dis- ...he seething, smoking city—saw her ...the casement of the door, heard her ...

...uise, regaining her courage, turned ...hatred toward the figure upon the ...en ran swiftly past Gleason into ...s cabin. She seized the skipper's ...l, lying inert upon the coverlet.

...in Hayes! Captain Hayes! Captain ...from a whisper to a loud cry her ...ged.

...ster's eyes opened dully.

...erre is burning!" she told him ...and they're taking the ship away ...Mr. Whitelaw!"

...ntinued tomorrow and until com- ...pleted.]

...kins, nicknamed the "Hang- ..." and now it is about to become the ...Lord Roberts, in whose eyes it has ...stage of being within easy reach of ...military camp of Aldershot.

Butler of Isaac Khan.

From the Saturday Evening Post.]

Isaac Khan, Minister Plenipoten- ...n Persia to the United States, is ...cosmopolitan in his habits and ...Even among his servants are the ...everal countries are represented. ...er is a Persian, but the assistant ...n Irishman.

...the Minister happened to overhear ...ation between the Irishman and a ...

...hman was discussing the language ...the legation.

...ou understand it?" asked the ...

...t all, at all," replied the butler's ..., but Oi make them think Oi do."

...so?" he went on. "They think Oi ...Persian gilberdish, and that Oi've ...in their country, but the face of ...r been to South America in all me ...few minutes ago," Gleason replied, ...

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MUD CUTS DOWN FIELD IN STAKE.

Lucien Appleby Shows Superiority to Aladdin in Harlem Handicap.

FIVE ACCEPT THE ISSUE.

Bennett's Remaining Hope for American Derby Proves Disappointment.

Scratches did much to mar what promised to be a good day of sport at Harlem yesterday. Yet there was considerable interest in the racing, and a bit of class, too, despite the deep and heavy going, which scared Abe Frank and Lord Quex out of the Excelsior handicap, and made the contests generally uncertain.

Besides the two stars named, Otis, J. V. Kirby, Glenwater, Red Tip, and Illowaho got the blue pencil in the stake feature, leaving a field of five. These were Lucien Appleby, 112; Aladdin, 108; Hoodwink, 100; Marcos, 97, and Harry New, 114. Lucien Appleby's well-known liking for heavy going would have been sufficient to installl him as the betting favorite, even had not Winkfield been carded to ride him; but even with these points in his favor the Hildreth colt probably did not receive as strong a play as was accorded Aladdin.

George C. Bennett had been quoted as saying he would start Aladdin in the American Derby in preference, if anything, to Abe Frank, and this may have been responsible for the plunge that sent the colt's price from 6 to 1 to 5 to 2. The betting whetted the appetite of the crowd for the race, but the Memphis colt ran far short of expectations, and if Mr. Bennett really had any such great expectations of the son of St. George he must have been sorely disappointed when he saw the decisive manner in which Lucien Appleby defeated him.

Appleby Easily the Best.

The race was at a mile and an eighth, and Lucien Appleby was bumped at the start and so much interfered with that he came out the stand three lengths behind the other four. Winkfield, however, took matters easily and made no move until well along the backstretch. Then when he called on the Hildreth horse the latter closed on the field immediately, and on the far turn he assumed the lead and never relinquished it. Hoodwink and Marcos were the early pacemakers, and Aladdin never showed in front. He hung on better than the others, however, and eventually beat Marcos two lengths for second money. Lucien Appleby was a length to the good at the finish and going handily. Harry New, the Latonia Derby winner, was always outrun.

Aladdin's race was quite as good as those who had observed his Southern form expected. He may improve on yesterday's form, but it is hardly possible he will be the equal of Lucien Appleby on a heavy track, and even Lucien Appleby is not considered at Derby class unless in the event of heavy going.

R. C. Hildreth won another handicap during the afternoon, his good mare The Lady Proving her superiority over the field in the third race even more decisively than did Lucien Appleby over those in the next race. Boney Boy, with Walsh in the saddle, Dr. Stephens, and Mr. Corrigan's imported mare Rose Tree all got some support to beat the daughter of Kingston, but the latter did not leave the result in doubt any time after the first quarter had been covered and won as she pleased from Boney Boy and Dr. Stephens.

Smith's Mudders Win Twice.

R. A. Smith's colors showed in front in each of the last two races, on his good muddlers, Marshall Neil and Articulate. The filth was a selling event at a mile and a sixteenth, and after Marshall Neil had won handily, despite an unpromising beginning, from Digby Bell and Miss Lisa, he was run up from $500 to $1,200 by W. H. Roller and bought in by his owner for an extra $5. Banish finished third in this event, but was disqualified for fouling Marshall Neil on the first turn.

It is doubtful if any horse will show on the local tracks this season which can defeat Articulate at even weights on a heavy track. In the closing event the son of St. Andrew was under double wraps from a strung out field, of which the leader was Flying Torpedo, who had been strongly played. Corrigan's big imported horse, Scintillant, was a starter in this event, and ran an excellent race, considering it was his first attempt on a dirt track. Only Saturday, [illegible]

The opening race of the day witnessed the easy victory of W. M. Sloan's The Moreau, backed from 25 to 15 to 1, over a field of maidens. Eleven 2-year-olds ran in the second race, and the only close finish of the afternoon was seen, Farmer Jim, Lady Matchless, and Pluck finishing in the order named.

Harlem Summaries June 2.

Weather cloudy; track heavy.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds, selling:

Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
The Morm'n, 104 [J. W'do']	4	1½	1½	1½	1½
Whitney, 107 [Sheehan]	3	5	4½	3½	2h
Elsie Jr., 102 [Dugan]	5	3½	3½	2½	3½
Time, 1:22. Frank Mc., 107 pounds [Coburn], Mr. Whitney, 107 [Vaughan]; Brissac, 104 [R. Steele]; Miss Brandon, 106[4] [J. Mathews]; and Miss Madison, 102 [Davisson], finished as named. Winner, W. M. Sloan's b. g., by Sayre—Stephanie. Good start. Won handily. Frank Mc. was well beat in the last sixteenth. Temper was a hot favorite.

Second race, 9-16 mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds, selling:

Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
Lady M'chiess, 95 [Fitzm'rice]	3	1½	1½	2½	2nk
Dr. O'Neill, 103 [T. O'Brien]	2	2½	2½	1½	1½
Time, 1:06. Lena O'Dio, 110½, pounds [J. Wing], Dr. O'Neill, 103 [T. Dean]; Florestan, 104 [Mitchell]; Alice Cary, 103 [Lyne]; Almaric, 106 [Coburn]; Montgomerysteed, 103 [Clark]; Kate Hays [Donnelly]; and Beach Girl, 102 [L. Daly], finished as named. Dupage, 100 pounds [Mitchell], was left at the post. Winner, Mr. Harley's br. g., by Kinglike—Vonadis. Start good. Won driving. Dr. O'Neill showed early speed. Almaric ran a dull race.

Third race, ½ mile, purse $800, handicap:

Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
Boney Boy, [illegible] Walsh	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
Rose Tree, 106 pounds [J. Mitchell]	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
Dr. Stephens, 97 [Fitzm'ce]	3	3½	3½	3½	3½
Time, 1:20. Rose Tree, 106 pounds [J. Mitchell], and Tom Kingsley, 92 [W. Waldo], finished as named. Winner, C. C. Hildreth's b. m., by Eugenius—Seville. Start fair. Won easily. Rose Tree showed early speed.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile, 3-year-olds, the Excelsior Handicap, $1,000 added:

Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
Illowaho, 112 [W. Kr'dl'r]	2	2½	1½	1½	1½
Aladdin, 106 [Coburn]	4	1½	2½	2½	2½
Marcos, 99 [R. Steele]	3	4½	3½	3½	3½
Time, 1:07. Hoodwink, 100 pounds [T. Burns], and Harry New, 114 [Otis], finished as named. Winner, S. C. Hildreth's br. c., by St. Leonards—Good start. Won handily. Hoodwink showed early speed.

Lucien Appleby, nicknamed the "Hangman's Boy," and now it is about to become the property of Lord Roberts, in whose eyes it has reached a stage of being within easy reach of the military camp of Aldershot.

Butler of Isaac Khan.

From the Saturday Evening Post.]

Isaac Khan, Minister Plenipotentiary from Persia to the United States, is a cosmopolitan in his habits and ideas. Even among his servants are the representatives several countries are represented. Their leader is a Persian, but the assistant is an Irishman.

One day the Minister happened to overhear a conversation between the Irishman and a native.

"The Irishman was discussing the language question at the legation.

"Do you understand it?" asked the Minister.

"Not at all, at all," replied the butler's assistant, "but Oi make them think Oi do."

"And so?" he went on. "They think Oi have a Persian gilberdish, and that Oi've been in their country, but the face of me is the first I have been to South America in all me

Bard Burns	107	Hattie June	102
Col. Ballantyne	107	Quiet	96
Henry of Trae're	106		

Fourth race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds and upward, selling:

Zooms	110	Eye Rise	100
Gold Standard, b. h., by Dundee—Rival	107	Pirate's Queen	90
Vassal Dance	101	Amirante	98
		Last Knight	90

Fifth race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds, allowances:

The Don	118	Rhets	105
Josette	115	Watkins Overton	103
Ben Chalice	107	Quincy	100
Lola L.	106		

Sixth race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds and upward, allowances:

Boney Boy	112	Pandola	93
Marops	107	Lou Woods	93
Beauty Book	106	Tommy Foster	93
Ethel Wheat	103	Prue	93
Inspector Shea	98	Marquo	88

Notes of the Track.

John Condon was 48 years old yesterday.

S. G. Morton has bought Compass; terms private.

W. F. Schulte and G. J. Long were among yesterday's arrivals.

Boney Boy has run sixteen races in the last twenty-four days. And the season is still young.

Jockey Coburn left last night for Latonia, where he will ride Sheriff Bell in the Harrow Stakes.

M. Van Praag, with Barbara Fritchie, Navasota, and others, got in yesterday. Navasota will start in the Lassie Stakes Friday.

R. Sullivan was fined $25 for fouling Marshall Neil with Banish in the fifth race. The entries of Banish and Hayward Hunter will be refused hereafter on account of their bad acting.

Lady Matchless is a big, handsome daughter of Handspring—Minty Custer and may train into a good race mare. She is a remarkably quick breaker, but shows an inclination to quit.

The Chicago Jockey club officials yesterday decided to bar Louisville in the future from "all races run on muddy or deep tracks." This is the result of the form reversal of Mahone's mare displayed by winning Saturday's handicap.

Richard Fitzgerald yesterday announced he had decided to build the new Hawthorne grand stand of steel. Harlem officials save told the Hawthorne man that their track will be at the Chicago Jockey club's service so long as the latter is without a stand.

The only beaten favorites were Temper in the first race and Almaric in the second. In the latter race the judges first posted Almaric as having finished third, but it was a mistake in numbers. Pluck, whose number was 14, getting the show money. Almaric's number was 4.

WANTS TO MATCH DERBY STARS

Secretary Nathanson Willing to Offer $2,000 Purse for Race Between Heno, McChesney, and Cruzados.

Secretary Nathanson of the Harlem Jockey club is trying to arrange a special race between Heno, McChesney, and Cruzados as a feature of the Harlem meeting, which will begin on Saturday.

Heno is expected to reach Chicago on June 10, and quarters at the Hawthorne track were yesterday secured for him and two stable companions. Trainer Hill intimated in a dispatch sent to a local man that he would start Heno at Harlem if an available race presented itself, and Trainer W. J. Spiers of the Baldwin stable, who has engaged stable room at the Harlem track, has also intimated to Secretary Nathanson that he would like to get a race into the son of Emperor of Norfolk before the colt is sent to the post in the Derby.

"I am willing to offer a purse of $2,000 for a race which will bring together these two colts and McChesney," said Secretary Nathanson yesterday.

UPSET IN GRAVESEND STAKE.

Sir Voorhies Beaten by Injunction, an Added Starter—Jockey Jackson Breaks Collar Bone.

New York, June 2.—Long-priced horses were much in evidence at Gravesend today, winning the majority of the events. The Manhanset Stake, for 2-year-olds, at five furlongs, resulted in a big surprise, Injunction, an added starter, winning by three-quarters of a length from the favorite, Sir Voorhies. Pride of Galore and Sir Voorhies made the running to the stretch, where Injunction took command and won.

Duckoy, in the sixth race, ridden by L. Jackson, stumbled and fell, throwing his rider. Jackson's collar bone was broken. Jack McGinnis, also in the race, ran away three miles and was withdrawn. The weather was clear and warm and the track fast.

Brooklyn Summaries June 2.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, 1¼ miles, over seven hurdles. $800 added, handicap.

Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
13-5 Cymbalaide, 150 [Barry]	4	5	5	5	1
20-1 Big Gun, 135 [Connelly]	7	1½	2½	2½	2n
4-5 Semper Ire, 150 [Veitch]	1	2½	1½	1½	3n
Time, 3:18. Marylander, 140 pounds [Carron], Mr. Stoffell, 136 [Heider], Draughtsman, 153 [Pending]; Colgrin, 132 [Mergan], Richard, 142 [G. Green], finished as named. Winner, J. & J. Smyth's b. g., by Mars—B. & S. Won easily.

Second race, ⅝ mile, $800 added, 2-year-olds:

Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
30-1 Soothsayer, 94 [Waugh]	5	2½	2½	2½	1½
8-1 Bernard, 105 [Redfern]	1	1½	1½	1½	2½
3-1 Makeda, 102 [Cochran]	4	1½	1½	1½	3½
Time, 1:01 3-5. Glorious, 104 pounds [Smith], Faust, 96 [Johnson]; Dark Planet, 110 [T. Burns], Minotaur, 97 [Fletcher]; Warte Nicht, 109 [Bonbee]; Bobbinet, 99 [Creamer]; Briers, 94 [Shea]; Hedge, 110 [Landry]; Judge Purdy, 107 [Brennan]; Red Ensign, 107 [McGinn]; Gilfain, 105 [H. Michaels]; Cruachan, 106 [O'Connor], finished as named. Winner, Dwyer Bros.' ch. g., by Horoscope—Sceress. Start straggling. Won driving. Soothsayer was given a lucky start, ran a good race, and outgamed Bernard at the end. Glorious closed a tremendous gap from a bad start. Dark Planet and Minotaur quit badly. Warte Nicht had no chance at the start.

Third race, 1 mile and 70 yards, $800 added, maidens:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-1 Tehula, 107 [Odom]	6	11	11	11	1n
11-5 Daffad dilly, 112 [J. Woods]	8	6h	5h	4h	2n
40-1 L. Sterling, 109 [Lyne]	4	4½	4½	3½	3½
Time, 1:47. Dachshund, 109 pounds [Brennan], Sterling Fox, 112 [Michaels]; Odds and Ends, 112 [Creamer]; Goldenay, 112 [Hickey]; Lucky Jim, 112 [Quinne, 112 [Cochran]; Moroton, 109 [Barbier]; Quinne, 112 [Cochran]; Moroton, 109 [Barbier]; King Templar, 109 [Bruce]; Bragg, 109 [Miles]; Knight of Snowden, 112 [McCauley]; East Keston, 109 [Kuhn]; Goody Good, 106 [L. Jackson]; Bonus, 112 [Mergan], finished as named. Winner P. Wimmer's r. f., by Longstreet—Taffeta. Won easily.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds, the Manhanset Stakes, value $2,500:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
10-1 Injunction, 115 [Shaw]	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
13-5 S. Voorhies, 115 [Bullman]	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
20-1 Kittaning, 115 [L. Jackson]	4	3½	3½	3½	3½
Time, 1:01. Pride of Galore, 112 pounds [Cochran]; Janeway, 115 [J. Woods]; Bide-Ribbon, 115 [Odom]; Napoleon, 115 [T. Burns]; Dipsus, 115 [Landry]; Cinquevalli, 115 [O'Connor]; Rockford, 115 [Miles]; Bob Hilliard, 115 [Doggett]; Brimstone, 115 [Redfern]; Sir Voorhies, not named. Bourne, 115 pounds [Brennan], left at the post. Winner J. R. Keene's ch. c., by St. Leonards—Ironthorn II. Start straggling. Won easily. Injunction ran next to the rail, and, after being waited with, made good in the stretch. Sir Voorhies was raced too fast for the burned track, and was unprepared for the winner's challenge at the end. Kittaning ran a good race.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles, $1,000 added, handicap:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
15-1 Highlander, 110 [O'Connor]	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
8-1 Colonel Bill, 99 [Redfern]	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
6-1 Hermis, 114 [L. Jackson]	3	4½	4½	3½	3½
Time, 1:46 3-5. Himself, 107 pounds [Brennan]; Kamara, 100 [T. Burns]; Mr. Dingle, 101 [Miller]; Belle of Troy, 115 [Odom]; Moor, 108 [Shea]; Lombre, 107 [Shaw], finished as named. Winner—R. C. Wilson Jr.'s b. g., by Sir Dixon—Henrietta. Won cleverly. Highlander displayed brilliant speed and stamina.

Sixth race, about ⅝ mile, $800 added:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-5 Josepha, 107 [Odom]	6	2½	1½	1½	1½
20-1 Rappenecker, 104 [Shaw]	1	1½	2½	2½	2½
15-1 A. Schoch, 101 [Cochran]	2	4½	4½	3½	3½
Time, 1:10 3-5. Maiden, 98 pounds [Rice]; Kingraline, 106 [Miller]; Military, 101 [H. Michaels]; Ghost, 95 [Shea]; Chiron, 85 [Creamer]; Duckoy, 98 [L. Jackson]; Jack McGinnis, 92 [Redfern], finished as named. Winner—D. Gideon's ch. f., by Goldfinch—Bavaria. At post 13 minutes. Won easily.

Seventh race, about ⅝ mile, $800 added:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-2 Ascension, 97 [Redfern]	3	2½	4½	2½	1n
6-1 Neither One, 97 [Shea]	4	3½	2½	1½	2n
10-1 Early Bird, 103 [T. Burns]	2	1½	1½	3½	3½
Time, 1:10. Candling, 103 pounds [Cochran]; Brandy Smash, 109 [Landry]; Bastile, 106 [L. Smith]; Mark Cheek, 108 [Odom]; Oclawaha, 89 [Creamer]; Ziegfeld, 98 [H. Michaels]; Knapsack, 106 [O'Connor]; Frank Keane, 102 [Blair], finished as named. Winner—C. Reed's b. f., by Ben Strome—Adora. Won driving.

Brooklyn Entries.

First race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds—Ancke, 112 pounds; Our Nugget, 112; Onatas, 110; First Chord, 110; Athelroy, 105; Akela, 105; Chief Bender, 105; Whitechapel, 105; Shoo to Plates, 105; Pebble, 105; Cincinnatus, 105; Dauphin, 105; Earl of Warwick, 105; Mennenfield, 105; Prince of Arragon, 105; Credulity, 102; My Queen, 102.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, 3-year-olds—Grand Opera, 111 pounds; Homestead, 111; The Referee, 111; Parkhurst, 111; Warte Nicht, 109; Connecticut, 106; Trump, 106; Bessie McCarthy, 101.

Third race, about 1 mile—Kingraline, 111 pounds; The Bard, 107; Thorneycroft, 106; Francesco, 107; The Dancer, 107; Cheat 'Em, 106; Fireproofine, 105; Snark, 105; Rastle, 105; Robert Metcal, 102; Locket, 101; Shandonfield, 99; Marathon, 98; Lord Appleby, 97; Mac Ana, 97; Estrias, 98; Lieschen, 94; Whoop, 92; Genesco, 92; Flirtilette, 92; Lord of the Manor, 92.

Fourth race, ¾ miles, the Brooklyn Handicap, $1,500 added—Advance Guard, 125 pounds; Colonel Padden, 111; Watch Out, 110; Carbuncle, 106; Morningside, 104; Trigger, 102; The Regent, 99; Sadie S., 99.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds, maidens—North Brook, 112 pounds; Invincible, 112; Navigator, 112; Shorthose, 112; Barnstormer, 112; Bonnie Bird, 112; Flitre, 112; Lord of Arragon, 112; Wax Candle, 112; Buttons, 112; Dauphin, 112; Tantalus, 112; Credulity, 109; Roxbord, 109; Dr. Hase, 109; Sumida, 109; Pearl Diver, 109; Frankyn C, 109.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Thorneycroft, 118 pounds; Satire, 111; Moskeeto, 110; Zoroaster, 109; Prince Richard, 108; Ethics, 106; Kingraline, 106; Prince Imperial, 106; Merito, 105; Mercer, 105; San Andres, 105; Amber, 105; Wunderlich, Henry Clay Rye, 104; Antrim, 103; Wunderlich, 101; Gibson Light, 98; Rockey, 96; Five Nations, 96; Alack, 85.

Van Dusen Suspended in Austria.

VIENNA, June 2.—Jockey Van Dusen, an American, who rode Hazafi, the favorite, in the Austrian Derby yesterday, was summarily and permanently suspended on charges of bumping and crossing. It is alleged Van Dusen endangered the lives of four jockeys. Van Dusen said he was at a loss to understand the charges, and asserted that his riding had been perfectly fair. The race was won by Lluber, an outsider.

APPROVE RACE OFFICIALS.

JOCKEY CLUB STEWARDS HOLD MONTHLY SESSION.

Staff for Meetings of Washington Park and Harlem Clubs Is Made Public—John F. Morse Will Be the Presiding Judge at South Side Course—Ed Corrigan Among Those to Whom Trainer's Licenses Are Granted—Several Applications Turned Down.

Officials who will preside at the approaching Washington Park club meeting were announced last night after the stewards of the Western Jockey club had gone through the formula of approving of them. They will be as follows:

Presiding judge—John F. Morse.
Associate judges—William H. Richardson and James Howard.
Patrol judges—Hugh E. Keough and Richard J. Havey.
Starter—Richard Dwyer.
Clerk of the scales—M. N. Macfarlan.
Entry clerk—Edward Jasper.
Handicapper—James Howard.
Timers—Charles P. Sanders and James Loughman.

John F. Morse presided at the meeting last summer, and also at the recent Worth meeting. He is a member of the Washington Park club and is highly regarded. William H. Richardson is a local justice of the peace who has a soft side for the horses. He was the owner of Little Jack Horner, who raced on local tracks a year or so ago. Charles F. Sanders is a trainer and has charge of H. L. Jones' horses, which are now on the local tracks. The other officials in the list are well known locally.

Harlem's list was also announced and is as follows:

Presiding judge—A. W. Hamilton.
Associate judge—Z. G. Stebbins.
Starter—Richard Dwyer.
Secretary and handicapper—M. Nathanson.
Paddock judge and timer—James Loughman.
Patrol judge—Hugh E. Keough.
Clerk of scales—F. P. Pomeroy.
Entry clerks—L. Weiler and C. Creveling.

Official stewards to represent the Western Jockey club were appointed as follows: Washington Park club, Lawrence A. Young; Harlem Jockey club, M. Nathanson; Delmar Jockey club, Valle Reyburn; Highland Park club, J. W. Price.

The Jockey club stewards removed disqualifications from Owners E. G. Brown, James Clay, J. H. Forriss, D. Hennessy, A. H. Hoffman, A. E. Hundley, John Kerr, J. J. McCann, C. A. Renolds, J. O. Tinsley, J. E. Lane, S. S. Rhoades, John Thomas, F. K. Thompson, C. Watkins, H. Watkins, and Charles White, Trainer W. C. Hoffman, and Jockeys Roscoe Troxler, C. Alley, Richard Cash, R. David, J. M. Dwyer, A. W. Enos, J. A. Hart, F. T. Hinkey, H. J. Howell, J. Jones, A. G. Joy, F. Le Blanc, G. Meidling, J. Meyer, C. Mulhall, J. A. Neary, E. Turner, T. Williams.

A large batch of licenses were granted, among them being one to Edward Corrigan as a trainer. Licenses were denied W. F. Myers, O. O. West, Henry Chapman, Thomas Cleary, E. J. Lotes, Charles Neel, Joseph Gilmore, and William Jackson.

JUDGES ARE BUSY AT LATONIA.

Jockeys Lindsey and A. Weber Come to Grief Through Suspicious Looking Rides—Four Favorites Win.

Cincinnati, O., June 2.—Four favorites, a second choice, and an outsider won at Latonia today. Jockey Lindsey was set down indefinitely for pulling up Jena in the stretch in the fourth race. After Eleven Bells won today the judges set down A. Weber, who rode the mare the last time out. Weather pleasant; track fast. Summary:

First race, 6 furlongs—Boscar, 106 pounds [Minder], 7 to 5, won; Miss Wandeiohr, 109 [Downing], 20 to 1, second; The Esmond, 101 [Molnerney], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¾. Last Rita, Assassin, Durrell, Sprung, Elsie Barnes, Arriba, Islip, Jim Nap, Lord Grimon, and Brandywine also ran.

Second race, 1 mile—Sailinda, 99 pounds [Bell], 3 to 1, won; Alice Turner, 107 [C. Bonner], 4 to 1, second; Love's Labor, 102 [Helgerson], 13 to 5, third. Time, 1:45¾. Flop, Tennyson, Campus, Wahlabout, and Joe Doughty also ran.

Third race, 1 furlong—Miss Golightly, 103 pounds [Powhlson], won; Kitty Kelly, 98 [Donegan], 10 to 1, second; Guide Rock, 102 [J. Ransch], 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:28. The Benedict, Kiss Quick, Miss Blaze, Miss Aubrey, and Sam Lazarus also ran.

ENTRIES.

First race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Biger, The Golden Prince, 90 pounds; Nan Dora, 101; Hanborough, Schedule, Bushnell, 103; Jim Winn, Diocasa, 107.

Second race, 4½ furlongs, 2-year-olds—Lady Vashti, Little Sunshine, 95 pounds; Beatrice, Jensen, 100; Jakko, Robert G. Lansing, 108; Tommy Knight, John Powers, 108; Budweiser, Caelana, Pourquoi Pas, 110; Jean Gravier, Maxette, 105; Petition, 118.

Third race, about 1¼ miles, steeplechase—Imperialist, Alva II, 150 pounds; Prince, Willie Price, Torreon, Sauber, 145; Terry Ranger, 158.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs, handicap—Laura G., 85 pounds; Lakeview Belle, 96; Tennessee, 108; Frank Bell, 111; Ampere, 109; Nickey D., 114.

Fifth race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Pure Wood, Monoe, 107 pounds; Bessie Gilbert, 106; Cogwell, 104; Frank McConnell, 108; W. B. Gates, 108; Swordsman, 111.

Sixth race, 1 5-16 miles—Josie F., 91 pounds; The Leviathan, 96; Tommy Hill, 88; Varner, 98; Tea Gown, 100; Wall, Tony Lepping, 102; Ransom, 107; Portuguese, Prince Real, 109; Eugenia S., Belle Simpson, 102; Silver Garter, 112.

SENDS APOLOGY TO AMERICANS

Hurlingham Polosits Deplore Earl of Shrewsbury's Action in Charging Cruelty to Animals.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 2.—A special meeting of the committee of the Hurlingham club was held yesterday to consider the incident in Saturday's polo game when the Earl of Shrewsbury accused Lawrence Waterbury of cruelty to animals in using sharp spurs on his pony and asked that he be put out of the game. The committee condemned the action of the Earl, who, although recently elected a member of the committee, acted in his individual capacity. It was voted to send an apology to Mr. Foxhall Keene, the Captain of the American team, for the Earl's action and also to allow the Americans to wear any kind of spurs they wished. The local police court magistrate granted a summons today against Mr. Waterbury on the charge of cruelty to animals. The application for the summons was made by the Earl of Shrewsbury. The case will be heard on June 9.

WHITE SOX LOSE; SCORE IS 12 TO 0.

Senators Earn Bunch of Panama Hats Through Offer of Local Fan.

"GRIF" DRIVEN TO BENCH

Loftus' Sluggers Bat Out Eight Runs in Three Innings—Garvin Follows.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelp'a	20	12	.625
Boston	20	14	.588
Chicago	19	14	.576
Detroit	19	15	.559
Baltimore	17	17	.500
St. Louis	16	16	.484
Washington	15	20	.429
Cleveland	11	24	.314

AMERICAN ASS'N.	W.	L.	Pct.
Columbus	26	11	.703
Indianapolis

TWO-CENT BULGE IN CORN

JULY SHORTS HAVE UNCOMFORTABLE HALF HOUR.

Early Sales Based on Weakness in Kansas City Absorbed by Commission Buying, Led by Harris-Gates—Wheat Closes Firm, with Elevator Interests Buying July—Good Visible Supply Decrease—Little Change in Oats—Provisions Have Advance.

July corn shorts had a lively experience yesterday in the possibilities of that market for rapid action. They succeeded in working the price off ½c early without much trouble on a continuance of the weak tone of Saturday, large receipts, and a decided slump of 2¼@3c at Kansas city, the best opening figure showing a loss of ⅞c. But there was good commission support, the Harris-Gates party buying on the break, and there was a gradual recovery of 1c, with the market growing more bare of offerings at each step of the advance. Shorts took alarm at the congested condition and their efforts to cover shot the market up 1c more in a few minutes. There was some reaction, but the close was 1c higher. The range was from 60¾c to 62¾c, the close 62⅝-½c. The bears had a little better luck with deferred deliveries, closing September 1-16c lower, though ⅝-¾c above bottom, and December off ⅝c. Houses with Kansas City connections were sellers and Barrett and local traders generally were against the price. Harris-Gates helped the shorts bid prices up and Bartlett-Frazier, Lester-Kneeland, and Ware-Leland were good buyers of July. Kansas City, which was depressed by receipts of 244 cars, though claiming light acceptances, recovered over half its loss finally. Local receipts were 523 cars, with 117 contract, and 320 are estimated for today. There were 305,000 bu inspected out, nearly all from private houses. The lighter country acceptances were lost sight of early, but the absence of selling pressure on that account was felt in the end. The decrease of 401,000 bu in local stocks in public houses to 2,348,000 bu, about one-third the supplies of a year ago, strengthened the position of the July longs. The total visible decreased only 70,000 bu. Primary receipts were 655,463 bu, compared with 1,813,702 bu a year ago, and clearances 9,370 bu. There was no shipping demand of consequence, but there were charters for 420,000 bu. World's shipments were small, 3,667,000 bu, and the amount on ocean passage decreased 1,016,000 bu to 12,088,000 bu. Liverpool futures were weak, off ¼d to ⅝d.

Wheat Market Recovers.

Wheat lost ¼-⅝c early on weak cables, favorable weather, and a continuance of the selling by the Northwest and the Southwest of the deferred deliveries. The strength in corn was the main factor in bringing about a complete recovery, the close showing advances of 1-16c all around. July sold from 71½c at the opening to 72¼c, and closed at 72¾c. The July premium over September narrowed to 1¼c at one time, but got back to 1⅛c on changing by Armour and to a less extent by Peavey. McReynolds, Weare, and Mimmo-Bodman took the other end of the trades, selling July and buying September. Pringle and Dunn bought July and Harris-Gates and Wrenn were good buyers of September. The July was helped by bids for June at ⅝c premium. The cash demand was moderate with sales of 100,000 bu direct and ⅝c premium bid for a cargo afloat. Clearances were 923,835 bu. There were 280,000 bu taken for export at the seaboard. There was a larger decrease in the visible supply than expected, 2,025,000 bu, which prompted some covering by shorts and some bull effort. Local stocks decreased 435,000 bu to 4,444,000 bu, and a fair decrease in contract grade is likely. There were 244,000 bu loaded out of store. Northwest receipts were 348 cars, to 678 a year ago, and primary points had 442,908 bu, compared with 912,229 bu. It was clear in the Southwest, but showers are promised for Kansas today. Kansas City reported some complaints of rust in Kansas. The Northwest, where seeding is no longer a consideration, had good rains. Foreign markets were weak. Liverpool, probably influenced by the conclusion of peace in south Africa, was ⅝d to ¾d lower, Paris off ¼c, and Antwerp ⅝c down. World's shipments were somewhat higher at 7,712,000 bu and the amount on ocean passage decreased 1,208,000 bu, to 46,280,000 bu.

Oats Visible Shows Increase.

Oats took a good deal of their strength from corn, especially toward the latter part of the session. Prices on the near deliveries covered a 1c range, while the deferred were much less active. Shorts covered freely and encouraged the bull tone. Statistics rather favored the bear side, the visible increase of 740,000 bu comparing with a decrease of 690,000 bu the previous week, and with a decrease of 780,000 bu a year ago. Local stocks in public houses, which are now 722,000 bu, increased 310,000 bu for the week. A year ago these stocks were 3,753,000 bu. Local receipts for the day were 378,400 bu and shipments 271,500 bu. For a long time past the shipments have been overrunning the receipts. An unusual condition of things existed in the cash market, where the price of No. 2 mixed ranged from 38c to 39c, while No. 3 white brought from 42c to 43c. The seaboard cleared 146,200 bu.

The provision list followed grain rather more closely than of late. The market was weak and slow early, becoming more active later, and closing firm. Short selling was the feature early, while covering of these sales made the later market strong. First trades in May pork were made at $16.15. At the end pork was 7½@10c higher than on Saturday, lard 5c and ribs 7½@10c up. Hog receipts were 41,000, with 31,000 estimated for today. The eight packing points had 67,000, about the same as last week, and 8,000 less than a year ago. Shipments of cured meats were free, 2,630,000 lbs, against 2,926,000 lbs a year ago. Lard shipments were 1,509,000 lbs, compared with 2,538,000 lbs the previous year. Average hog weights last week were 221 lbs, 3 lbs heavier than the previous week, but 9 lbs under last year. In the month of May they were 219 lbs, against 227 lbs a year ago.

Rye was firm on light offerings, July selling from 56¾c to 57-¼c, closing 57¼c bid and 57½c asked. September ranged from 54¼c to 55c, closing 55¼c bid and 55½c asked. September-July was changed at 2c. The visible decreased 222,000 bu. Local public stocks fell off 68,000 bu, and are now 385,000 bu.

There was a rather dull tone in barley, in which market demand was moderate and offerings light. Inspection was 30 cars. The visible increased 30,000 bu, and is now 580,000 bu, against 622,000 bu. All the barley here is in private houses. Screenings sold generally from 50c to 56c, with choice 60c. The malting range was from 66c to 70c. There was only a small business in timothy. Bid prices on August were $5.10 and on first half September $4.80. For all September $4.77½ was asked. Contract clover remains nominally $8.25.

Flaxseed was slow, about steady for cash, and lower for new crop futures. No. 1 Northwestern sold at $1.76, Southwestern was $1.58 bid. September was sold at $1.44, closing $1.45 bid and $1.46 asked. October sold at $1.40, $1.39, and $1.39½, closing $1.40 bid. There were 15 cars at the three points, against receipts of 35 cars last year.

Range of Prices.

Grain and provision futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT.

	Closed May 31.	High.	Low.	Closed yesterday.	Closed June 3.
June	72¾	73¼	71¾	72¾	73¼
July	72¾	73¼	71¾	72¾	73¼
Sept	70⅞-¾	70⅞	70	70⅞	70⅞
Dec	71⅛	71¼-⅜	71¼	71¼-½	.....

CORN.

June	59	59¼	58¾	59	59¼
July	61¾	62¼	61¼	62¼-⅜	62¾
Sept	61¾	62¼	61¼	62¼	62¾
Dec	44⅛	44⅝	43¾	43¾	.....

OATS.

June	.....	.....	.....	33	33¼
July	33¼	33¾	33	33¼	33¾
Sept	30¾	31	30¾	30¾-⅞	30¾
Dec	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝-30	30¼

MESS PORK.

July	17.17½	17.17½	17.00	17.17½	14.62½
Sept	17.37½	17.40	17.10	17.37½	14.82½

LARD.

June	.....	.....	.....	10.25	8.17½
July	10.20	10.25	10.15	10.25	8.17½
Sept	10.22½	10.27½-.30	10.20	10.27½-.30	8.22½

SHORT RIBS.

May	.....	.....	.....	9.82½	7.85
July	9.72½-.75	9.82½	9.70	9.82½	7.85
Sept	9.75½	9.80	9.70	9.80	7.82½

*New. †Old.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grade.	Total.
Winter wheat	2	6	...	8
Spring wheat	7	10	3	20
Corn	117	372	34	523
Oats	75	222	15	312
Rye	2	...	...	2
Barley	...	20	16	30
Totals	204	629	102	935

Inspected out: 1,000 bu winter wheat, 243,500 bu spring wheat, 12,100 bu corn, 23,400 bu oats, 15,000 bu rye. From unlicensed elevators: 17 cars and 40,000 bu winter wheat, 38 cars spring wheat, 293,000 bu corn, 33 cars and 9,500 bu oats.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain [bu]:

	May 31, 1902.	May 24, 1902.	May 17, 1902.	June 1, 1901.
Wheat	28,604,000	30,629,000	33,577,000	36,992,000
Corn	4,227,000	4,297,000	4,570,000	14,415,000
Oats	3,055,000	2,815,000	3,014,000	11,218,000
Rye	752,000	974,000	1,135,000	743,000
Barley	580,000	630,000	653,000	825,000

The following are changes for the week:

	Inc.	Dec. bu.
Wheat		2,025,000
Corn		70,000
Oats	740,000	
Rye		222,000
Barley	50,000	

The following are the amounts of grain in store and afloat in the city on the dates named [bu]:

	May 31, 1902.	May 24, 1902.	May 17, 1902.	June 1, 1901.
Wheat	4,444,000	4,879,000	5,280,000	6,640,000
Corn	2,348,000	2,648,000	3,188,000	4,613,000
Oats	722,000	422,000	759,000	3,753,000
Rye	385,000	453,000	448,000	191,000
Barley	.....	.....	.....	734,000

World's shipments of wheat and flour for the week from different exporting countries, with comparisons, were as follows:

	May 31, 1902.	May 24, 1902.	June 1, 1901.
	bu.	bu.	bu.
America	3,901,000	5,185,000	4,139,000
Russia	2,296,000	1,656,000	2,320,000
Danubian ports	664,000	1,016,000	280,000
Argentina	232,000	1,104,000	624,000
India	520,000	712,000	160,000
Australia	.....	.....	896,000
Totals	7,713,000	9,673,000	8,419,000

The following table shows the exports of corn from the leading countries for the weeks ending on the dates named:

	May 31, 1902.	May 24, 1902.	June 1, 1901.
	bu.	bu.	bu.
America	71,000	91,000	2,037,000
Russia	456,000	344,000	240,000
Danubian ports	2,128,000	2,472,000	2,564,000
Argentina	1,012,000	1,453,000	1,160,000
Totals	3,667,000	4,680,000	6,021,000

Local Stocks of Provisions.

The following table shows the stocks of provisions at the close of business on the dates given:

	May 31, 1902.	April 30, 1902.	May 31, 1901.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, 1901, brls	51,195	5,096	62,114
Mess pork made Oct. 1, 1900, to Oct. 1, 1901	2,780	6,182	1,308
Other kinds barreled pork	28,074	23,949	29,641
Prime ste'm lard, made since Oct. 1, 1901, tcs	45,331	43,373	25,388
Other kinds of lard, tcs	9,446	4,614	7,339
Sh'rt rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1901, lbs	15,457,151	19,390,022	20,738,686
Do, made previous to Oct. 1, 1901, lbs	40,000	100,000	.....
Short clear middles, lbs	267,759	449,589	1,357,760
Extra short clear middles, since Oct. 1, 1901, lbs	4,304,269	5,853,989	1,658,948
Short clear middles, lbs	3,865,922	4,287,086	6,346,214
Long clear middles, lbs	489,092	416,611	197,947
Dry salted shoulders, lbs	569,596	978,993	963,071
S. p. bellies, lbs	1,597,459	2,270,102	2,491,814
S. p. hams, lbs	37,284,741	43,116,757	37,583,694
D. s. bellies, lbs	11,026,859	11,778,501	12,465,254
Extra S. p. bellies, lbs	11,677,371	12,533,941	13,172,094
S. p. picnic hams, lbs	7,783,694	9,957,196	8,530,768
S. p. Boston shoulders, lbs	2,466,525	3,095,597	2,200,198
S. p. skinned hams, lbs	13,845,610	15,649,058	4,817,047
Other cut meats, lbs	11,385,863	9,597,591	14,671,377
Total cut m'ts, lbs	122,909,906	136,612,888	138,456,937

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Quiet; buyers holding off. Winter patents, Southern, $3.90@4.00; straights, $3.70@3.80; spring, special brands, $4.30@4.40; hard patents, $3.70@3.90; winter rye, brls, $2.85@3.00.

WINTER WHEAT—Easy early, closing strong. Sales in store and to go: No. 3 red, 78½c. Free on board; No. 3 red, 78c; No. 2 red, 78¾@78¾c; No. 3 hard, 74½c. Billed through: No. 3 hard, 74½c. Mixed wheat, free on board, No. 3, 75¾c.

SPRING WHEAT—Slow early, closing firm. Sales in store and to go: No. 1 Northern, 100,000 bu on p. t.; No. 2 Northern, 73¾c; No. 3, 71¼c. On track: No. 4, 72c. Free on board: No. 4, 70@72c; No. 3, 72¾c. Billed through: No. 3, 70¾@71¾c; No. 2 Northern, 73c; No. 1 Northern, 73¼c.

CORN—In good demand, closing higher. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, 61¼@61¾c; No. 2 yellow, 61¼@61¾c; No. 3 white, 61¼c; No. 3, 60¾@60¾c; No. 3 yellow, 61¼@61¾c; No. 3 white, 60¼c; no grade, 57¼c. On track on board: No grade, 45@57c; No. 4, 60¼@60¼c; No. 3, 60¼@61c; No. 3 yellow, 61¼@61¾c; No. 2 yellow, 61¾@62c; No. 3 white, 60¾@61¼c. Billed through: No grade, 55@56c; No. 4, 58¼@60¼c; No. 3, 58¾@59¼c; No. 3 yellow, 59¾@60½c; No. 2 yellow, 60¼@60¼c; No. 3 white, 60@60¾c; No. 2 white, 60@60¼c.

OATS—Steady and in good demand. Sales in store and to go: No. 4, 38½c; No. 4 white, 42@42¼c; No. 3, 39¾c; No. 3 white, 42¼@42½c; No. 2 white, 42¼c; white clipped, 20,000 bu on p. t. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4, 38¼c; No. 4 white, 40@42¼c; No. 3, 38¼@39c; No. 3 white, 42@43c; No. 2, 39¼@41c; No. 2 white, 42@43c. Billed through: No. 4 white, 41@42c; No. 3 white, 42@42½c; No. 2, 38¼@39c; No. 2 white, 42½c. At the river: No. 4, 37½c; No. 4 white, 40¾@42c; No. 3 white, 41¼@42c; No. 2, 37½@38c; No. 2 white, 41¼@42c.

RYE—Dull but firm. Sales free on board: No. 2, 59c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Cash lots mess pork, regular, $17.20@17.25; lard, $10.22½@10.25; short ribs, $9.75@9.85, according to weight.

COOPERAGE—About steady. Ash pork brls, 75@77½c; oak, 80@82½c; lard tierces, $1.00@1.02½.

WHISKY—Basis finished goods, steady, $1.30.

HAY—Dull but firm. Receipts, 712 tons; shipments, 29 tons. Sales on track: Choice timothy, $14.50@15.50; No. 1 timothy, $13.00@14.00; choice, $14.25; not graded timothy, $10.00@13.00; choice prairie, Nebraska, $12.00@12.50; Kansas, $13.00; No. 1 prairie, Nebraska, $11.00@11.50; Kansas, $12.00@12.25; No. 2 prairie, Nebraska, $10.00. Free on board and switched: Not graded timothy, $12.00.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Estimated arrivals for today are: Wheat, 35 cars; corn, 520 cars; oats, 245 cars; hogs, 21,000.

"It is a clear case of the hog or the short getting the corn this year," said James Creighton, "and, judging from the action in the two pits, both are after it."

"The country apparently is waiting for higher prices for corn again before selling on the scale which swamped the market last week. Acceptances on Saturday bids were generally reported small yesterday.

To offset the reports of wet fields in Oklahoma and some complaints of rust from there and from scattered points in Kansas, St. Louis contributed the following: "A large receiving house here has the following from Hutchinson, Kas.: 'The wheat crop here and in this vicinity has worked wonders and has grown so I see no reason why we should not get an average crop. I have 350 acres on my ranch, ten miles southwest of Sterling, Kas., that I had almost given up for lost, and now it has well formed heads and plenty of moisture to fill them well.'"

That there are to be more occasions when the position of the July corn short who sells on breaks is likely to be made uncomfortable was demonstrated yesterday, when the market, after rallying 1c with some deliberation, shot up 1c more with a rush in a few minutes.

The Rosenbaum car of Texas wheat, donated to be sold for the benefit of the Home for Boys, arrived yesterday and inspected No. 2 red. It was turned over to Judge Tuthill, and, in the event of the return of President Warren of the Board of Trade, will probably be sold at auction today.

The weekly review of the Liverpool Corn Trade News says: "In Europe the weather has been cold, with more or less rain, snow, and frost. Complaints of actual damage to the cereal crops are not much in evidence so far, but no progress to being made and vegetation is backward. It is not only in the more northerly countries that such unfavorable atmospheric conditions have been experienced, but Spain and Italy have fared but little, if any, better; indeed, we hear from Spain that reports of damage to wheat and barley are being freely circulated and estimates of likely yield reduced. Reports from all parts of the continent, the same as in the United Kingdom, indicate that a change to genial, fine weather is becoming urgently necessary if we are to have satisfactory crops."

ALL PRODUCE RULING SLOW.

Local Buyers Not Taking Any Considerable Quantities and Market Is Inclined to Drag.

There was a rather heavy tone to all farm produce yesterday. Supplies were generally free, but the local trade was extremely indifferent. Even veal, for which there has of late been quite a sharp inquiry, felt the depression. Dairy products were about the firmest article in the list. Egg prices clearly favored sellers, while the scant receipts of high-grade butter were readily taken. In all other lines, however, there was a quotably heavy tone. The berry market was highly unsatisfactory to sellers.

Quotations for round lots were as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, firsts, good cases included.15@15½c
Do, at mark, cases returned.....14¢@15c
Storage, April.....13@13½c
Cheese, Y. A.....11¼@12c
Cheese, fancy brick...12c
Cheese, twins.....11@12c
Butter, cream., ex...22c
Firsts.....20@20½c
Seconds.....18@19c
Dairies, cooler's.....19c
Do firsts.....18c
Ladles.....17½@18½c

POULTRY.

Live turkeys.....@12c
Do chickens.....10@11c
Do geese, doz $4.00@8.00
Dressed turkeys.....13½c
Ducks.....13@14c
Geese.....@8c
Frozen turkeys.....17@18c
Ducks, fancy.....13@14c
Chickens, fancy.....15½c
Medium, roasting, 1½c
Broilers.....14@17c
Squabs, nesters, doz.....$2.00
Do small, thin, doz.....75c@$1.00
Do dressed.....$2.25

VEAL.

50@60 lbs.....7@8c
60@70 lbs.....8@9c
70@125 lbs.....9@10c
80@110 lbs.....10@11c
110@225 lbs.....7½@8c

FISH.

Black bass, lb.....14c
Carp.....10@11½c
Pike.....5@6c
Pickerel.....4@5c
Eels.....6@8c
Perch.....3@4c

FRUIT.

Apples, good to choice.....$3.00@5.00
Do fancy.....$5.00@6.00
Cranberries, Jersey, crate.....$4.00@6.00
Lemons, Cal...$3.00@3.00
Pineapples, box.....$2.50@3.00
Oranges, Cal., navels, box.....$1.00@1.50
Do seedlings.....$2.00@2.75
Grape fruit, Cal.....$1.00@2.50
Strawberries, Ill.....$2.00@3.00

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus, Ill., 1-2 box.....60c@$1.00
Ottawa, box, 2 doz.$1.75
Beets, Miss., bu.60@70c
Beans, navy, hand-picked.....$1.65
Medium.....$1.02@1.04
Celery, Cal., per doz.....70c@$1.00
Cabbage, new, Miss., crates.....$2.50@3.00
Do l b's.....$2.50@2.75
Onions, Bermuda, boxes.....$1.50@1.75
Green onions, bu.....50c
Parsnips, 50-lb box.....50@75c
Tomatoes, 6-basket cases.....$2.50@3.50
Lettuce, tubs $1.25@1.50
Radishes, home-grown, bunches.....30@40c
Potatoes, rurals, good to choice.....55@60c
Do fancy stock.....60@65c
New potatoes, Tex., brls.....$2.25@3.00
Do La., 1½-bu sacks.....$1.00@1.25
Sweet potatoes, Ill., bu.....50@75c
String beans, wax, bu.....$2.00@3.00
Green, bu.....$1.00@1.25
Spinach, tubs.....20@30c
Turnips, new, bu.....50c
Louis, brls.....$1.75
Do bu.....50c
Green peas, Ill., bu..80c

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last forty-eight hours, as compared with the same time last year:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	—1902—	—1901—	—1902—	—1901—
Apples, brls	141	40	181	.....
Beans, bu	1,188	.....	341	.....
B. corn, lbs	58,000	78,300	5,550	50,600
Butter, lbs	367,130	1,870,732	300,210	171,695
Cheese, lbs	53,400	203,546	13,152	30,210
D. fruits, lbs	.....	83,010	2,000	42,000
Eggs, pkgs	16,948	25,891	14,928	11,290
Hay, tons	712	928	646	1,104
Hides, lbs	336,610	387,580	722,600	898,400
Potatoes, bu	19,900	43,040	1,800	5,885
Poultry, lbs	33,200	80,150	46,700	73,504
Poultry, coops	5	443	.....	.....
Wool, lbs	891,529	1,159,940	1,220,156	733,385

IN THE NEW YORK MARKET.

Quotations on Dry Goods, Coffee, Butter, Poultry, Metals, and Other Special Lines.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Dry goods—There has been a quiet market on the spot today, after the holidays, but a fair business has been done on mail orders. Brown cottons are unchanged in all respects. Bleached muslins are dull, but quotations are unaltered. Denims scare and firm; plaids also firm and well sold. Other coarse colored cottons without feature. Prints are in quiet request and ginghams scarce and firm. Cotton hosiery and underwear are without new features.

Coffee, Spot and Future.

Coffee—For mild coffees there was a fair demand and prices were steady. Total warehouse deliveries in the United States for the week were 115,917 bags, against 92,199 bags last week and 104,181 bags for the same week a year ago. Of the former amount New York reported 59,475 bags. Santos receipts were 66,000 bags for the week, as compared with 123,000 bags last week and 74,000 bags for the same week a year ago. Rio receipts aggregated 78,000 bags, against 72,000 bags the previous week and 62,000 bags for the same week last year. Rio shipments to the United States were 53,000 bags for the week and to Europe 17,000 bags. Santos shipments to the United States amounted to 152,000 bags and to Europe 51,000. Bahia receipts for the week, 1,000 bags; shipments to Germany, 300 bags; to rest of Europe, 700 bags. Present stock, 48,000 bags. Afloat from Java and the East for Europe, 41,000 bags.

Foreign coffee markets: Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 4, $300; exchange, 12⅝d; receipts, 17,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 19,000; cleared for Europe, 2,000; stock, 603,000.

Santos—Coffee market dull; good average Santos, 4, $200; receipts, 28,000 bags; stock, 943,000.

Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼ pfg lower; at 2:30 p. m. was net unchanged to ¼ pfg higher; stock in Hamburg, 1,176,000 bags, of which 1,005,000 are Brazilian.

Havre—Coffee market opened quiet, unchanged to ¼f higher; at 12 m. declined ¼f; at 3 p. m. steady and ¼f lower; at 5:30 p. m. unchanged; total sales, 34,000 bags.

Poultry, Alive and Dressed.

Poultry—Alive, broilers, large, per lb, 22@25c; do small, 18c; fowls, 14c; roosters, old, 10c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, Western, per pair, 70@80c; do Southern and Southwestern, 60@70c; geese, Western, $1.00@1.12; do Southern and Southwestern, 75@90c; live pigeons, old, 35@40c. Dressed—Turkeys, hens, average best, 14@14c; do poor to fair, 8@10c; broilers, Western, dry picked, 28@32c; do scalded, 26@30c; fowls, Western, 13c; do Southwestern, per dos, $2.50; do mixed, $2.00; do dark, $1.50.

Butter in All Grades.

Butter—Creamery extras, lb, 22½c; do firsts, 21½@22½c; do seconds, 20@21c; do lower grades, 20c; State dairy, tubs, fancy, 21½c; do firsts, 20½@21c; do seconds, 19½@20c; do thirds, 18½@19c; State dairy, tins, etc., 18½@21c; Western imitation creamery, fancy, 20½c; do good to choice, 19@20c; do lower grades, 17½@18½c; Western factory, firsts, 19c; do seconds, 18@18½c; do thirds, 16@17c; renovated fancy, 20@20½c; do common to prime, 17½@19½c; packing stock, 17@18c.

Tin, Copper, and Metals.

Metals—The exports of copper for the month of May amounted to 15,339 tons, thus making a total since Jan. 1 of 81,229 tons against 39,897 tons for the same period last year. The local copper market was steady. Sales amounted to 50,000 lbs casting for first June delivery at 12¼c. Closing prices were: Standard, spot to August, $11.75@12.00; lake, $12.25@12.60; electrolytic, $12.00@12.30; and casting, $12.00@12.25. The London copper market was 12s 6d higher than it closed last Thursday, with spot and forward delivery quoted at £54 12s 6d.

Tin—Spot, 29.50@30c. London tin declined £1 to £135 for spot and £131 2s for futures. Local lead prices were unchanged at 4¾c. London declining 1s to £11 3s 9d. Spelter was unchanged and nominal at $4.75 and at London unchanged at £18 5s.

Local iron warrants were nominal. No. 1 foundry, Northern, was quoted at $19.50@20.50; No. 2 foundry, Northern, $19.50@20.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, $18.50@19.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $18.50@19.50. The Glasgow market closed at 54s 9d and Middlesboro at 49s 7½d.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 2.—Credit balances, $1.20; certificates, no bid. Shipments—Stat, 133,681 brls, average 104,962 brls; June 1, 61,074 brls; runs, Stat, 129,844 brls, average 81,602 brls; June 1, 5,649 brls.

RANGE OF PRODUCE PRICES

QUOTATIONS ON GRAIN AND STAPLES AT LEADING EXCHANGES.

Record of the Day's Trading in Principal Commodities from the Eastern Seaboard to the Western Markets—Tendency of Cotton in the East and South — Receipts and Shipments of Wheat, Corn, and Oats at Milling Points.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Flour—Receipts, 59,382 brls; exports, 24,604 brls. Fairly active and steadily held.

Wheat—Receipts, 185,750 bu; exports, 372,769 bu. Spot steady. No. 2 red, 78¼c elevator; No. 2 red, 80¾c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 81¾c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 84½c f. o. b. afloat. Closing firm at ⅛@¼c net decline. July, 78@78¾c; closed, 78½c; September, 75¾@76⅝c; closed, 76½c; December, 76⅛@77¼c; closed, 77½c.

Corn—Receipts, 2,100 bu; exports, 3,770 bu; spot steady; No. 2, 69¾c elevator and 70¾c f. o. b. afloat; closed firm at ⅛@¼c decline; July, 66⅛@67¼c; closed, 67¼c; September, 63½@64¼c; closed, 64½c; December, 49⅛@50c; closed, 49¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 5,258 bu; exports, 135,337 bu; spot steady; No. 2, 45½c; No. 3, 45c; No. 2 white, 50c; No. 3 white, 49½c; track mixed.

Lard—Firm; Western steamed, $10.60@10.65; refined firm; continent, $10.85; S. A., $11.50; compound, 8⅛@8½c. Cottonseed oil —Steady.

Eggs—Receipts, 24,825 pkgs; market firm; State and Pennsylvania, 17@18c; Western packed, 17½@18c; Southern, 14@15c.

Sugar—Raw quiet; fair refining, 2⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 1-16c; molasses sugar, 2⅜c; refined steady; crushed, 5.15c; powdered, 4.75c; granulated, 4.65c.

Molasses—Steady; New Orleans, 32@41c.

Cotton—Spot closed quiet, 1-16c lower; middling uplands, 9 7-16c; middling gulf, 9 11-16c; sales, 11,400 bales.

Futures closed quiet; June, 8.93c; July, 8.82c; August, 8.53c; September, 8.08c; October, 7.87c; November, 7.77c; December, 7.76c; January, 7.77c; February, 7.78c; March, 7.80c.

Western Grain Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 2.—Close: Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 75c; track, July, 69½c; September, 69½c; No. 2 hard, 72¾@74c. Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash, 62c; track, 63c; July, 61¼@61½c; September, 56½c; December, 40¾c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 cash, 41¼c; track, 41¾@42c; July, 32¾c; September, 27¼c; No. 2 white, 44½@45½c.

Lead—Firm, $3.95@3.97½. Spelter—Firm, $4.65.

Cotton—Quiet; middling, 9¼c. Sales, 111 bales. Receipts, 834 bales; shipments, 799 bales; stock, 24,899 bales.

Wool—Active and firm; medium grades and combing, 18@18c; light fine, 12@15½c; heavy, fine, 10@13c; tub washed, 15@25c.

Receipts—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 64,000 bu; corn, 49,000 bu; oats, 89,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 88,000 bu; corn, 74,000 bu; oats, 68,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 2.—Close: Wheat—July, 66¾@66½c; September, 66¾@66½c; cash, No 2 hard, 70c; No. 3, 69c; No. 2 red, 71@71½c; No. 3, 70½c; No. 2 spring, 70c. Corn—July, 57½c; September, 51½c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 59@60c; No. 2 white, 61@61½c; No. 3, 60c. Oats—No. 2 white, 44½@44¾c.

Receipts (three days)—Wheat, 208,000 bu; corn, 195,200 bu; oats, 84,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 58,400 bu; corn, 41,600 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 2.—Wheat—July wheat held up to noon in the narrow range between 72½@72¾c. After noon the market turned up, selling over 73c. At the close the market was steady; July, 73½c; September, 69¼@69¾c. The cash market, No. 1 hard, closed 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74¾@74¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72¼@73¼c; No. 3, 71¾@72½c. Flour—First patents, $3.70@3.80; second patents, $3.50@3.60; first clears, $2.85@2.95; second clears, $2.20.

DULUTH, Minn., June 2.—Close: Wheat—Cash No. 1 hard, 76½c; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 71¾c; No. 3 spring, 69¾c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 76¼c; No. 1 Northern, 73¾c; July, 73¼@73½c; September, 70¾@70¾c; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern cash, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 70¾. Oats—September, 28½c. Receipts—Wheat, 15,279 bu; shipments, 363,315 bu.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 2.—Flour—5@10c lower. Wheat—Steady. No. 1 Northern, 77c; No. 2 Northern, 76c; July, 72¾c. Rye—Lower. No. 1, 58½c. Barley—Steady. No. 2, 71@71½c; sample, 63@69c. Oats—Lower. No. 2, 43@43½c. Corn—July, 62¾c.

TOLEDO, O., June 2.—Wheat—Dull, steady. Cash, 79½c; June, 79½c; July, 74¾c; September, 74½c. Cloverseed—Dull, steady. Cash, $5.12½; October, 5.17½.

PEORIA, Ill., June 2.—Corn—Easy. No. 3, 60c. Oats—Quiet. No. 2 white, 42½c bid; no trades. Whisky—On the basis of $1.30 for finished goods.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Movements of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Lambs, and Horses, with the Range of Prices.

The fat cattle market was mostly 25c higher, the best cattle here selling at $7.55. Hogs opened 5@10c lower, but closed strong, with top at $7.40. Sheep sold at steady prices; clipped lambs 10c higher, selling at $7.00 for choice, and Colorado clipped at $7.10. There is much interest just now in the foreign live stock market. The Daily Live Stock World's English cablegram reports good American cattle averaging 14½c, being the same as a week ago, and 3c higher than a year ago, when 11½c was the average price for average cargoes. American sheep made 14c at London and Liverpool, against 11¾@12c a year ago.

Estimated receipts for today: 3,000 cattle, 18,000 hogs, 9,000 sheep.

Receipts so far this year, compared with the same period last year:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1902	1,145,269	3,739,345	1,423,565	59,670
1901	1,171,185	3,406,753	1,446,498	57,648
Increase	.....	332,612	.....	2,022
Decrease	25,846	.....	22,933	.....

Receipts at six principal live stock markets yesterday and for dates indicated are:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Chicago	7,500	40,000	13,000	.....
Kansas City	5,000	5,000	3,000	.....
Omaha	1,800	5,500	3,000	.....
St. Louis	5,000	5,000	3,000	.....
St. Joseph	350	3,800	1,200	.....
Sioux City	1,000	3,500	.....	.....
Totals	20,650	60,800	21,200	.....
Last week	33,700	64,300	27,500	.....
Last year	35,800	67,000	33,000	.....

Receipts and shipments at the Chicago yards yesterday, with comparisons:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 2	1,500	300	40,000	12,000
Official last week	35,717	7,977	127,138	51,945
Cor. week 1901	40,977	4,974	165,146	71,186
Shipments—				
Monday, June 2	2,000	25	2,000	1,000
Official last week	15,200	650	21,915	5,550
Official week 1901	23,416	306	32,205	10,171

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, from Jan. 1 to May 1:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1902

DEPOSITS ARE $98,157,000

FIRST AND METROPOLITAN BANKS FINALLY MERGED.

Officers of Absorbed Concern Present to Welcome Old Patrons — Allis-Chalmers Company Shows 1 1-2 Per Cent Earned on Common Stock—R. H. Donnelley Re-elected President of the Chicago Stock Exchange—Northwestern L Traffic for Year.

All the business of the Metropolitan National was merged yesterday morning with the First National Bank. Deposits of the latter institution were, in round figures, $98,157,000. While it is to be expected some accounts will change, still that so large a percentage should go with the Metropolitan is a matter for congratulation by First National officials.

E. G. Keith, President of the Metropolitan, and Cashier Hitchcock, together with other Metropolitan officials, were at the First National at the opening of business, to receive their friends. It was a busy day at the bank, which, in the matter of deposits, is second largest in this country.

The Federal Trust and Savings opened according to schedule. The quarters are not yet completed, but the officials were able to transact business. President Phillips and Cashier Castle had many callers and accounts during the day.

Mr. Keith will assume the Presidency of the Chicago Title and Trust company on July 1. He has resigned from membership on the Clearing-House committee, and a successor will be chosen at a meeting of the association tomorrow.

Directors of the Western State Bank will meet today to add to the membership of the board.

Allis-Chalmers Earnings.

The annual statement of the Allis-Chalmers company for the year ended on April 30, 1902, has been issued and shows earnings of approximately 1½ per cent on the common stock, after payment of a full year's dividend on the preferred. The surplus applicable to the common stock at the end of the year was $804,759. The statement shows cash in bank amounting to $4,514,167, and in addition there are net current quick assets of $4,688,510. At the date of the report the company had in hand unfinished orders amounting to $8,157,034. At the time the company was organized there was turned over to it from the subsidiary plants orders amounting to $5,663,882, showing a gain of $2,491,152 during the year. The cash position and statement of profits are as follows:

CASH POSITION.

Cash in bank	$4,514,167.05
Net current quick assets	4,688,510.64
Total cash and net cash assets	$9,202,677.69

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Orders unfinished and in hand April 30, 1902	$8,157,034.75
Orders on hand and turned over to this company upon its commencement of business	5,663,882.13
Gain in volume of business	$2,491,152.62

Statement of profits for the period from the commencement of the company's operations to April 30, 1902:

Net profits after deducting all expenses of manufacture and selling and after making full provision for depreciation of buildings, plant and machinery and for possible bad debts	$1,442,259.51
Deduct dividends declared on preferred stock:	
No. 1, 1¾ per cent, payable July 25, 1901	$284,375.00
No. 2, 1¾ per cent, payable Nov. 1, 1901	284,375.00
No. 3, 1¾ per cent, payable Feb. 1, 1902	284,375.00
No. 4, 1¾ per cent, payable May 1, 1902	284,375.00
	1,137,500.00
Balance—Surplus carried to balance sheet	$ 304,759.51

Stock Exchange Election.

The annual election of the Chicago Stock Exchange was held yesterday. The regular ticket was elected, as follows:

President—Reuben H. Donnelley.
Treasurer—John J. Mitchell.
Governing committee—R. A. Peters, Joseph Otis Jr., Sidney C. Love, Alfred L. Baker, Charles C. Adsit, John C. King, A. J. Whipple.
Nominating committee—Granger Farwell, chairman; Benjamin R. Cahn, James M. Adsit, Charles Henrotin, Solomon Sturges.

R. H. Donnelley is reelected President. Since Mr. Mitchell's first election as Treasurer some years ago no other name has been mentioned for the position.

Gain in L Traffic.

The second year of operation of the Northwestern Elevated was completed on May 31, 1902. The traffic for the year shows a gain of 15½ per cent over the previous year. The total number of passengers carried, together with the daily averages for the two years, follow:

	Whole No. passengers.	Daily average.
1902	31,553,446	89,047
1901	18,655,205	51,110
Increase	2,897,241	7,937
Percentage of increase	15.5	15.5

The traffic of the South Side, Metropolitan, and Northwestern for May shows good gains over last year. This is particularly true of the Metropolitan and Northwestern. The former shows an increase of 14.29 per cent and the latter 10.83 per cent. The Metropolitan extensions are, it will be seen, proving profitable. The percentage of gain for May is the largest of the year. South Side Elevated shows an increase of 2½ per cent. Comparative figures of the three roads for May follow:

SOUTH SIDE ELEVATED.

Month.	1902.	1901.	Increase.	Pct.
January	79,154	71,117	8,037	11.3
February	79,396	74,027	5,369	7.3
March	80,313	76,269	4,044	5.3
April	81,000	77,172	3,827	4.9
May	79,093	77,193	1,900	2.5

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED.

Month.	1902.	1901.	Increase.	Pct.
January	98,029	89,699	8,329	9.3
February	100,446	97,650	2,796	2.8
March	105,512	98,339	7,173	7.3
April	109,246	97,018	12,228	12.6
May	108,796	92,579	16,217	14.2

NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED.

Month.	1902.	1901.	Increase.	Pct.
January	62,010	52,022	9,988	19.5
February	64,760	53,256	9,504	17.2
March	73,363	67,263	5,109	8.3
April	65,430	58,623	6,807	11.6
May	63,109	56,359	6,200	10.8

Financial Notes.

Vice President Hulbert of the Merchants' Loan and Trust company, which is the depository for American Strawboard stock, said yesterday that, although the holders of certificates had a right to withdraw their stock after May 29, none had done so. Mr. Hulbert pointed out that the receipts were negotiable and as readily handled as the regular stock. A representative of the Merchants' Loan and Trust, who went to New York to turn over the Strawboard stock to Dean & Shibley, has returned, and says the delay is nothing more than failure of several small country mills to produce clear titles. By postponing the completion of the consolidation until after July 1 the promoters will save $15,000 in war revenue taxes.

A firm of local brokers continues to predict higher prices for Canadian Pacific stock. The shares have had a good advance, moving from around 115 to 140. But one way and another a great deal of interest has been excited in the stock. Both New York and Toronto continue to afford information tending to put forth the good position of the company. What test four weeks the stock has been under the ban advertised than any time previously in its history. Some of the bulls are predicting 150, based on the assertion that the company is far behind in carrying grain for export wheat regions, that its earnings ops check $400,000 monthly, and that it has now ent lands worth $35,000,000. To the (observer the stock seems in position for awhile.

W. H. Moore arrived in Chicago yesterday to attend the annual meeting of the Rock Island railroad.

The first mortgage bonds of the Pleasant Valley Coal company are being deposited with the Morgan Trust company for retirement. Purchase price must not exceed 115, exclusive of accrued interest.

It is announced that the Western Union will in the near future begin work on eight new lines between New York and Chicago. The cost of the work will, it is estimated, probably be met from the sale of a sufficient amount of the company's bonds available for such purposes. The cost of the entire work is estimated at $1,000,000.

It comes from Pittsburg that Charles H. Dalzell will soon be superseded as executive of the Crucible Steel company by W. P. Snyder. It is said the change will be made at the instance of bankers who subscribed for the recent issue of the $5,000,000 bonds of the Clariton Steel company.

It is announced that officials of the Republic Iron and Steel company are making arrangements to assist employes in the purchase of stock of the corporation. A plan has been worked out by Charles E. Graves, assistant secretary of the company, and the matter of managing the subscriptions will be left entirely to him. Employes will be allowed to subscribe, making payments in installments.

The bank stock quotations furnished for publication yesterday morning had, through some clerical error, bid and asked prices for National Bank of the Republic 190 and 140, respectively, instead of 230 and 240. The difference was so large as to be readily recognized as an error.

Railway Earnings.

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE AND ATLANTIC.

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross	$ 341,797	$ 303,565	$ 38,232
Total net	104,919	74,234	30,685
Surplus	26,376	*4,407	30,685
From July 1—			
Gross	2,210,201	2,042,236	168,365
Total net	820,202	688,735	123,464
Surplus	52,785	*88,762	122,047

*Deficit.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

Gross	2,630,550	2,243,530	277,020
Oper. expenses	1,836,572	1,650,572	186,000
Net	684,178	592,958	91,220
From July 1—			
Gross	25,424,737	23,364,153	2,060,604
Oper. expenses	17,296,737	15,970,795	1,325,941
Net	8,130,728	8,393,358	*262,629

FORT WORTH AND DENVER CITY.

Gross	186,287	167,511	18,154
Oper. expenses	137,784	124,315	13,468
Net	48,383	30,701	14,685
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	711,244	685,363	25,881
Oper. expenses	630,861	495,495	135,366
Net	80,383	189,868	*50,485

IOWA CENTRAL.

Net	23,114	39,690	*16,846

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

Net	85,670	90,150	5,540

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

Gross	1,571,817	1,357,725	201,092
Oper. expenses	992,944	837,770	54,148
Net	578,873	443,775	224,180
Surplus	476,712	249,806	226,906
From July 1—			
Gross	19,850,322	18,556,101	973,131
Oper. expenses	8,592,207	8,146,854	235,648
Net	6,145,207	5,140,750	729,496
Surplus	4,185,400	3,620,962	880,496

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS PACIFIC.

Third week May	112,535	96,339	15,190
From July 1	4,922,720	4,433,787	489,085

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN.

Third week May	45,715	37,623	8,092
From July 1	2,207,787	1,959,639	248,100

SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM.

Third week May	226,814	213,177	13,643
From July 1	10,280,648	9,782,982	497,682

New York—Lehigh Valley Railroad company and Lehigh Valley company reports for April:

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Gross	2,480,758	1,982,816	507,842
Op. ex. and taxes	1,959,587	1,481,640	248,056
Net	521,156	381,276	259,785
From July 1—			
Gross	23,506,878	21,505,889	1,960,989
Op. ex. and taxes	16,151,222	17,330,971	1,220,251
Net	5,416,656	5,774,917	640,748

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL CO.

Gross	2,457,473	1,961,689	795,784
Op. ex. and taxes	2,112,809	1,656,353	457,616
Deficit	16,645	72,201	*55,556
From July 1—			
Gross	18,781,318	18,853,124	1,928,194
Op. ex. and taxes	19,154,120	17,400,008	1,754,062
Deficit	372,801	546,943	*174,142

Both companies report for April:

Net	504,506	189,175	315,421
From July 1—			
Net	4,042,854	3,227,974	814,880

MEXICAN CENTRAL.

Gross	1,764,564	1,446,229	$18,035
Net	468,906	365,774	24,132
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	6,653,349	5,815,242	$38,107
Net	2,112,809	1,655,353	457,616

*Decrease.

The report of the Reading company, Philadelphia and Reading company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company showing the result of operations for April and for the fiscal year from July 1, 1901, compared with the same periods of the previous year, shows as follows:

April earnings show an increase of $571,373 in gross and $294,047 in net by the railway company, and increases of $887,011 in gross and $101,433 in net by the coal and iron company. In ten months the gain in gross in the companies' earnings was $2,159,331 and in net $1,178,995. The coal and iron company's earnings in the same period gained in gross $1,686,233 and in net $262,629.

The income account follows:

All companies:	1902.	1901.	1900.
Net	$12,048,649	$9,143,935	$10,097,822
Charges and tax	6,960,000	7,360,000	7,675,000
Surplus	5,718,649	1,883,189	2,562,071

Following were the closing quotations in the New York curb market:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Can	13	13¼
Do pfd	64½	65
American Hide and Leather		1¼
Do pfd	39¼	40½
Bay State Gas	1¾	2¼
British Columbia Copper	9	9¼
Compressed Air	10	10¼
Electric Boat	25	30
Do pfd	45	52
Electric Pneumatic	1¼	1¾
Electric Vehicle	5¾	7
Do pfd	14	15
General Carriage	4	5
Havana Commercial company	19	20
Do pfd	60	63
Illinois Vehicle	1¾	2¼
National City Bank	600	620
Nat. Enameling and Stamp. Co	29½	30½
Do pfd	84	86
N. Y. Elec. Vehicle Trans	12¾	13½
Northern Securities company	100	102¼
Otis Elevator	11¾	12
Do pfd	100	102
Pitts., Bessemer and L. E	36	37
Royal Baking Powder pfd	100	103¼
Seaboard Air Line	25½	26
Do pfd	45¾	46¾
Standard Oil	625	630
St. Louis Transit	31½	31¾
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pfd	83¾	84½
United Rys. of St. Louis pfd	87½	88
Do 4s	81	82

Hartford Deposit Officers.

The following have been elected officers of the Hartford Deposit company for the ensuing year: Frank J. Hecht, President; D. M. Hillis, Vice President; and E. B. Griswold, Secretary and Treasurer. The company will take immediate steps for the erection of a sixteen-story building, immediately adjoining theirs on the west on the property, of which they recently acquired a ninety-nine-year lease from Mrs. Elizabeth A. Ware.

Peace News Discounted.

Conclusion of peace with the Boers did not operate to advance the New York stock market. There was some London buying early in Atchison and Union Pacific stocks based on crop conditions, but, as usual, the good news had been discounted by the general market. The total sales for the day were only 270,400 shares, being much below the average.

Some time ago John W. Gates predicted that after the close of the Boer war Englishmen would turn to American stocks, and he predicted they would buy millions of shares, making a big market. There weren't any symptoms of this buying yesterday, and according to cable advices south African mining shares were considered high already. There are a great many, however, who believe with Mr. Gates that when the Englishmen get normal again they will become good buyers in the American market.

The anthracite coal strike proved more of potent marketwise than the conclusion of peace. There was a disposition to await strike developments and a little better condition in the money market.

Chicago Stocks.

National Biscuit company has been pleased with the results of its efforts to interest employés in subscribing for the stock of that company.

In the local stock market there was general steadiness, though no large amount of trading in any particular issue. The scare in Strawboard appears to be over, the price staying around 38. The Can stocks worked lower in sympathy with the New York curb. Biscuit common was firm, both locally and in New York. The stock continues to have a great many friends willing to buy it under 50.

There was some activity in Quaker Oats, but at declining prices.

Ogden Gas bonds were the feature of the bond department. The price was irregular, closing at the top, 93.

Following were the sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Can	250	13¾	13	13
Do pfd	125	65¾	65	65
American Strawboard	50	38	38	38
Do receipts	20	38	38	38
Chi. City Ry	1,510	210	180	180
Chi. Edison	40	180	180	180
Chi. Title & Trust	300	138	137	137
Chi. Un. Trac	100	19¾	19¼	19¼
Dia. Match	110	135	135	135
Lake St. Elev	300	18¼	18¼	18¼
Met. Elev	50	38	38	38
Do pfd	110	90¼	90	90¼
Do pfd	502	48¼	47¾	48¼
Do pfd	25	106¾	106¾	106¾
Quaker Oats	172	76	76	76
Do pfd	70	92	91½	91½
South S. Elev	15	114	114	114
Stree's Stable Car	100	30	30	30

BONDS.

$40000 Nwn. L 4s	86	$ 500 L St. L deb 5s	109¼
5000 Ogden Gas 5s	92½	500 do	109¾
2000 do	92¾	2000 P. C. T. 4-40s	99½
4000 do	93	10000 U. Comm'ls.	100½
9000 do	93¼	7000 do	100¾
1000 Con. Gas 5s	107¾	4000 W. Stone 5s	93

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 2.	May 26.
New York	$118,861,307	$122,490,471
Chicago	25,532,693	26,461,605
Boston	17,310,327	18,786,473
Philadelphia	18,463,534	18,403,034
St. Louis	10,462,000	8,404,978
Baltimore	4,389,814	3,687,279

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 20c premium before clearings, 40c premium after; St. Louis, 40c premium.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $190,350,220; gold, $96,554,392; silver, $23,440,814; United States notes, $6,586,379; Treasury notes of 1890, $164,252; national bank notes, $9,117,168; total receipts this day, $1,452,004.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Copper Stocks, and Other Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., June 2.—[Special.]—The return of the traders after the long holiday found them in no more lively frame of mind than was the case last week. The local market today came near outdoing previous records as to dullness, the volume of business being extremely limited. Call loans, 3½@4½ per cent; time loan, collateral, 4@4½ per cent; time loans, mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent; clearing-house loans, 4 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	1,000	86¾	86¾	85¾	86¼
Adventure	135	24	24	23½	23½
Allouez	100	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾
Arcadian	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Atlantic	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Am. Tel	1,043	181	181	177½	177¾
Atchison	468	80¾	81¼	81	80¾
Do pfd	102	94½	94½	93½	93½
Am. Pipe	200	75	75	75	75
Am. Gold Dredge	300	3¼	3¼	3	3
Arnold	100	80	80	80	80
Am. Cement	317	37	37½	36¾	37
Am. Woolen pfd	700	87½	87½	87	87½
Bingham	100	39	39	38	38
Copper Range cons	100	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾
Calumet	16	585	570	565	570
Cons. Mer. Cur	165	1 15-16	2	1 15-16	1 15-16
Dom. Oil	30	6	6	6	6
Daly-West city	70	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Dom. Steel	525	30½	31	30½	30½
Dom. Coal	300	57	57	56½	56½
Edison Elec	100	211½	211½	211½	211½
Franklin	83	11	11	10¾	10¾
Gen. Elec	100	318	318	318	318
Guanajuato	110	3¾	3¾	3¼	3¼
Int. Button Hole	150	3	3	3	3
Isle Royale	100	12¼	13¼	12¼	13¼
Mass. Mining	150	20¼	20½	20	20
Mohawk	50	43	43	43	43
Michigan	10	12¼	13¼	12¼	13¼
Mont. & Bost	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Mass. Elec	1,215	40½	45¼	44¼	44½
Do pfd	50	97¼	98	97¼	98
N. E. Cot. Yarn pfd	25	92	92¾	92	92¾
N. Eng. Coke	110	4	4	4	4
N. Eng. Tel	100	144	144	144	144
Osceola	165	62	63	61	62½
Old Dom	178	21	21	21	21½
Parrot	100	31	31¼	30¾	30¾
Pneumatic	135	2½	2½	2	2
Do pfd	80	8½	8½	8½	8½
Pullman	16	220	220	220	220
Santa Fe	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Shannon Mining	500	15½	16	15	15
Seattle Elec. pfd	10	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
Swift & Co	15	104	104	104	104
Trinity	85	13	13¼	13	13
Tamarack	257	178	185	178	185
Un. Shoe Mchy	150	54	54	54	54
Do pfd	22	32	32	31½	31½
Utah	40	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
U. S. Mining	140	21	21	20¾	21
Do pfd	100	70	70	70	70
United Fruit	100	93	93	92½	92½
Victoria	100	3¼	4¼	3¼	4¼
Wolverine	60	86	86	84½	85¼
Winona	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
Western Tel	4	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
Do pfd	1	101	101	101	101
Westinghouse	5	108	108	108	108
*Assessment paid.					

BONDS.

$ 7000 Bos Gas 5s	94¼	$1000 C-N Mich 5s	110
5000 do 2d	69	2000 Ill St 5s 1915	101¼
2000 CB-Q 7s	108¾	2000 West Tel 5s	103¾
2000 do Joint	106¾	2000 Un Cont 4s	107¾
20000 do 5s	101¾		

IN FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The streets were filled by competing crowds, waving flags, but enthusiasm was curiously absent. On the exchange, after the initial singing of the national anthem, the market was fairly active, but there was no rush. Dealing in Kaffirs was begun at 9 o'clock, but as soon as prices were hoisted there was free profit taking by insiders and speculators who bought weeks ago. The public bought moderately, but the buying did not balance the realizations. The close was dull, but there was a good undertone. A general broadening of the market is anticipated. Consols touched 98 with the dividend. There was a big business; then the price dwindled to 96 15-16 ex-dividend, equivalent to 97⅜ with the dividend, or 3-16 up for the day. Investment shares were generally good.

American stocks were hardly mentioned. They were sympathetically strong early, but reacted later with the rest of the market. New York came flat and finally rallied around Saturday's level. Canadian Pacific was strong on Montreal buying. Peace had no money market effect, as money is light. Discount houses raised the deposit rates ½@2 per cent. Gold to the amount of £24,000 in bars has been bought, and £20,000 has been received from Australia. Copper fortnightly statistics show decreases in stocks of 728 tons and in supplies of 1,278 tons.

LONDON, June 2.—Closing stocks:

Consols for money, ex. int	96 11-16	New York Cent	156¾
Do for acct, ex. int	96 15-16	Nor. & West	50¼
Anaconda	6	Do pfd	92
Atchison	80¾	Pennsylvania	70¾
Do pfd	101⅜	Reading	32¾
Balt. & Ohio	100¾	Do 1st pfd	75¾
Canadian Pac	114¾	Do 2d pfd	58¼
Ches. & Ohio	48¾	Southern Ry	37¾
Chi. Gt. West	20	Do pfd	97¾
Chi. M. & St. P	174¾	Southern Pac	69¾
Den. & Rio G	43¾	Union Pac	107¾
Do pfd	93¼	Do pfd	90¾
Erie	39⅜	United States Steel	41¼
Do 1st pfd	70	Do pfd	92¼
Do 2d pfd	54	Wabash	27¾
Illinois Cent	135	Do pfd	48
Louis. & Nash	141¼	Spanish 4s	75¾
M. K. & T	26¾	Rand Mines	15¼
Do pfd	67¾	De Beers	42¾

Bar silver steady, 23 15-16d per oz. Money, ½@¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2⅜ per cent.

PARIS, June 2.—Business opened animated on the bourse today, owing to the announcement of the conclusion of peace in south Africa. There were several sharp advances, but later the market became quieter on realizations of Kaffirs for London account, and there was a reaction. Spanish 4s advanced considerably on a statement that exterior debt coupons would be accepted in the future in payment of customs duties, which are payable in gold. Argentines were in strong request. Brazilians were firm. Banks were strong. Metropolitans and Thomson-Houstons were dull. Sosnovice was freely offered and finished weak. Rio Tintos were well disposed, in sympathy with copper. De Beers were conspicuously flat. The private rate of discount was 1⅛ per cent.

BERLIN, June 2.—The conclusion of peace in south Africa caused a general rise of prices on the boerse today. Home rails were strong. Spanish 4s and Argentines were the features. Banks and locals hardened considerably on repurchasing. Canadian Pacifics and Transvaals were firm.

Colorado Mining Stocks.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 2.—Mining stocks. Closing bid quotations:

Acacia	9½	Jack Pot	14¼
Alamo	3	Last Dollar	40
B. H. Ajax	2	Lexington	5¾
Ben Hur	3	Little Beetle	5½
Butterfly	15	Little Puck	1¼
C. Kan. & Neb	6¾	Millie Gibson	12½
C. C. & M	2¾	Moon Anchor	2½
Coriolanus	3½	Morning Star	2¼
C. C. Cons	6¼	Pharmacist	3¾
Dante	3¾	Pinnacle	9¼
Doctor J. F	17¼	Pointer	2
Elkton	63	Portland	175
El Paso	5½	Prince Albert	2¼
Findley	8	Republic	2¼
Gold Dollar	5½	Rose Maud	2
Golden Cycle	62¾	Rose Nicol	2¼
Gold King	25	Sedan	1¼
Gold Knob	3	Sunset-Eclipse	3¾
Helen B	400	Tornado	9¾
Isabella	20¼	Work	5¾

New York Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Mining stocks:

Adams Con	20	Little Chief	12
Alice	45	Ontario	800
Breece	50	Ophir	120
Brunswick Con	6	Phoenix	9
Comstock Tunnel	5½	Potosi	25
Con. Cal. & Va	130	Savage	12
Deadwood Terra	100	Sierra Nevada	18
Horn Silver	130	Small Hopes	40
Iron Silver	75	Standard	320
Leadville Con	5		

Visible Grain Supply.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The visible supply of grain on Saturday, May 31, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, is as follows: Wheat, 38,304,000 bu, decrease 3,425,000; corn, 4,427,000 bu, decrease 70,000; oats, 3,005,000 bu, increase 741,000; rye, 752,000 bu, decrease 222,000; barley, 580,000 bu, increase 30,000.

SUES FOR $100,000 DAMAGES.

Oliver Crawford Starts Action Against Wilson Brothers as Result of Injury Inflicted by Falling Bottle.

Wilson Bros. are the defendants in a suit filed in the Superior Court yesterday by Oliver Crawford for $100,000 damages. Crawford, who is a bookkeeper, is said to have received the injuries for which he asks these large damages by a bottle falling from the top story of Wilson Bros.' building on Jackson and Franklin streets. The bottle hit Crawford on the head as he was passing by the building and fractured his skull.

MARKET HAS AN OFF DAY.

VOLUME OF TRADING LOWEST ON RECORD THIS YEAR.

Peace Announcement Largely Discounted and More than Offset by Uncertainty Regarding the Anthracite Strike Situation—Professional Element Tries to Brace Prices by Buying in Early Hours — General List Closes Fractionally Lower.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, June 2.—[Special.]—Contrary, perhaps, to general expectations, neither the London market for securities nor our own responded to the favorable news from south Africa. The announcement that a peace agreement had been reached had doubtless been discounted, so far as immediate speculative effect was concerned, in both markets. Moreover, according to all accounts, London operators and their clients were more intent upon celebrating the event than upon making money out of it.

The circumstances noted should not be construed as evidence that the commercial and financial markets of the world will ignore one of the most important events of recent years. The reopening of the gold mines of south Africa is certain to be followed by an enormous and continuous increase in the wealth of the world, and also by a steadily increasing demand for manufactures and supplies of all kinds.

It is possible that the declaration of peace would have been reflected in a decided movement in prices here had not speculative community and investment interests as well been constrained to exercise caution because of the element of uncertainty in the strike of the anthracite coal miners.

Developments in the mining regions during the next few days will be watched with the greatest interest. For a short time after the resumption of business this morning the market displayed a good deal of strength. It resulted, however, chiefly from purchases by the professional element. As these operations did not meet with any response, traders, as a rule, reversed their position and later in the day, when money on call became a little more active at 5 per cent, they endeavored to depress prices. In consequence a large proportion of the list closed fractionally lower than on last Thursday. Noteworthy exceptions were Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific, and Atchison common, which were the three most active stocks in the order named. In the early dealing these three showed exceptional strength and in the final reaction did not lose all of their maximum improvement.

The total transactions were the smallest recorded for a full business day since the beginning of the year, and nearly a quarter of the sales were supplied by Canadian Pacific. The anthracite coal stocks held their own during the first half of the day, but yielded later with the remainder of the list. The dealings in them were almost nominal.

In the industrial list the dealings were even less important than in the railroad stocks. The market for Amalgamated Copper, which was first in respect to activity, was firm throughout. Less active issues that scored noteworthy net gains were Continental Tobacco preferred, Fuller company common, and, on light transactions, General Electric. As compared with the dealings in stocks, the bond market was active, with the heaviest transactions in Atchison 4s, Georgia Central incomes, Consolidated Tobacco 4s, and Union Pacific convertible 4s. In the outside market noteworthy transactions were in San Francisco railway subscriptions and preferred stock, Northern Securities, at an advance to 102½; Virginia Coal and Coke 5s, General Carriage Trust receipts, United Copper, White Knob Copper, and Montreal and Boston Copper.

IN NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Railway Shares, and Other Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, June 2.—None of the news developments since the Stock Exchange closed on Thursday afternoon availed to induce any activity in the trading. Neither the declaration of peace in south Africa nor the acute stage reached in the anthracite strike awakened any interest in the stock market either on the buying or the selling side. There was some early demand for grain carrying railroads, owing to the large advance in the net earnings reported for April over those of last year.

The reports from the anthracite region received in Wall street were reassuring as to the success of the companies in keeping their pumping machinery active and thus preventing damage to the mines by flooding. In spite of the response to the strike orders on the part of the engineers of the pump engines. It would be a violent assumption to read any significance in today's stock operations as a reflection of general financial sentiment. The conviction is general that the money market must be kept free from extraordinary strains until the outlook is clearer for the meeting of obligations into the fall. The heavy borrowings abroad, which must be met, and the probability of an active spring demand for money into the interior of the country incite to caution until the attitude of the foreign borrowers at the period of renewals becomes evident.

Bonds were dull and irregular. Total sales, par value, $3,105,000.

United States 2s and old 4s declined ¼ and the new 4s ¼ per cent on the last call.

Close: Money on call firmer at 3@5 per cent, closing bid and asked 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@4¾ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487@487¼ for demand and at 484⅝@484¾ for 60 days; posted rates, 485¼ and 488; commercial bills, 483¾@484¼. Bar silver, 51¾; Mexican dollars, 41¾. Government bonds weak; State bonds strong; railroad bonds irregular.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Descriptions.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.	Yest'y.
Am. Sugar	3,600	129	128¾	128½	129
Do pfd	100	118¾	118¾	118¾	...
Am. Locomotive	2,400	33½	33	33¼	33
Do pfd	200	94	93¾	93¾	93½
Am. Cotton Oil	100	52	52	52	52
Am. Smelting	2,200	48¾	48¼	48¼	48¾
Do pfd	500	98½	98½	98½	98
Am. Gr. Twine	600	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¼
Am. Snuff	200	120	120	120	120
Am. Linseed	600	26¾	26¼	26¼	26½
Am. Malting	600	7¼	6¾	6¾	7¼
Do pfd	200	25	25	25	25
Am. Car Foundry	1,600	31¾	31¼	31¾	31¼
Do pf

FAIL FOR OVER $1,000,000.

MARBLE CONTRACTORS FILE PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

John A. and Alexander Davidson Schedule Liabilities Amounting to $1,341,838, While Their Assets Are but $750 — Two Local Banks and Several Business-Houses Heavy Creditors of the Insolvents—Judge Kohlsaat Releases 117 from Debt.

With liabilities amounting to $1,341,838, and practically no assets, John A. and Alexander Davidson, well-known marble contractors, filed a joint petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday. Their assets are placed at $750. Over 700 claims are scheduled.

The petitioners are President and Vice President respectively of the Davidson Bros. Marble company, but their interest in this concern is so small that their confession of insolvency has nothing to do with the corporation's standing, according to their attorney, Homer Tinsman. He says most of the debts were contracted at the time of the failure of Davidson & Sons, another corporation, in 1896.

Some of the Heavy Creditors.

The largest individual creditor is Samuel A. Tolman of Chicago, whose claim for $225,500 is partly secured by stock of the old Great Northern Theater and Hotel company. Among the other large creditors are:

First National Bank of Chicago	$80,000
National Bank of America, Chicago	50,000
West Side Bank, New York	11,970
Producers' Marble company, Proctor, Vt.	20,000
Albert Voss, Milwaukee	35,000
Acme Manufacturing company, Reading, Pa.	20,587
American Bridge Works, Chicago	20,400
O. H. Tallman & Co., Chicago	20,430
Henry & C. J. George, Detroit	100,000
Western Electric company, Chicago	58,000
W. S. Eden, Chicago	50,000
E. R. Brainard, Chicago	35,000
Barney Marble company, Swanton, Vt.	15,262
Crane Elevator company, Chicago	15,000
Charles Sheldon, Proctor, Vt.	18,185
Jonathan Clark & Sons, Chicago	15,024
Unknown creditors	50,000

Two Receivers Appointed.

On application of creditors Judge Kohlsaat yesterday appointed Ernest Shoyer receiver in bankruptcy for W. O. Wallace & Co., tea merchants at 89 River street; and W. P. Henneberry receiver for the assets of J. H. Moore & Co., publishers at 75 Plymouth place.

Two actors well known to local theatergoers were in the list of bankrupts to whom Judge Kohlsaat granted freedom from debts in the United States District Court yesterday. They were Clay Clement, known also as Clement Geiger, and Robert Fulgora, who is Robert Hyman in private life. There were no large schedules of debts in the list of 117 cases in which Judge Kohlsaat entered orders. The orders were entered in the following cases:

William Quinn. A. F. Pihlgard. W. J. Bennett.
Earl Toles. F. Osterrieder. Gertrude Singleton.
W. F. Wray. Anderson. Ida.
J. B. Davery. J. H. Wallace. W. S. Singleton.
W. J. Blackburn. S. B. Batterman. Joseph White.
Mary Blackburn. W. Richardson. D. Strong.
D. Morris. H. P. C. Petersen. C. B. Jacoby.
Hern. Zachler. L. H. Arms. Walter Loor.
W. R. Kerr. C. P. Jennings. Isaac Russakov.
Herman Kotz. J. M. Dimmick. A. D. Risley.
John Smith. G. A. Katz. O. J. E. Zimmerman.
W. H. White. Frank Gall. mas.
C. J. Smith. Hubert Kaulen. Max Reis.
A. D. Beman. F. Shields. C. M. Cockell.
Jacob Beman. Frank Richter. O. H. Thompson.
W. R. Wight. O. H. Krause. H. J. Mannips.
F. A. Jones. Jacob Frahlich. M. E. Page Jr.
F. P. Georgas. Frank Grado. J. Trautmann.
Frank Jarin. J. Cohen. T. S. Magruder.
C. H. Smith. S. B. Clark. H. D. Kennedy.
W. W. Hammond. D. F. King. W. J. Dayton.
C. H. Smith. J. Steinberger. Clarissa Stevenson.
D. H. Murphy. Flora Morgan. son.
C. Owens. Bertie Fisk. Robert Hyman.
A. T. Reynolds. Fred Schall. Thos. Kennedy.
C. L. Geiger. Fred Campbell. Amanda Arnold
Michael Keith. Ben Borgeson. Barry.
J. N. Stellman. D. H. Quayle. Fred Driscoll.
O. L. Anderson. S. C. Downey. Jacob Jacobi.
C. C. Regan. C. S. Damarais. Hyman Cohen.
Adam Bremman. O. E. Inmash. J. O. Brown.
S. M. Cochran. Louis Wits. H. A. Barnes.
L. E. Hamburg. Margaret White. F. J. C. Cassidy.
H. Hanson. Anna Halstrom. Joe. Schwartz.
Stephen Lawson. Henry Steffen. T. Guffin.
H. L. Kalenza. P. Thomasin. Chas. Hickman.
M. C. Reths. Thos. O'Rourke. Louis Wagner.
W. A. Riets. Jacob Eisele. Theodora Anderson.
W. H. Wagner. Mary Patterson. son.
William Herfst. H. A. Hinden. S. Jacobson.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

7703—Joseph Frey; liabil., $1,100; assets, $300; J. J. Franklin, atty.

7704—Peter Carter, Macy & Co. et al. to have W. O. Wallace & Co. declared bankrupt; claims, $10,500; Alden, Latham & Young, attys.

7705—Charles A. Cole and C. A. Merriman; liabil., $1,400; assets, $300; L. M. Kane, atty.

7706—Edward C. Collins; liabil., $500; assets, $100; S. A. Wright, atty.

7707—Abraham Cohen; liabil., $2,800; assets, $2,100; C. Loehr, atty.

7708—John A. and Alexander Davidson; liabil., $1,341,838; assets, $750; Hollett, Tinsman & Sauter, attys.

7709 Lewellyn W. Hess; liabil., $2,800; assets, $500; no atty.

7710—Hiram C. Meeks; liabil., $15,000; assets, $3,000; Hinman & Jameson, attys.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Gary—206953—Annie Pryor vs. City; mo. n. t. withdrawn; judgt. on ver., $500.

Judge Chetlain—200089—Dave Driscoll vs. William A. Eason et al.; on findg., $200; satisfied. 212362—Irene P. Ethridge vs. Board of Control Endowment Rank K. of P.; on findg., $500; satisfied.

Judge Hutchinson—217905—Mary V. De Both vs. Windsor-Clifton Hotel Co.; on findg., $2,300; satisfied.

Judge Vickers—222805—Emma Misicka vs. C. U. T. Co.; on ver., $50; satisfied.

Judge Tuley—211767—Fred Beumsb vs. Grand Pacific Hotel Co.; on findg., $21 07; satisfied.—210859—W. L. Moody vs. L. L. Dake; on findg., $272; satisfied.—221826—Central House Furnishing Co. vs. Moses Salomon; on findg., $75; appl.

Judge Goggin—206166—Max Goldberg vs. C. U. T. Co.; on ver., $100; satisfied.

Judge Burke—215701—Walsh, Lange & Co. vs. Thomas Kirk et al.; mo. to overrid. and judgt., $121.42; appl.

Judge Vail—204313—Stephen Counsellor vs. M. W. Whitemore, mo. n. t. overrid. and judgt., $355; appl.—204101—Knights Templar and Masonic Life Indemnity Co. vs. Joseph H. Rhodes; mo. n. t. overrid. and judgt., $500; appl.

Judge Roberts—222247—Follansbee Bros. & Co. vs. Ill. Smelting and Ref. Co.; mo. n. t. overrid. judgt. on verdict.—182202—Samuel Plotkin vs. Harry Rosenthal; mo. n. t. overrid. judgt., $5; appl.

Judge Neely—211693—Arthur Eklund vs. C. U. T. Co.; on ver., $300; satisfied.

Decrees.

Judge Chytraus—211100—Boehrensen vs. Dieckmann; dec. vs. Dieckmann; dec. Uhlman; dec.—2020—Barron vs. Barker; def. dec.; satisfied.

Judge Baker—11124—Saxton vs. Dorsey; dec. sale.—11687—Wilson vs. Wilson; dec. div.—226709—Johnson vs. Johnson; dec. div.

Judge Burke—10443—Williams vs. Williams; dec.

Judge Vail—226804—Gowdy vs. Gowdy; dec.

Judge Roberts—11182—Potocki vs. Potocki; dec. div.—11457—Taylor vs. Taylor; dec. div.—11624—Taylor vs. Taylor; dec. div.

Judge Neely—227053—Gustason vs. Gustason; dec.

Court Calls for Today.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Goodwin—Trial call [jaw]. 5007, 5395, 6128, 6129, 6166, 6167, 6169, 2335, 5189, 6167, 5763, 6125, 6122, 5616, 2052.

Judge Honore—No court.

Judge Chetlain—Trial call [law]. 2721, 4853, 4405, 11500, 450, 500, 1161, 600, 2740, 2367, 2764, 4586, 4474, 4091, 4402, 4475, 4476, 3254, 3767, 2907.

Judge Stein—Motions for new trial. Trial call [law]. 2368, 3047, 3051, 3070, 3580, 3931, 4023, 4490, 4161, 4286, 4363, 4367, 4460, 4267, 607. On trial, 3702.

Judge Chytraus—Trial call [chancery]. 19030, 2353. On hearing, 3910.

Judge Huntington—First call, 801 to 900. Trial call [law]. 5714, 5756, 5760, 5780, 5816, 5819, 5020, 5021, 5022, 1434, 4076, 5330, 5925, 5957, 5959, 5960, 6006, 6007.

Judge Gary—Trial call [city cases]. 6109, 4827, 5104, 5166, 6147. On trial, 5214.

Judge Vickers—Trial call [law]. 9005, 5322, 5478, 2616, 5842, 1007, 2163, 4063, 212300, 6000, 5475.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Vail—On trial 17222.

Judge Tuley—Trial call [law]. 3600, 3778, 2976, 3022, 3080, 3078, 2736, 3085. On trial 10714.

Judge Haney—Trial call [law]. 19936, 20217, 20271, 20894, 20437, 19859, 1473, 1848?4, 11052, 20683, 20684, 20739, 20770, 20813, 20917, 21015, 21206, 21290, 21255, 21418, 21420, 21440, 21453, 21453, 21429, 21431, 21077, 27488, 6028, 14490.

Judge Tuthill—Trial call [chancery]. 10382, 9502, 9036, 10163, 10621, 9242, 1716, 10243, 11110.

Judge Clifford—Trial call [law]. 2062?1, 5785, 5951, 5870?, 5418, 5940, 2?961, 6023, 5843, 5844, 4535, 17140, 4408, 11?35.

Judge Baker—Trial call [law]. 13089, 15701, 16491, 9645, 7595, 213?14, 12186.

Judge Willis—No court.

Judge Dunne—Trial call [chancery] 8299, 7307, 11455, 8053, 6544, 1878.

Judge Roberts—Law and chancery contested motions.

Judge Neely—Trial call [law] 15540, 15562, 15594, 9610, 5481, 11?67, 1407, 14?28, 1405, 2298, 1691, 13410, 15624, 15626, 15674, 15721, 15752, 15760, 1577. On trial 15045.

Judge Horton—Trial call [law]. 14990, 15514, 15309, 15?38, 13584, 15?98, 15711, 15?35, 15747, 15?58, 15803, 15?89, 14084.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge Post—City special assessment calendar 92. Local objections only in 26077, 26?80, 26?02, 26077, 26?10, 26?40, 24871, 26?01, 26454, 26488, 25469, 26501, 26510, 26540.

Judge Carter—City special calendar 1092, 26077, 26?80, 26?02, 26077, 26?10, 26?40, 24871, 26?01, 26454, 26488, 25469, 26501, 26510, 26540.

Judge Brentano—Call not extended.

Judge Dunne—2702, 3030, 3524, 3527, 3540, 3543, 3544, 3546.

Judge Smith—3443, 3678, 3702, 3704, 3708, 3716, 3717, 3697, 3699, 3707, 3720, 3660, 3681, 3696, 3536, 3702, 3403, 3501, 3502, 3704, 3668, 3696, 26547, 26585, 26600, 26625.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Brentano—Call not extended.

Judge Dunne—2702, 3030, 3524, 3527, 3540, 3543, 3544, 3546.

Judge Smith—3443, 3678, 3702, 3704, 3708, 3716, 3717, 3697, 3699, 3707, 3720, 3660, 3681, 3696, 3536, 3702, 3403, 3501, 3502, 3704, 3668, 3696, 26547, 26585, 26600, 26625.

Judge Kavanagh—Call not extended.

PROBATE COURT.

Judge Cutting—10:30 a. m., estates of Minnie Smith, Mary Ogden Strong, John Rosinski, W. F. Goarz, Paul Rothbarth; 2:15 a. m., estates of Alta B. Uehnick, Hiram B. Odell, W. Cronin, Dunlap Smith.

FEDERAL COURT.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals—Judges Jenkins, Grosscup, and Baker—501 and 503. United States Circuit Court—Judge Kohlsaat—2?202. United States District Court—Judge Kohlsaat—Motions of course.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States. Monday, June 2, 1902. Present: The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Brewer, Mr. Justice Brown, Mr. Justice Shiras, Mr. Justice White, Mr. Justice Peckham, and Mr. Justice McKenna.

237—Marcellus A. Lander, as treasurer, etc., appellant, vs. The Mercantile National Bank of Cleveland. Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Decree of said United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs and decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio affirmed and cause remanded to said Circuit Court. Opinion by Mr. Justice McKenna. [Mr. Justice Gray did not hear the argument and took no part in the decision of the case.]

180—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, petitioner, vs. The Penn Plate Glass Company et al. On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Decree affirmed with costs and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Opinion by Mr. Justice Peckham. [Mr. Justice Gray did not hear the argument and took no part in the decision of this case.]

206—Peter Hagan et al., petitioners, vs. The Scottish Union and National Insurance Company. On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit denied.

207—Peter Hagan et al., petitioners, vs. The Scottish Union and National Insurance Company. On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit denied.

372—Solomon Hortema, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States. In error to the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Peckham.

4—The Compagnie Francaise de Navigation à Vapeur, plaintiff in error, vs. The State Board of Health of Louisiana et al. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice White. Dissenting: Mr. Justice Brown and Mr. Justice Harlan.

[9]—Brainard H. Warner et al., appellants, vs. Lily Alys Godfrey. Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Decree reversed with costs, and cause remanded to said Court of Appeals, with directions to reverse the decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, passed on June 13, 1900, ordering a conveyance to the complainant on compliance with certain conditions, and to affirm and reinstate the decree of said court, passed Jan. 24, 1899, dismissing the bill and amended bills as against certain of the defendants. Opinion by Mr. Justice White. [Mr. Justice Harlan and Mr. Justice Gray did not hear the argument, and took no part in the decision of this case.]

175—The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, petitioner, vs. R. H. Courtney, receiver, etc. On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Judgment affirmed with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Kentucky. Opinion by Mr. Justice White. [Mr. Justice Gray and Mr. Justice Brewer did not hear the argument, and took no part in the decision of this cause.]

154—The Interstate Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company et al. Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. Decree affirmed with costs, without prejudice to the right of the commission to hereafter proceed in accordance with the reservation expressed in the opinion of this court, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Opinion by Mr. Justice White. [Mr. Justice Brown took no part in the decision of this cause.]

224—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Edward A. Frost, executor, etc. In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Judgment affirmed and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York. Opinion by Mr. Justice Shiras. [Mr. Justice Gray took no part in the decision of this case.]

281—Thomas J. Kennard, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Nebraska. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Nebraska. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Justice Shiras. [Mr. Justice Gray took no part in the decision of this cause.]

181—The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Minnesota, ex rel. The Railroad and Warehouse Commission. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brown.

254—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The City of New York. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Justice Shiras. [Mr. Justice Gray took no part in the decision of this cause.]

131—The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Minnesota, ex rel. The Railroad and Warehouse Commission. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brown.

254—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The City of New York. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Justice Shiras. [Mr. Justice Gray took no part in the decision of this cause.]

131—The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Minnesota, ex rel. The Railroad and Warehouse Commission. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brown.

254—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The City of New York. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Justice Shiras. [Mr. Justice Gray took no part in the decision of this cause.]

318—J. Henriette Hoffeld, executrix, etc., appellant, vs. The United States. Appeal from the Court of Claims. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brown.

240—The United States, appellant, vs. Austin Nicholls & Co. On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Question certified answer in the negative. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brown.

250—The Pipe Line Construction and Improvement Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States. In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Judgment of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota in this cause subject to a deduction of the sum of $256.66, affirmed and cause remanded to said Circuit Court. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brown.

502—Fred Hardy, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States. In error to the District Court of the United States for the District of Alaska. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer.

225—Lee Clark, plaintiff in error, vs. Monroe D. Herington. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer. [Mr. Justice Gray took no part in the decision of this case.]

126—The Bienville Water Supply Company, appellant, vs. The City of Mobile. Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of the Southern District of Alabama. Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer.

[8]—John C. Jenkins et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Barzillai G. Neff, President, etc., et al. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer. [Mr. Justice Gray did not hear the argument and took no part in the decision of this cause.]

868—The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, appellant, vs. J. Forrest Manning & Co. Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions to remand the cause to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, with directions to that court to set aside its decree and inquire as to the reasonableness of the rate in the light of the construction given by this court to the statute. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer. Dissenting: Mr. Justice White, Mr. Justice Harlan, and Mr. Justice McKenna. [Mr. Justice Gray and Mr. Justice Brown took no part in the decision of this case.]

203—The Hanover National Bank of New York City, plaintiff in error, vs. Max Moyses. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

526—Chin Bak Kan, appellant, vs. The United States, and

525—Chin Ting, appellant, vs. The United States. Appeals from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York. Orders affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller. Dissenting: Mr. Justice Brewer and Mr. Justice Peckham. [Mr. Justice Gray did not hear the argument and took no part in the decision of these cases.]

506—The First National Bank of Denver et al., appellants, vs. John P. King et al. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

221—S. D. Hatfield et al., appellants, vs. Henry C. King. Motion to correct decree denied. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

[7]—Thomas Gray et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State National of Fort Worth, Tex., et al. Motion for leave to sue out writ of error without giving bond required by law denied.

243—John E. Hanifen, etc., petitioner, vs. Edward A. Price et al. On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Decree affirmed with costs by a divided court and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

440—The Indiana Manufacturing Company, appellant, vs. Armin C. Cohn et al.

559—The United States, appellant, vs. Edward A. Moseley, and

560—Robert E. Downs, petitioner, vs. The United States. Motions to advance granted and cases assigned for argument on Monday, Oct. 20, after the cases already set down for that day.

234—William L. Snyder, executor, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. Barnard Bettmann, collector, etc., and

235—George C. Thomas, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States. Motions to advance denied.

[6]—Edward St. Boyer, special administrator, etc., petitioner, vs. Ella Wright. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

671—Thomas A. Edison, petitioner, vs. American Mutoscope & Biograph Company. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

676—Julia Adam, petitioner, vs. The New York Life Insurance Company. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

687—Compagnie Francaise et al., petitioner, vs. Saratoga Vichy Spring Company. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

679—Nicholas C. Bensinger et al., etc., petitioners, vs. The United States. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

Original—Ex parte: In the matter of Charles Bensinger, petitioner. Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus denied.

507—The United States, appellant, vs. William T. Sampson, Rear Admiral, United States Navy. Motion as to new parties herein postponed to the hearing of the case on its merits.

558—National Surety Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John McCormick. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of California. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction on the authority of Pins vs. St. Louis, 165 U. S. 273; Duncan vs. Missouri, 152, U. S. 377, and other cases.

553—The Board of Commissioners of Wilkes County et al., petitioners, vs. W. N. Coler & Co. Petition for brief in support of same stricken from the files because of its scandalous, unwarranted, and irrelevant matter therein, but the application will remain in place in the docket and may be renewed in proper form on the coming in of the court at the next term.

208—Edwin L. Yetter, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States. In error to the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Docketed and dismissed on motion of Mr. Solicitor General Richards for the defendant in error.

705—Ju Toy Tsin, appellant, vs. The United States. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Docketed and dismissed on motion of Mr. Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the appellee.

707—Ju Pook Pion, appellant, vs. The United States.

702—Wing Long and Loykee, appellants, vs. The United States; and

704—Lee Lai Bing and Lin Nan, appellants, vs. The United States. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York. Docketed and dismissed on motion of Mr. Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the appellee.

706—Chin Leong Goon, appellant, vs. The United States.

708—Louis Pang Lung, appellant, vs. The United States.

707—Ling Quong, appellant, vs. The United States.

709—Ling Ming, appellant, vs. The United States.

709—Wong Soo Bow, appellant, vs. The United States.

710—Wong Fat, appellant, vs. The United States.

711—Wong Hong Yip, appellant, vs. The United States.

712—Wong Chow, appellant, vs. The United States.

713—Wong Seo Loon, appellant, vs. The United States.

714—Wong King, appellant, vs. The United States.

715—Wong Ah Sin, appellant, vs. The United States.

716—Wong Seo Chung, appellant, vs. The United States, and

717—Wong Sow Sin, appellant, vs. The United States. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont. Docketed and dismissed on motion of Mr. Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the appellee.

692—The Allegheny Oil Company et al., petitioners, vs. Hiram A. Snyder et al. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted by Mr. Schorer Jr. for the petitioners.

180—Lee Lung, appellant, vs. J. L. Patterson, Collector, etc. Motion for leave to file petition for rehearing submitted by Mr. John H. Mitchell for the appellant.

588—N. O. Murphy et al., appellants, vs. James L. Utter et al. Motion for leave to file petition for rehearing submitted by Mr. H. W. Van Dyke in behalf of counsel for the appellants.

245—Henry L. Ward, petitioner, vs. Hiram Blake et al., executors, etc. Motion for leave to file petition for rehearing submitted by Mr. A. B. Browne in behalf of counsel for petitioner.

697—Henry B. MacFarland et al., commrs., etc., appellants, vs. Jesse Brown et al., and

698—Henry B. MacFarland et al., commrs., etc., appellants; vs. Eugene Byrnes et al. Motions to advance submitted by Mr. A. B. Duvall for the appellants.

697—Sanford Jacobi, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Alabama. Motion to advance submitted by Mr. Thomas H. Clark in behalf of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

454—The New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Frederick Chormann in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Dismissed per stipulation.

Order: It is now herein ordered by the court that all the cases on the docket not decided, and all the other business of the term not disposed of by the court, be, and the same are hereby, continued until the next term of the court.

Adjourned to the time and place appointed by law.

APARTMENT HOUSES SOLD IN THE SOUTH DIVISION.

A. J. Jones Buys Block at Lake Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street for $65,000 —Sales at Realty Board Rooms.

Alexander J. Jones of the Drainage board has purchased from James B. McAfee the apartment house at the southwest corner of Lake avenue and Fifty-fourth street for $65,000. The property bears an incumbrance of $35,000, which the purchaser does not assume. The property has dimensions of 121x80 feet and is improved with a four-story building.

Another important South Side apartment house sale embraces the property at 5814-5816 Indiana avenue, which has been sold by William L. De Peck to William H. Morris and Thomas J. Collins for $46,000, subject to an incumbrance of $31,000. The property has dimensions of 125x161 feet and is improved with a three-story building.

The last of the four pieces of property purchased by Louis A. Seeberger for the Commonwealth Electric company as the site of its proposed $6,000,000 plant was conveyed by Mr. Seeberger yesterday to that company, the consideration being $24,000.

The deed from the heirs of John B. Vallisquette to Joseph Metzner conveying the property at 142 Custom-House place, between Harrison and Polk streets, 25x109.36 feet, for $15,000, was recorded yesterday.

William Morris, as executor under the will of Bertha Morris, sold at partition sale at the auction-room of the Real Estate board yesterday to Rose De Beck several pieces of property for an aggregate consideration of $33,000. They comprised 50x121 feet, west front, on Sheffield avenue, south of Nellie street; 80x185 feet, south front, on Forty-seventh street, east of Drexel boulevard, and 50x180 feet, east front, on Grand boulevard, south of Forty-eighth street. Two lots in Brown & Culver's addition to North Evanston were also included in the sale.

William H. Beatty bid in at judicial sale eighty acres at the southwest corner of Blanchard avenue and One Hundred and Seventh street for $16,642.

Edgar M. Snow & Co. have sold for the Lock estate to Matson Hill the property at 1418 Michigan avenue, 25x171 feet, for $13,000 cash. The property is improved with a two-story and basement brick dwelling.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company has extended a loan of $100,000 covering the property at 125 State street, belonging to Adolf Kraus. The original loan was for $110,000 and was made in 1893 to Arthur Farrar and Samuel H. Wheeler for five years at 5 per cent. In 1897 $10,000 of the principal was paid and the loan extended to Mr. Kraus, who had acquired the property, at 4½ per cent. The present extension runs to May 1, 1907, and bears 4 per cent interest.

The Chicago City railway company has taken out building permits for seven buildings, to cover seven and one-half acres, at the Vincennes road and Seventy-eighth street, to be used as machine shops, to cost $224,100.

CALUMET SEWERS CAUSE CLASH

Some Drainage Trustees Want Them Connected with Canal Without Charge to South Chicago.

Sectional differences caused a spirited debate at the meeting of the Engineering committee of the Drainage board yesterday afternoon. Trustee Jones called up a resolution granting the residents of that portion of the Calumet region lying south of Eighty-seventh street permission to empty their sewers into the drainage channel without paying compensation to the Sanitary District. Trustee Webb objected and declared that the Calumet district first should be annexed to the Sanitary District.

"That is just what the Pullman company, the Illinois Steel company, and other wealthy corporations want," said Trustee Webb. "They want to have all the benefits of the drainage channel without paying for it. They have defeated every effort made to annex that section to the Chicago Sanitary District so as to avoid paying their proportion of the expense."

Trustee Jones explained that the Board of Local Improvements is planning two sewer districts to drain into the Calumet, and the effect will be further to pollute the water supply of Hyde Park.

A committee consisting of Trustees Webb, Cloidt, and Jones was appointed to confer with the Board of Local Improvements on the subject.

The committee approved a settlement of Contractors Gahan and Byrne's claim for extras amounting to $29,042 for $8,672.

RULES ON JUVENILE COURT ACT.

Judge Stein Holds That Criminal Tribunal Had Jurisdiction in Case of Mandel Mendelson.

On the ground that section 20 of the Juvenile Court act was intended to preserve to the Criminal Court the jurisdiction of cases wherein a person under 16 years of age is charged with a crime, Judge Stein decided yesterday that Mandel Mendelson, a boy 15 years of age, was legally sentenced to the House of Correction for four months by Judge Smith on May 3.

This decision clears up a question concerning the Juvenile Court law.

Judge Stein's opinion was given in a habeas corpus proceeding brought to secure the release of Mendelson. It was argued that he should be discharged, because under the provisions of the act creating the Juvenile Court the Criminal Court had no jurisdiction to try him or accept his plea, he being less than 16 years old.

Judge Stein says: "Section 20 enacts that 'nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal any portion of the act to establish the Illinois State Reformatory.'" He holds that this section gives the Criminal Court jurisdiction.

To Appeal Parrish Insurance Verdict.

The Knight Templar and Masonic Life Indemnity probably will appeal the judgment of $6,782 against it for insurance on the life of James Parrish, who died at the Lakota Hotel in 1894. The issue was whether or not Mr. Parrish committed suicide, and the jury found he did not.

Boat Strikes Deering Street Bridge.

The Deering street bridge was severely bumped by the steamer Vega yesterday morning. The collision took away twenty feet of sidewalk and damaged the bridge to the extent of $500.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

REDUCED RATE MADE ON PACIFIC COAST LUMBER.

After Dealers Have Worked for It in Vain James J. Hill Obtains Concession from Four Minneapolis-Chicago Lines—Report of Changed Control of Great Western Doubted—Northwestern Line Takes Sleeper from Omaha Fast Mail Train.

The Burlington, Northwestern, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Chicago Great Western roads have decided to make an 8-cent rate on Pacific coast lumber from Minneapolis to Chicago. This is a reduction from the 10-cent rate so long applied.

It is quite probable that the other lines will follow suit, although they have as yet given no notice of their intentions. This reduction does not affect the rate on Minnesota lumber from the head of the lakes to Chicago, the proportion of which from Duluth to Minneapolis was recently advanced. There is still, however, a 10-cent rate from Duluth direct through to Chicago made to compete with the rate charged by the lake transportation lines.

Pacific coast lumber men have long protested against paying a higher rate from the Minnesota transfer to the Chicago markets than was allowed the Minnesota lumber interests, but in vain. During a recent visit to the Pacific coast President Hill of the Great Northern promised the Pacific coast lumber men that he would see to it that they were given a rate that would enable them to compete with lumber dealers from other sections of the country, and in spite of the opposition he has made his promise good.

Great Western Report Doubted.

No credence is placed here in the report from Kansas City that J. Pierpont Morgan and John W. Gates have acquired control of the Chicago Great Western and that the latter will take over the Kansas City Southern. The control of the Chicago Great Western cannot be obtained in the open market, a majority of the stock being held in England, and they are not willing to sell except at what is considered an exorbitant figure.

Omaha-Chicago Speed War.

W. A. Gardner, General Manager of the Chicago and Northwestern, served notice on Chairman MacLeod that it is the intention of his company to discontinue the sleeping car on its east-bound fast mail train out of Omaha next Sunday. By this sleeper passengers have been able to go from Omaha to Chicago in eleven hours. When it was first put on about a week ago it caused quite a commotion in railroad circles, the agreed time for passenger trains between Omaha and Chicago being a little over thirteen hours. The Northwestern claimed that the Rock Island violated the agreement by reducing the time about an hour with its Rocky Mountain limited. Since then the Northwestern has put on a new fast train between Chicago and Denver.

Minneapolis Suit Decided.

Jutice Brown of the United States Supreme Court yesterday delivered the opinion of that court in the case of the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad company vs. the State of Minnesota, relative to the right of the Railroad and Warehouse commission of that State to fix the rate for the transportation of hard coal from Duluth to southwestern points in the State, sustaining the State's contention. Exception was taken by railroad companies to the action of the commission in fixing a joint rate for this commodity upon more roads than one, as beyond the power of the commission.

Burlington Earnings Improve.

The April statement issued by the Burlington railway company yesterday makes a much better showing than was expected. Gross earnings for the month were larger by $363,167 than they were for the same month last year. The net earnings made an increase of $258,380. Since July 1, 1901, gross earnings of the system have increased $8,224,092 and the net earnings $1,799,622.

PROGRESS IN THE MERGER SUIT.

Government Files Replications to the Answers Recently Made by the Six Defendant Railroads.

St. Paul, Minn., June 2.—The replications of the United States in the railroad merger suits were filed this morning with the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court. They are six in number, all the same, except that each is directly addressed to one of the six different answers filed by the various defendants—the Northern Pacific, Northern Securities company, J. J. Hill and others, J. Pierpont Morgan and Robert Bacon, and the Great Northern railway company.

The government answers all advantages of exceptions which may be taken "to manifold errors of the defendants." A general denial is made of the points contained in the answers.

The next move in the case now will be the appointment of an examiner by the court to take testimony.

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